

British India

Vol. II Part - I

1882

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Govt. of West Bengal

quests in Northern and Central India and Burmah gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. For political and administrative purposes the whole of British India has, during the past five years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Governor General, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity and power, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State for India as well as under the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British province.

	Province.	Government.	Capital.	Area.	Population.
1	Madras	Govt. Executive & Legislative Council	Madras	124,250	22,644,519
2	Bombay and Sindh	Do.	Bombay	142,043	12,420,543
3	Bengal ...	Lieut. Governor & Legislative Council	Calcutta ...	245,120	38,572,812
4	North Western Provinces ...	Lieut. Governor...	Allahabad ...	82,941	30,007,871
5	Punjab ...	Do.	Lahore ...	95,135	14,847,962
6	Oudh ...	Chief Commissioner	Lucknow ..	23,700	8,071,075
7	Central Provinces	Do.	Nagpore ..	118,837	6,635,683
8	British Burmah ...	Do.	Rangoon ..	90,070	2,273,049
9	Berar	Commissioner ...	Oomrawuttee	17,334	1,535,935
10	Mysore and Coorg	Do.	Bangalore ...	29,120	4,033,903
	Total ..			968,550	141,043,662

Each of these issues an annual report of its administration. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. Madras, Bombay and Bengal have each a legislature as well as a High Court. The North-Western Provinces have a High Court and the Punjab a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the provinces which have no legislatures of their own in detail. The administration of all these provinces is now nearly uniform. In some of the more backward portions of each all the laws have not been introduced, and even in the older provinces there are still "extra-

"regulation" districts where a looser and speedier judicial procedure is observed. Each province is divided into zillahs or districts or counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-assistants. These districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner.

Madras.—Madras consists of 19 districts, which are not grouped into Commissionerships. Their approximate area and population are as follows :—

District.		Square miles.	Population.
Madras City.	...	27	720,000
1. Ganjam	...	3,743	949,747
2. Vizagapatam	...	5,335	1,284,243
3. Godavery	...	7,534	1,276,200
4. Kistna	...	8,353	1,022,524
5. Nellore	...	8,507	996,877
6. Cuddapah	...	9,727	1,014,257
7. Bellary	...	11,496	1,077,715
8. Kurnool	...	7,604	683,147
9. Madras	...	3,073	605,221
10. North Arcot	...	6,874	1,588,104
11. South Arcot	...	4,961	1,135,961
12. Tanjore	...	3,736	1,657,285
13. Trichinopoly	...	3,097	809,580
14. Madura	...	9,076	1,792,737
15. Tinnevely	...	5,145	1,339,374
16. Coimbatore	...	8,417	1,192,433
17. Salem	...	7,608	1,268,200
18. South Canara	...	3,678	643,602
19. Malabar	...	6,259	1,587,312
		124,250	22,644,519

In 1863 the death rate of the city of Madras was little in excess of 26 per thousand. Of the total of 11,858 deaths registered, there were 1,684 casualties from cholera against 3,635 in the preceding year; 112 against 1,033 from small-pox; 2,154 against 2,203 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 2,117 against 2,255 from fevers.

Bombay, Sindh and Aden—

District.		Square miles.	Population.
Northern Com-missionership.	Bombay and Colaba Islands, ...	20	730,000
	Ahmedabad, ...	4,402	650,223
	Kaira, ...	1,375	580,631
	Broach, ...	1,351	290,984
	Surat, ...	1,482	492,684
	Tannah, ...	5,400	874,570
	Candeish, ...	12,078	778,112
Southern Commis-sionership.	Poonah, ...	5,250	666,006
	Ahmednuggur, ..	10,414	995,585
	Sholapore, ...	8,565	675,115
	Rutnagerry, ...	4,500	672,197
	Belgaum, ...	13,106	1,033,373
	Dharwar, ...	6,070	754,385
	North Canara ...	4,300	483,336
	Sattara, do. ...	9,327	948,053
Sindh Comship.	Kurrachee, ...	19,240	340,000
	Hydrabad, ...	10,974	630,300
	Shikarpoor, ...	9,042	650,304
	Frontier Upper Sind	2,147	47,955
	Thurr and Parkur, ...	13,000	127,035
Total,		142,043	12,420,848

In the first 12 districts the population is thus detailed :—

Hindoos ...	...	5,652,109
Wild Tribes ...	...	913,976
Low Castes ...	...	782,003
Shrawniks or Jains ...	...	128,798
Lingayets ...	...	565,447
Mussulmans including Siddees ...	...	779,264
Jews ...	...	3,608
Parsees ...	...	132,563
Christians ...	...	57,766

In the five Sindh districts the population is thus classified :—

Mohammedans ...	...	1,354,781
Hindoos ...	...	363,295
Other religious ...	...	50,551

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, shews the following results :—

Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio
Buddhist or Jain ..	8,021	·98	Parses ..	49,201	6 03
Brahmin ..	30,604	3 75	Jew ..	2,872	·35
Langast ..	1,598	·19	Native Christian ..	19,903	2 44
Bhatia ..	21,771	2·67	Indo-European ..	1,891	2 3
Hindoo of other Caste ..	491,540	60 20	European ..	8,415	1 03
Hindoo Out-Caste ..	32,434	3 97	Chinese ..	358	·04
Mussulman ..	145,880	17·87			
Negro-African ..	2,074	·25	All Races ..	816,562	100·

The surface of the united islands is reckoned to be about 18·62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses exclusive of subsidiary buildings were 24,206 in number; of these, 6,676 were thatched huts. Of the 17,530 tiled houses, sixty-two per cent. had upper stories and twenty-two per cent. had more than one upper floor, the mean height of the walls of the houses is about twenty-three feet. The mean width of the streets is twenty-six and a half feet, or but little greater in measurement than the height of the walls. The streets and lanes differ much in width, the range being from six to forty-nine feet. There were reported to be 3·97, or nearly four families to each house, and if the inhabited outhouses be taken into account, there were 30·6 persons to each house, and 18·3 to each floor. There are 33 houses assessed at Rs. 10,000 and upwards, 68 at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000; 1,297 at from 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, and 15,790 at Rs. 1,000 and under.

Aden is under the jurisdiction of Bombay. This British settlement, which is almost the most southerly point on the Arabian coast, is situated in latitude 12° 47' North, and longitude 45° 10' East. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater, and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low narrow neck of land, 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. It consists of a large crater, formed by lofty and precipitous hills, the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1,775 feet: these, on the exterior sides, slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys, radiating from a common centre. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on

all sides by hills, save on the eastern face, where a gap exists, opposite the fortified island of Seerah. The population in 1856 was as follows —

Christians,	...	...	1,129
Indian Mahomedans,	.	...	2,557
Arabian ditto,	..	...	4,812
African ditto,	...	...	3,627
Other ditto,	...	...	58
Hindoos,	...	...	5,611
Parsees,	...	...	61
Jews,	..	...	1,224
Miscellaneous,	...	...	1,659
Total,	...	...	20,738

Bengal contains 11 Commissionerships or Divisions including 56 districts, regulation and extra regulation. —

Divisions	Districts.	Houses	Population	Square Miles	Remarks
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore		854,538	7,804	{ Includes portion of Southal Pergunnahs
	Purneah		1 600,000	5,712	
	Monghyr		800,000	3,592	
	Baidwan		1 854,152	2 693	
Burdwan	Beerbhoom	173,861	514,597	3,114	{ Includes portion of Southal Pergunnahs.
	Bancoorah	87 699	438,495	1,349	
	Hooghly		1,520,000	2,007	
	Midnapoor		668,328	5 032	
Chuttagong	Chittagong with Hills		1,000 000	10,917	.
	Lipperah	143,542	717,470	2,655	
	Bullooh		600 000	2,174	
	Cuttack	220,688	558 073	3 062	
	Balasore		556,395	1,876	
Cuttack	Poojee	103,290	550,968	2,698	{ Autgarb, Tigra Kodambs, Indole, Nussinkpoor, Khandapa, Aygarh, Banaur, Daspara, Talcher, Denkanal, Ougul Maharbany, Koonjur, Nilgiri, Pal Sahara, Road, Aut Mullik
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals			16,068	
Carried forward			12,226,011	70 758	

Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal—Continued.

Divisions.	Districts.	Houses.	Popula- tion.	Square Miles.	Remarks.
Brought over			12,226,011	70,753	
Dacca.	Dacca ....	.....	600,000	3,218	
	Mymensing ....	.....	1,487,000	6,454	
	Sylhet with Jyn- teah ... }	.....	380,000	5,441	
	Cachar ....	.....	65,000	4,094	
Presidency late Nud- dea.	Furreedpore	125,082	409,995	1,353	
	Hackergunj	166,549	832,745	4,322	
	Nuddea	229,915	589,343	3,578	
	Jessore	181,975	909,875	3,441	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	283,894	1,562,100	2,277	
	Calcutta Town ...	.....	.....	7	
Patna.	Patna ....	.....	845,790	1,829	
	Shahabad ....	.....	1,602,274	4,404	
	Gya (Behar) ...	203,812	2,500,000	5,689	
	Sarun ... }	390,620	1,700,000	6,394	
Rajshahee. ...	Chunparun ... }	.....	.....	.....
	Tirhoot	327,509	1,635,495	6,114	
	Maldah	62,379	354,272	1,469	
	Dinajpore ....	.....	1,042,832	4,067	
	Rungpore ....	.....	2,559,000	4,816	
	Bograh ....	.....	900,000	1,704	
	Pubuah ....	.....	600,000	1,739	
	Rajshahee ....	.....	671,000	3,035	
	Moorshedabad ...	.....	1,100,080	2,634	
	Kamroop ....	.....	.....	.....
Assam.	Durrung ....	.....	.....	.....
	Nowgong ....	.....	.....	.....
	Seesangor ....	.....	.....	40,926	
	Luckimpoor ...	.....	.....	.....
Chota Nag- pore or S. W. Frontier A- gency.	Naga Hill District	.....	.....	.....
	Hazareebaug ...	.....	.....	.....
	Lohardugga ....	.....	.....	.....
	Singhbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Maunbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Sirgooja, Oodey- poor and the	.....	.....	42,500	
	Gurjhat Me- hals of Kuria, Gangpoor and Bonai ... }	.....	4,000,000	.....
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling ....	.....	.....	1,640	{ Includes the Hill portion of Western Doars. Includes Eas- tern Doars.
	Goalpara ....	.....	.....	4,378	
	Cooch Behar ...	.....	.....	1,287	
	Western Doars... (Mynagoorie) ...	.....	.....	1,427	
	Garrow Hills ...	.....	.....	3,390	
	Titalyah Sub-Di- vision ...	.....	.....	940	
Total, ...			38,572,812	245,120	

Calcutta

On the night of 8th January 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took a census of that part of the city of Calcutta which is under their jurisdiction embracing 7·8 square miles. The results were as follows, but they are not reliable :—

Population of the Town	... 3,77,924
Average proportion of males to females	157·83 to 100
Ditto, children to adults	... 100 to 485·60
Average rate of mortality	... 5·40 per hundred.
Rate of mortality among Europeans	2·71 ditto.

The fixed population were thus classified. The *floating population* is assumed at about 50,000, raising the total population of the Municipal part of Calcutta to 430,000 :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Males to 100 Females.
Europeans	... 6,820	2,545	907	952	220 96
Indo-Europeans	4,082	4,218	1,324	1,412	96·02
Greeks	... 17	7	2	4	172·72
Armenians	... 291	238	88	86	116·98
Asiatics	... 786	412	120	123	169·34
Jews	... 240	228	111	102	106·36
Parsees	... 73	15	6	4	415·79
Africans	... 39	9	2	3	...
Chinese	... 378	...	31	...	...
Mussulmans	65,812	28,738	9667	8,842	200 85
Hindcos	1,19,539	78,901	21,010	19,740	142 48

Total 1,98,077 1,15,311 33,268 31,268 ...

Taking the fixed and floating population of the Town at 430 000, the above would give only one licensed shop for the retail sale of spirituous drinks and intoxicating drugs to 1,870 persons.

The North-Western Provinces contain 35 districts of which 29 are grouped into 6 Commissionerships and the others are extra-regulation. The following is taken from the last census in 1865. The progress of the population in the principal cities in the North-Western Provinces is seen from the following statement. The population of Meerut in 1853 was exclusive of Cantonments :—

City.	In 1865.	In 1853.	City.	In 1865.	In 1853.
Benares,	173 352	171,668	Kurruckabad, ..	73 110	77,967
Agra, .	142 661	125,262	Mirzapore, ..	71,849	75,012
Cawnpore,	113,601	118,000	Shahjehanpore, .	71 719	74,560
Allahabad,	105,649	72 093	Noradabad,	57,804	57,414
Bareilly, ..	105 649	111 332	Muttia .	54,540	65,740
Meerut,	79,378	40,276	Goruckpore,	50,853	54,529

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.			Area.	Population.
Meerut.	Meerut	...	...	2,361	1,199,593
	Allygurh	...	...	1,859	925,538
	Seharunpore	...	...	2,162	866,483
	Moozuffernuggur	...	...	1,647	682,212
	Boolundshuhur	...	...	1,889	800,431
	Dehra Doon	..	...	1,020	102,831
Rohileund.	Bareilly	...	...	2,372	1,381,334
	Bijnour	...	...	1,882	690,975
	Moradabad	...	...	2,761	1,095,306
	Budaon	...	...	1,972	889,810
	Shahjehanpore	...	...	2,328	1,016,844
Agra.	Agra ..	...	...	1,873	1,028,544
	Muttra	...	...	1,612	800,321
	Furruckabad	...	...	1,693	915,943
	Mynpoory	...	...	1,666	700,220
	Etawah	...	...	1,631	626,444
	Etah	...	...	1,404	614,351
Allahabad.	Allahabad	...	...	2,764	1,393,183
	Cawnpore	...	...	2,366	1,188,862
	Futtehpore	...	...	1,580	680,786
	Banda	...	...	3,030	724,372
	Humeerpore	...	...	2,268	520,911
	Jounpore	...	...	1,552	1,015,427
Benares and Goruckpore.	Benares	...	...	991	793,277
	Goruckpore	...	...	7,500	3,439,513
	Bustee	...	...	2,545	1,385,872
	Azimgurh	...	...	5,199	1,054,413
	Mitzapore	...	...	2,225	1,342,234
	Ghazeepore	...	...	...	...
Extra-Regulation.	Jhansie	...	...	1,608	357,442
	Jaloun	...	...	1,542	405,604
	Lullutpore	...	...	1,947	248,146
	Ajmere	...	...	2,672	426,268
	Terrai	...	...	.....	91,802
	Kumaon	...	...	6,000	369,223
	Gurhwal	...	...	5,000	233,326
Total ...			82,941	30,007,871	

The details of the population in the regulation districts are farther seen from these tables :—

Division.	Hindoos— Total.		Hindoo Males.		Hindoo Females.		Mahomedans— Total.		Mahomedan Males.		Mahomedan Females.	
	1865.		1865.		1865.		1865.		1865.		1865.	
Meerut, ...	3,415,135	3,378,419	1,898,879	1,912,080	1,556,356	1,625,450	597,610	943,746	525,582	498,031	472,018	445,715
Rohilcund, ...	4,001,198	4,036,160	2,157,408	2,166,328	1,843,390	1,843,390	1,181,341	1,181,341	609,232	613,487	556,651	567,854
Agra, ...	4,247,259	3,884,944	2,365,682	2,198,217	1,911,577	1,766,706	395,564	368,174	211,275	203,771	187,189	184,601
Allahabad, ...	4,085,342	4,089,473	2,159,015	2,163,308	1,926,377	1,894,464	422,842	496,945	270,319	290,631	202,482	206,916
Goruckpore, ...	3,024,599	2,716,775	1,594,992	1,421,635	1,427,617	1,293,140	414,914	371,099	214,267	193,353	195,547	177,746
Benares, ...	5,054,801	5,695,617	2,689,126	2,498,659	2,365,672	2,696,976	546,422	653,779	261,575	337,002	258,847	316,777
Total, ...	23,867,334	24,111,732	12,527,502	12,923,096	11,029,832	11,189,636	936,185	3,64,978	2,066,310	2,066,168	1,869,835	1,896,906

Division.	Area in Acres.		Cultivated Area.		Total Population.		Males.		Females.	
	1865.		1865.		1865.		1865.		1865.	
Meerut, ...	6,303,774	6,390,900	4,086,744	4,029,142	4,412,765	4,522,165	2,384,471	2,451,000	2,298,274	2,071,16
Rohilcund, ...	7,510,777	7,553,995	4,081,210	4,132,042	5,166,071	5,217,507	2,767,030	2,789,815	2,399,041	2,417,692
Agra, ...	6,321,952	5,930,986	3,307,692	3,471,873	4,685,823	4,373,156	2,577,057	2,401,789	2,108,766	1,971,367
Allahabad, ...	7,699,268	7,661,413	4,019,894	3,893,874	4,502,144	4,526,607	2,379,334	2,385,959	2,126,810	2,140,078
Goruckpore, ...	4,756,522	4,697,705	2,650,236	2,283,901	3,439,513	3,057,874	1,815,259	1,014,991	1,024,255	1,471,964
Benares, ...	8,109,802	7,934,263	3,594,657	3,485,777	5,591,923	654,986	2,970,701	3,335,641	2,620,522	3,013,755
Total, ...	40,595,025	40,569,068	22,230,263	21,953,311	27,948,119	27,976,245	14,993,893	14,989,164	12,919,667	13,067,341

Punjab.—The Punjab contains 32 districts in 10 Divisions.

Division.	DISTRICT.			Area.	Pop.
Delhi.	Delhi	...	...	790	506,689
	Gurgaon	...	...	1939	682,486
	Kurnal	...	...	1832	486,067
Hissar.	Hissar	...	...	3294	340,886
	Rohtak	...	...	1340	551,000
	Sirsa	...	...	1270	151,683
Umballa.	Umballa	...	...	1832	1,003,974
	Ludhiana	...	...	1377	527,722
	Simla, about	...	...	300	50,000
Jalandhur.	Jalandhur	...	...	1381	683,531
	Hushiarpur	...	...	2204	795,784
	Kangra	...	...	3207	692,977
Umritsur.	Umritsar	...	...	2024	883,319
	Sealkot	...	...	1350	711,472
	Gurdaspur	...	...	1675	800,000
Lahore.	Lahore	...	...	2826	543,495
	Ferozpur	...	...	...	433,609
	Gujranwala	...	...	3752	420,758
Rawl Pindi.	Rawal Pindi	...	...	5996	543,000
	Jehlum	...	...	5350	395,000
	Gujrat	...	...	1916	489,661
Multan.	Shahpur	...	...	3500	301,769
	Multan	...	...	5634	411,386
	Jhung	...	...	5718	299,034
Derajat.	Montgomery	...	...	4142	106,434
	Muzuffargurh	...	...	6122	248,802
	Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	5745	434,180
Peshawur.	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	6531	238,959
	Bannu	...	...	4500	246,824
	Peshawur	...	...	2324	450,099
Peshawur.	Kohat	...	...	2840	107,362
	Hazara	...	...	2424	310,000
Total			..	95,135	14,847,962

Classes.	Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindoos	2,242,066	1,759,016	1,670,608	1,293,538
Mahomedan and others not Hindoos	2,414,755	2,060,335	1,863,860	1,578,825
Total	4,656,821	3,819,351	3,534,468	2,872,363

Oudh.—No census has been taken of Oudh. It consists of 12 districts in 4 Commissionerships as follows :—

	DISTRICTS.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.
Divisions.			
Lucknow.	{ Lucknow Oonao Durriabad	Fyzabad.	{ Fyzabad Baraitch Gonda
Khyrabad.	{ Seetapore Hurdui Mohumdee	Baiswara.	{ Roy Bareilly Sultanpore Pertabgurb

The estimated area is 23,700 square miles and the population 8,000,000. This

Divisions.	Population.
Fyzabad	2,330,500
Lucknow	2,014,822
Khyrabad	1,826,398
Bainswarra	1,899,355
Total	8,071,075

The Central Provinces contain 18 districts in the 4 Commissionerships of Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Chutteesgurb covering 118,938 square miles with a population numbering 6,635,683. In Mr. Temple's Report for 1863-64 he gives the following :—The return prepared in 1862-63 is based either on actual enumeration for the towns, or upon the numbers of houses in the villages, as ascertained by the Settlement Department, —a general average being then taken of souls to a house. The rural population of the three Divisions of Nagpore, Jubbulpore and Saugor, with the area of 53,718 square miles, was 5,184,129, or 93 to the square mile. These dwelt in 1,235,874 houses formed into 24,389 villages and towns, which gives an average of 4.25 to each house. The population of 37 towns containing above 5,000 souls was 585,155, dwelling in 133,066 houses. The same means for making a reliable estimate of the population as exist in these three Divisions did not exist in the Chutteesgurb Division, comprising the Raepore, Sumbulpore and Belaspore districts, as well as the Upper Godavery district, and the numerous petty chieftaincies contiguous to those districts : but the population of these districts has been roughly assumed to amount to 2,297,842. This would give, for the whole of the Central Provinces, a total population of 7,841,971 ; or, with the floating non-residents and nomad population, about 8 millions. The Survey figures are :—

British India.

No.	DISTRICT.	Square Miles.	Population.
1	Jubbulpore...	4,833	435,500
2	Dumoh ...	3,128	232,500
3	Saugor ...	2,600	522,700
4	Nursingpore ...	2,286	328,000
5	Hoshungabad ...	3,325	379,000
6	Nimar ...	3,358	.....
7	Baitool ...	3,900	219,700
8	Chindwara ...	5,245	242,800
9	Seonee ...	4,864	354,100
10	Mundla ...	5,403	134,100
11	Nagpore ...	6,781	945,600
12	Wardah ...		
13	Chanda ...	8,411	304,600
14	Bhundara* ...	5,180	553,600
15	Raepore ...	19,876	711,100
16	Belaspore ...		
17	Sumbulpore ...	2,664	460,000
18	Upper Godavery ...	2,000	507,000
	Bustar, Kataondi, &c. ..	21,172	296,000
	Gujhat Mehals ...	13,811	9,583
	Total of Central Provinces ...	18,837	6,635,683

British Burmah contains 13 districts in the 3 Commissionships of Pegu, Tenasserim and Arakan.

* A new District called Bulghat has lately been formed from portions of Bhundara Mundla and Seonee.

British Burmah

Division	Districts	Division.	Districts
ARRACAN ...	{ Akyab Ramee ... Sandoway. Maulmain I'ayoy ... Meigun Maitaban	PEGU	{ Rangoon. Bassein. Prome. ... Myanong. Toungoo Thayetmyo.
TENASSERIM	..		

The following shews the progress of the province for 5 years

YEARS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Area of cultivation	Land revenue	Customs	Excise	All other taxes	Total imperial revenue.	Total local taxes and funds	Total value of import and export trade by sea and land, including treasure.
1861-62	90,070	1,897,897	1,552,563	26,56,708	20,50,125	7,80,859	40,43,203	95,30,895	4,34,136	6,53,99,423
1862-63		2,020,634	1,654,258	27,74,874	19,42,563	7,69,764	38,81,705	93,68,906	4,35,595	6,16,24,147
1863-64		2,092,041	1,708,076	28,36,391	17,29,595	7,22,801	40,65,562	93,54,349	5,19,270	7,04,90,252
1864-65		2,196,180	1,767,093	28,31,715	20,54,380	8,19,092	45,95,433	1,03,00,620	6,94,059	10,34,17,338
1865-66		2,273,049	1,817,093	29,64,629	19,10,725	8,42,662	43,05,306	1,00,23,322	8,74,476	10,74,53,317

Note.—The sum for 1865-66 is estimated.

Statement exhibiting the numbers of the principal races comprising the population of British Burma in 1865 as compared with 1864.

British India.

RACES.	Pegu.		TENASSERIM.		ARAKAN.		Total.	
	1864.	1865.	1864	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
1 Europeans and their descendants .	2,443	2,273	2,727	3,199	147	148	5,317	5,620
2. Burmese, including Arakanese and Tahnes ...	998,310	1,054,796	249,435	257,356	335,269	341,998	1,583,014	1,654,150
3. Karens ...	272,899	267,207	104,294	104,206	140	126	377,333	371,539
4. Shans and Tounghthoos .	24,277	21,270	31,001	33,673	54	116	55,332	55,089
5 Chinese ...	2,099	2,393	7,076	7,903	109	113	9,284	10,409
6. Khyengs ...	22,084	21,713	24	..	20,577	19,969	42,685	41,682
7. Yabangs ...	..	9,754	..	911	..	..	..	10,645
8. Indians ...	14,559	15,212	28,722	29,611	27,479	28,179	70,760	73,032
9. Mahomedans of Burmah	2,795	1,794	5,020	5,358	21,927	23,903	29,742	31,055
10* Kamees ...	..	..	..	..	3,456	6,844	3,456	6,844
11. All races not included above	11,523	4,890	2,252	1,478	5,482	6,646	19,257	13,014
Total ..	1,350,969	1,401,312	430,551	443,695	414,640	428,042	2,196,180	2,273,049
SEXES { Men Women Boys of 15 years and under Girls of 15 years and under	377,658	391,655	136,727	145,193	126,538	129,134	640,923	665,982
	367,165	380,562	105,548	108,754	116,115	119,552	588,828	608,868
	283,406	294,378	99,303	98,808	90,005	93,643	472,714	486,829
	260,434	271,836	88,973	90,940	81,982	85,713	431,369	448,479
Total ..	1,288,663*	1,338,421*	430,551	443,695	414,640	428,042	2,133,854	2,210,158

* This does not include the Mountain Karens in the Tounghoo District, estimated at 6,326.

The population of Rangoon in 1865 was 66,577, of Maulmein 70,349 and of Akyah 14,990. The population of other towns which have more than 5,000 inhabitants was

Yandoon ...	...	6,202
Prome ...	...	21,807
Shoaydoug	...	8,700
Thayetmyo	...	7,766
Poungday	...	5,017
Bassein ...	...	18,356
Laymyethna	...	5,590
Pantanau...	...	5,116
Myanoung	...	5,539
Henzadah	...	14,277
Kyanghen	...	6,607
Toungoo...	...	9,374
Tavoy ...	...	14,255*
Meigui ..	...	9,873*
Shoaygheen	..	7,772*

Berar—The surplus revenue of this province is paid to His Highness the Nizam. There are 4 districts with a population of 1,535,935 and an area of 17,334 square miles:—

	Square miles.	Population.
Oomawuttee, ...	5,050	549,082
Akolah, ...	3,396	477,925
Mehkui, ...	3,013	215,740
Woon, ...	5,875	293,188
	<hr/> 17,334	<hr/> 1,535,935

Mysore contains three Divisions with a population of nearly 4 millions

	Population	Area.	Population to square mile.
Nundidroog Division	1,474,087	8,426	175
Ashtagram Division	1,307,250	7,345	178
Nugui Division.	1,134,384	11,233	101
	<hr/> 3,915,721	<hr/> 27,004	<hr/> 151½

Average 151½

The population of Bangalore (Town and Cantonment) is included in the returns of the Nundidroog Division.

* The Phongyees and their scholars are not shown in the population of the towns

Coorg with an area of 2,116 miles has a population of 118,187 of whom 24,821 are Coorgees and the rest Hindoos, Mussulmans and others.

The following figures show the area and population of the principal states of Asia, and of the continent of Asia as compared with the rest of the world:—

STATES.	Square miles.	Population.	Pop. to square mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
ASIA.					
Afghanistan	400,000	6,500,000	17	{ Cabul ...	60,000
Anam, Empire of	120,000	5,000,000	41·7	{ Herat ...	100,000
Arabia	1,000,000	10,000,000	10	{ Hué ...	50,000
African Empire	260,000	8,000,000	30·8	{ Kesho ...	150,000
Chinese Empire	5,350,000	415,000,000	77·6	{ Mecca ...	30,000
India	1,476,316	185,908,277	126	{ Mandalay ...	90,000
Japanese Empire	260,000	40,000,000	153·8	{ Pekin ...	1,500,000
Persia	450,000	10,000,000	22·2	{ Calcutta ...	413,000
Russia in Asia	5,500,000	8,328,642	1·5	{ Jeddo ...	700,000
Siam	200,000	5,000,000	25	{ Miaco ...	475,000
Tartary (Independent)	900,000	6,000,000	6·7	{ Teheran ...	120,000
Turkey in Asia	550,000	10,000,000	29·1	{ Orenburg ...	18,000
				{ Bankok ...	400,000
				{ Bokhara ...	150,000
				{ Smyrna ...	150,000

	Weimar Almanac, 1840.		Prof. Dietrich of Berlin 1861.
	Population	English Square miles	Population.
Europe ...	233,240,043	3,807,195	272,000,000
Asia ...	608,516,019	17,805,146	720,000,000
Africa ...	101,498,411	11,647,428	200,000,000
America ...	48,007,150	13,542,400	89,000,000
Oceania (Australia, Polynesia, and Indian Archipelago)	1,838,194	3,347,840	2,000,000
Totals.	993,099,817	50,150,009	1,283,000,000

Christians.

Professor Dieterici of Berlin, estimating the population of the world at about 1,300,000,000, reckons the Caucasian race to number 369,000,000; the Mongolian, 552,000,000; the Negro and Ethiopian, 196,000,000; the Malay, 200,000,000; the American Indian, 1,000,000. Divided according to religious creeds, he computes the Christians at 335,000,000 (viz Roman Catholics, 170,000,000; Greek Orthodox, 89,000,000; Protestant, 76,000,000;) the Jews at 5,000,000; the Mahometans at 160,000,000; the Heathens or Pagans at 200,000,000; the Asiatic Buddhists at 600,000,000.

RACES AND CREEDS IN INDIA.

The numbers are approximative.

Aboriginal Hill Tribes	...	...	4,000,000
Hindoo	...	...	140,000,000
Buddhists	...	...	4,000,000
Mahomedans	...	...	30,000,000
Parsees	...	...	250,000
Asiatics from beyond British India	...	...	500,000
Jews (in Cochin 1790, by census of 1857)	...	...	10,000
Armenians	...	...	5,000
Europeans pure	...	...	134,000
Ditto mixed	...	...	91,000
Native Christians	...	...	1,100,000

Looking only at Christians we have the following results in 1866—

European	...	...	133,738
East Indian	...	...	90,496
Armenian	...	...	5,000
Native Christians—			
Protestant	...	...	300,000
Syrian (census of Travancore and Cochin)	..	..	116,483
Roman Catholic	...	...	650,000
		Total	1,295,717

SUMMARY OF MISSIONS IN INDIA, CEYLON AND BURMAH, JANUARY 1862.

PRESBYTERIANS.	MISSION-ARIES.			NATIVE CONVERTS.					BOYS' SCHOOLS.				GIRLS' SCHOOLS.							
	Stations.	Unit Stations.		Native Catechists	Churches	Communicants.	Native Christians.	Contributions	Vernacular Boys' Schools.		Boarding Schools.		Anglo Vegetarian.	Day.	Boarding.					
		Foreign.	Native						Total	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.				Boys.	Schools.			
Bengal	74	112	17	130	189	146	4,719	20,774	Rs. 7,672	129	4,820	23	685	29	7,119	40	1,031	26	946	
North-West Provis ces, Punjab, &c.	65	47	119	11	130	115	1,444	5,301	8,358	104	4,894	14	561	40	5,978	44	879	15	719	
Bombay	26	41	48	10	50	53	965	2,231	1,796	51	2,107	3	112	8	1,787	28	1,157	6	269	
Madras	146	1,570	210	60	270	303	716,40,218	110,237	7,370	1,069	25,061	53	1,185	71	6,834	151	8,968	63	2,519	
Ceylon	40	150	37	43	79	102	2,4	3,859	37,150	209	8,226	8	164	23	1,657	110	3,544	5	146	
Total	371	1,985	59	140	659	1,385	1,190	31,949	133,81	130,588	1,562	44,613	101	2,730	185	23,377	371	15,599	114	4,096
Burmah	15	307	22	46	65	41	43,18,439	59,366	57,504	249	8,777	7	438	8	584	2	968	3	103	
Total	386	2,307	64	186	724	1,706	1,542,48,888	213,162	318,092	1,811	48,990	108	3,158	193	23,96	373	16,563	117	4,201	

Native Protestant Christians

	India and Ceylon 1852.	India and Ceylon 1862	India, Ceylon and Burmah in 1862.
Societies	22	31	31
Stations	313	371	386
Out-stations	unknown.	1,925	2,307
Foreign Missionaries	395	519	541
Native Missionaries	48	140	186
Native Catechists	698	1,365	1,776
Native Churches	331	1,190	1,542
Communicants	18,410	31,349	49,688
Native Christians	112,491	153,816	213,182
Vernacular Day Schools	1,347	1,552	1,811
Scholars	47,504	44,612	48,390
Boys Boarding Schools	93	101	108
Christian Boys	2,414	2,720	3,158
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	126	185	193
Scholars	14,562	23,377	23,963
Girls' Day Schools	347	371	373
Girls	11,519	15,899	16,662
Girls' Boarding Schools	102	114	117
Christian Girls	2,779	4,098	4,201
Translations of the Bible	Ten languages.	Twelve.	Fourteen.
Ditto New Testament	Five others.	Three others	Five others.
Separate Books	..	..	Twenty books in seven others
Scriptures circulated in ten years	unknown.	..	1,634,940
Christian Tracts, Books, &c	unknown.	..	8,604,033
Mission Presses	25	..	25
Expenditure last ten years	£190,000	£25,000	£294,300
Local Contributions last year	£33,500	£45,325	£46,800
Native Contributions last three years	..	£13,000	About £18,000

The latest reliable figures for Europeans and East Indians are these—

European Officers and Soldiers (1866)	...	65,287
„ Covenanted Officials	...	3,500
European residents in Calcutta (1865)	...	11,224
Ditto Bombay city (1864)	...	8,415
Ditto Madras city (about)	...	2,000
Ditto N. W. Provinces (1866)	...	22,692
Ditto British Burmah (1865)	...	5,620
Ditto other parts of India	...	15,000

133,738

The census of European-British subjects taken in 1861, at the same time as the census of the United Kingdom, was incorrect.

It showed the English population at only 125,945. Of these 81,663 went to compose the British officers and men of the Indian army; while 22,556 consisted of men and boys in civil life, including the civilians in the public service; the remaining 19,306 being females, of whom 9,773 were over 20 years of age. When the census was taken, the number of females of English origin in India above the age of 15 was 11,636, including 8,356 wives and 1,140 widows. Of the officers and men of the Royal army 93 per cent. of all ages were unmarried, while the proportion of civilians above the age of 20 unmarried amounted to 50 per cent. In the census of 1861 no distinction as to those of mixed race was made. The following shows approximately the number of East Indians, Eurasians or Indo-Europeans in India.

East Indian Uncovenanted officials	...	3,500
East Indians in Calcutta in 1866	...	11,036
Ditto in Bombay city 1865	...	1,891
Ditto in N. W. Provinces 1865	...	5,069
Ditto in Madras city (assumed)	...	14,000
Ditto in the rest of India	...	55,000
Total	...	90,496

The following table shows the strength of the Civil Service in India in 1861. The entries of natives are below the truth —

Locality.	Classes.	Number.	Salaries per Annum	
			£	£.
Bengal ...	Europeans and Eurasians	1305	12	to 2400
	Natives	418	72	„ 1200
North-West Provinces ...	Europeans	219	36	„ 1500
	Eurasians	293	21	„ 720
	Natives	643	36	„ 840
Punjab... ..	Europeans	179	36	„ 1800
	Eurasians	107	36	„ 720
	No Natives apparently.			
Madras... ..	Europeans	309	12	„ 1800
	Eurasians	236	16	„ 1200
	Natives	557	120	„ 960
Bombay	Europeans and Eurasians	329	24	„ 3000
	Natives	556	18	„ 900
Other parts of India ...	Europeans and Eurasians	1007	12	„ 1800
	Natives	54	90	„ 1500
In all India ...	Europeans and Eurasians	3984	12	„ 3000
	Natives	2228	18	„ 1500

CHAPTER II.

LEGISLATION.

Imperial.—The Acts passed by the Council of the Government General for making Laws and Regulations in the year 1865-66 will be found described at page 354 of the last volume. They were —

XXIV. of 1865 to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.

XXV. of 1865 to amend the Law relating to the Duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.

XXVI. of 1865 to amend Act XXIX of 1861, to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

XXVII. of 1865 to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

XXVIII. of 1865 to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

XXIX. of 1865 to amend the Pleaders, Mooktais and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865.

XXX. of 1865 to define and sanction the rates which the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company is authorized to charge for the supply of water for purposes other than that of Irrigation.

I. of 1866 to amend Act XIX of 1861 to provide for a Government Paper Currency.

II. of 1866 to amend Act II of 1865.

III. of 1866 to confer certain increased powers on the Registrars of the Recorders' Courts in British Burmah, and for other purposes.

IV. of 1866 to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.

V. of 1866 to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.

VI. of 1866 to continue Act XXXI. of 1860, relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases and for other purposes.

VII. of 1866 to extend to the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca Act XXIII of 1840, for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of

Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil.

VIII. of 1866 further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

IX. of 1866 to extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of "The Pleaders, Mookdars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," and of Act No. XXIX. of 1865.

X. of 1866 for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

XI. of 1866 to repeal Act No. IV. 1855, for incorporating for a further period, and for giving further powers to the Assam Company.

XII. of 1866 to provide for the compulsory taking of rights to form and maintain private water courses from public works of irrigation.

XIII. of 1866 to exempt certain suits in Oudh from the operation of the rules of limitation in force in that Province.

XIV. of 1866 to amend the law for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the Duties of Postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office.

XV. of 1866 to amend the Law of Partnership in India.

XVI. of 1866 to relieve the Governor-General of India in Council from the duty of signing the Commissions mentioned in Sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act 1865.

XVII. of 1866 to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta.

XVIII. of 1866 to alter the Customs Duty on the export of Saltpetre.

XIX. of 1866 to enhance the price of Salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George in Council.

XX. of 1866 to provide for the Registration of Assurances.

XXI. of 1866 to legalize, under certain circumstances, the Re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity.

XXII. of 1866 to extend the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Madras.—Act VI. of 1865, "to enable the Governor in Council to direct and prescribe what official seals Collectors, Magistrates, and other Public officers shall have and use," came into operation on 19th August 1865. This Act repeals Section X., Regulation II. of 1803, and enables the Government to deal with the matter of official seals, as they may, from time to time, deem necessary.

VII. of 1865, "to enable the Government to levy a separate cess for the use of water supplied for irrigation purposes in certain cases," came into operation on 7th September 1865. This Act empowers the Government to levy a cess, in addition to, and distinct from, the land assessment, on account of water supplied from sources of irrigation constructed or kept up at the charge of the State.

VIII. of 1865, "to consolidate and improve the Laws which define the process to be taken for the recovery of rent," came into operation on 1st January 1866. This is a very important Act, and occupied the consideration of the Legislature for more than two years. It empowers landholders to collect arrears due to them, whether those arrears consist of the land tax which Zemindars and Inamdars collect, as authorized representatives of the Government, or of rent which proprietors have a right to levy from the tenants to whom they let their lands. The necessity for legislation on this important subject had been long experienced in the Madras Presidency, owing to the doubts existing as to the construction to be placed on Regulations XXVII. and XXVIII. of 1802, II. of 1806, and IV. and V. of 1822: and this need was latterly felt more strongly owing to a decision of the High Court, which reversed a previous decision of the Sudder Court, and unsettled the vexed question of the mutual rights of landlord and tenant. Besides codifying the old law, this Act simplifies the procedure to be followed in recovering arrears of rent, and gives the use of summary process, under certain restrictions, to all landlords, thus abolishing a somewhat anomalous provision of the old law, which restricted this privilege to those who paid revenue direct to Government.

IX. of 1865, "to amend the law relating to the appointment of Municipal Commissioners for the town of Madras, and the management of its Municipal affairs, and to make better provision for the Police, conservancy, and improvement of the said town, and to enable the said Commissioners to levy taxes, tolls, and rates therein," came into operation on 1st November 1865.

X. of 1865, "to provide for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for the Police, conservancy, and improvement thereof, and for the levying of rates, tolls, and taxes therein," was to come into early operation in the larger towns.

I. of 1866, "to repeal Madras Act IV. of 1865, and to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George," comes into operation only in

such Military Cantonments, and from such dates as the Governor in Council may direct. It has been extended to Bellary, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Saint Thomas' Mount, and Wellington.

II. of 1866, "for the prevention of the spread of disease among cattle in the Madras Presidency," was passed on the urgent representation of the Revenue authorities, and of Veterinary Surgeon Thacker, who was deputed by Government to investigate the causes of the murrain prevalent among cattle, and to suggest the appropriate remedies. The heavy losses inflicted upon the country, and the extraordinary apathy and carelessness of the agricultural community in the matter of contagion, necessitated legislative action.

III. of 1866, "for the levy of a District Road Cess," is to enable Government to raise funds for the construction and repair of minor roads, by local taxes imposed upon the owners and occupants of lands in the vicinity. This measure was considered necessary, since the increasing demands on the general revenues, render it improbable that the Government will ever be in a position to do more than complete and maintain the chief lines of communication.

Bombay.—Act II. of 1865 to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.

III. of 1865 to amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding Wagers.)

IV. of 1865 for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols and the enforcement of Discipline therein.

V. of 1865 to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases in the Bombay House of Correction.

VI. of 1865 to authorise the destruction of useless records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency.

VII. of 1865 to extend the provisions of Act XX. of 1863 of the Governor General of India in Council to the District of Cannara in the Bombay Presidency.

VIII. of 1865 to authorise taxation in the Province of Sind for objects of public local utility and improvement.

I. of 1866 to extend the provisions of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865 to the Province of Sind.

II. of 1866 to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, and to vest such jurisdiction in the Courts of Civil Justice in the Bombay Presidency.

III. of 1866 for the prevention of gambling in certain places in the Presidency of Bombay.

IV. of 1866 for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and as regards the trial of certain offences modifying its constitution.

V. of 1866 to repeal Section X. of Regulation XVI. of 1827.

In addition to the above Laws the following Bills were also passed during the year 1865-66.

Bill to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind.

Bills to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons in the Bombay Presidency.

Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the levy of Port Dues in certain Ports of the Bombay Presidency.

Bill to limit the liability of a son or heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, and the liability of the second husband of a Hindoo widow for the debts of her deceased husband, and otherwise to amend the Law of Debtor and Creditor.

Bill to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and to make certain provisions regarding thereto

Bill to amend the Law relating to certain declarations of office in the Bombay Presidency.

Bill to authorise the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the general Regulations.

Bengal.—The Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations met on the 25th November 1865, and continued its sittings, at intervals, till the 21st April 1866. The following Acts were passed :—

IX. of 1865 to amend Act VI. 1863, passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a corporation, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the Town and for the levying of rates and taxes therein) This Act gives the Chairman of the Calcutta Justices a seat in the Council.

I. of 1866 to amend certain provisions of Regulation VI. 1819 (for rescinding Regulation XIX. 1816, and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof.) This Act was passed, making it an offence punishable under Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code, for any one without the sanction of the Magistrate of the district to keep a ferry boat for the purpose of plying for hire within a distance of two miles above or below the

place where any public ferry might be established. To provide against any inconvenience to the public resulting from this enactment, it was provided that the Magistrate might require the person in charge of any main public ferry to establish subsidiary ferries within the two mile limit. The rules for the determination and grant of compensation, which had been for some time in practical force, were also embodied in the Act.

II. of 1866 to provide for the better regulation of the Police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta.

III. of 1866 to provide for the attendance and examination of witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations. The want of accurate information on many subjects, in connexion with which that body has to legislate, having been felt by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, this Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor, by summons, to require any person residing within the provinces subject to his control, to appear and give evidence before Council, and to produce all documents required of them. The Act also provides for the apprehension and confinement of recusant witnesses, and for the payment of the expenses of persons summoned to appear before the Council.

IV. of 1866 to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII. 1856 (for regulating the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay,) and of Act XLVIII. 1860 (to amend Act XIII. of 1856.)

V. of 1866 to make better provision for the regulation of Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in the towns and suburbs of Calcutta. The registering officer is placed in subordination to the Commissioner of Police; drivers are required to give notice of change of residence; convictions of drivers, for offences under the Act, are to be endorsed on their licenses, and these may be revoked or suspended on conviction for such or any other offences; provision is made for the punishment of drivers who, being hired by time, desert from the hiring; compensation is allowed, in addition to fine, for the offence of refusing to let a carriage for hire; hirers attempting to evade payment of the legal fare for a carriage are made liable to a fine, in addition to the payment of the fare and such compensation as the Magistrate may award. Further, the registration of palankeen bearers is provided for, and the scale of palankeen fares raised; while the final clause enables the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the Act to any other towns or places within the provinces under his control.

VI. of 1866 to amend Act VI., 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act to vest the property of the town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a corporation, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the town, and for levying rates and taxes therein.)

VII. of 1866 to make better provision for the acquisition of land for embankments and other matters relating thereto. It enacts that lands required for the construction, extension, or alteration of any public embankment may be taken up under the provisions of Act VI., 1857, though without the necessity for the issue of the declarations and orders by or on behalf of Government, mentioned in Sections 2 and 3 of the said Act, and makes provision for the appointment of the cost of the acquisition of the land amongst the persons to be benefited by the construction or alteration of the embankment. The Act also contains similar provisions for the apportionment of the expense of making a sluice amongst the persons to be benefited thereby, and provides for the disposal of lands no longer required for embankment purposes.

VIII. of 1866 to amend "the Calcutta Police Act, 1866."

IX. of 1866 for the more effectual punishment of persons resisting lawful apprehension or escaping from legal custody after having been charged with or convicted of offences punishable only under some special or local law.

X. of 1866 for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta. It makes the corporate body of Justices trustees for the purposes of the Act, the immediate administration of the powers and trusts vested in the justices being confided to a Committee of ten selected from their number, of whom the Chairman is always to be one, while of the remaining 9, 5 are to be chosen by the Justices, and 4 nominated by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The objects of the Trust are defined to be—
1. The construction of wharves, quays, stages, piers, and jetties within the Port. 2. The construction of tramways, warehouses, and sheds for conveying and storing merchandize landed or to be shipped. 3. The laying down of moorings and erection of cranes, and all necessary appliances for loading and unloading vessels. 4. The reclamation of any part of the river bed within the Port and below high water mark which may be necessary for the execution of works. 5. The construction and application of dredges within the limits of the Port. 6. The construction of such works without the limits of the Port as may be necessary for the protection of works executed under the Act.

Within six months the Justices are to submit a scheme of the works which they propose to commence. On the approval of the scheme by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Justices are empowered to raise money on debentures bearing interest, chargeable on all property acquired by them, and on all tolls, duties, rates, and charges. The total value of outstanding debentures is, however, not to exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of Rupees. The Act further provides for the compulsory use of the jetties and wharves of the Trust when erected and for the levy of tolls, dues, or rates on account of the landing and shipping, storing, keeping, and removal of goods; and on account of the use of moorings.

CHAPTER III.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

CIVIL.

MADRAS.—Registration.—The number of registrations was 1,39,792. Of these, 39,708 were deeds of gift, of sale, and of partition, and other absolute transfers of immoveable property; 69,214 were leases, mortgages, and other temporary or conditional transfers of immoveable property; 10,959 were memoranda of decrees, and orders of Courts, and awards of arbitration, and 19,911 were bonds, contracts, and miscellaneous instruments affecting moveable property. The above number gives an average per mensem of 11,649; the average number of registrations per mensem during that portion of the previous official year, in which the Registration Act was in force, was only 3,268. Out of a total number amounting, exclusive of memoranda of decrees, orders of Court, and awards of arbitration, to 1,28,833, the number of instruments the registration of which was compulsory was 73,530; of those the registration of which was optional, 55,303. The number of appeals preferred to the District Registrars, under Section 62, was twenty-three. Nine instruments, which Sub-Registrars had refused to register, were registered under the orders of District Registrars. Ninety-six sealed covers purporting to contain wills, codicils and authori-

ties to adopt were deposited during the year. One cover was withdrawn, and fifteen were opened on the death of the depositors. No case occurred of a registered instrument being declared, by the Civil Courts, invalid or forged. The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,54,232-10, the expenditure was Rs. 1,76,367-3-9; the loss entailed upon Government during this year by the Registration Department is thus Rs. 33,805 7-11.

Original Suits.—At the close of 1864, 61,641 original suits remained undecided. The number instituted in 1865 was 168,129, and 1,948 were remanded or readmitted, making a total of 231,718. These suits came before the following Courts:—

Panchayets	...	...	653
Village Moonsiffs	...	...	52,107
District Moonsiffs in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	89,933
Do. do. under Madras Act IV. of 1863	...	...	70,470
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	...	...	331
Principal Sudder Ameens in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	2,053
Do. do. under Madras Act IV. of 1863	...	...	3,366
Assistant Agents	...	...	17
Civil Judges and Agents in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	1,180
Do. do. under Madras Act IV. of 1863	...	...	379
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	10,876
Do. do. in the exercise of the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen	...	...	353

Of the total number 169,397, or 73 per cent., were disposed of, leaving 62,321 undecided at the close of the year. The number determined is less by 18,499 than the number disposed of in 1864. The Courts by which the 169,397 suits were disposed of are shewn in the following table:—

	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Total.
Panchayets ...	552	...	652
Village Moonsiffs ...	40,166	...	40,166
District Moonsiffs ...	47,694	65,510	113,204
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	234	234
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	884	3,108	3,992
Assistant Agents ...	7	...	7
Civil Judges and Agents ...	503	339	842
Judges of the Small Cause Courts ...	...	10,193	10,193
Do. do. in the exercise of the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen	207	..	207
	90,013	79,384	169,397

Of the ordinary suits disposed of by the several Courts 39,216, or forty-three per cent., were decided on the merits in favour of plaintiffs, and 11,516, or thirteen per cent., in favour of defendants; 10,417 were dismissed for default; 26,203 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 2,661 were disposed of in other ways. Of the Small Causes disposed of by District Moonsiffs, &c., under Act IV. of 1863 (Madras), 36,757, or fifty-three per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 8,851, or thirteen per cent., for defendants; 3,463 were dismissed for default; 18,523 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 1,363 were otherwise disposed of. Of those disposed of by Courts of Small Causes, under Act XLII. of 1860, 6,158, or sixty per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 937, or nine per cent., for defendants; 512 were dismissed for default; and 2,586 were adjusted or withdrawn. And of those disposed of by the Cantonment Small Cause Courts 173, or fifty-one per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and ten, or three per cent., for defendants; fourteen were dismissed for default; thirty-six were adjusted or withdrawn; and one was disposed of in some other way. The average duration on the files of the suits disposed of by the Lower Courts was as follows:—

	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
District Moonsiffs ...	0	9	0	0	0	29
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	0	0	12½
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	1	3	16	0	0	21
Assistant Agents ...	0	9	18	...	...	...
Civil Judges ...	1	1	17	0	1	10
Judges of the Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	0	0	22
Do. do. in the exercise of the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen	0	9	10	...	...	...

The suits newly instituted are thus classified :—

For rent and revenue derivable from land ...	5,646
Lands ...	13,395
Real property, such as houses, &c. ...	5,192
Debts, wages ...	1,41,156
Caste, religion, &c. ...	458
Indigo, Sugar, &c. ...	2,282

The aggregate value of the property at stake in the original suits pending at the close of the year amounted to 1,50,22,438 Rs.

Appeals.—In the course of the year 15,274 appeals came before the Courts subordinate to the High Court, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1864. Of these 8,711 were disposed of leaving 6,568, of the value of Rs. 15,08,287 undetermined at the close of the year. On the merits 1,766, or twenty per cent., were decreed in favour of appellants, and 2,974, or thirty-four per cent., for respondents; 181 were remanded to the Lower Courts; 282 dismissed for default; 219 adjusted or withdrawn; and 3,289 were disposed of in other ways. The average duration of appeals was eleven months and seven days before the Civil Judges, ten months and two days before the Principal Sudder Ameens, and eleven months and twenty-nine days before the Judges of the Small Cause Courts vested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

In addition to the original and appeal suits shewn above, 93,318 applications for execution of decrees, and 155,568 petitions of a miscellaneous character, were disposed of by the Lower

Courts, leaving a balance of 13,644 of the former and 3,526 of the latter.

The High Court.—On the Original side of the High Court, besides ninety-eight suits that were pending on the 31st December 1864, 358 were instituted. Of these 162 were disposed of on merits at the settlement of issues, and eighty-four on final disposal; twenty-eight were dismissed for default; nine were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suits, and seventy-three absolutely. Twenty-two petitions for leave to sue "in forma pauperis" were also disposed of, and in addition, fourteen suits and plea side actions, remaining from the late Supreme Court, were heard and determined. Thus on the 31st December 1865 there were 100 suits pending under the Procedure Code, besides Ecclesiastical suits and Interlocutory orders. Before the High Court, in its Appellate Jurisdiction, there were pending, at the close of 1864, forty-eight Regular and 156 Special appeals, to which eighty-seven Regular and 661 Special appeals were added in 1865, making a total of 135 Regular and 817 Special appeals pending and instituted. In the number newly filed as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of four Regular and 174 Special appeals. Eighty-seven Regular and 544 Special appeals were disposed of, and at the close of the year there remained on the file forty-eight Regular and 273 Special appeals. Of these only seven Regular and five Special appeals were filed previous to 1865. The decided appeals were thus disposed of:—

		Regular.	Special.
Decrees confirmed ...	...	52	456
Do. amended ...	...	5	18
Do. reversed ...	...	19	28
Suits remanded ...	...	8	13
Appeals dismissed for default ...	...	0	22
Do. adjusted or withdrawn ...	...	0	3
Do. otherwise disposed of ...	...	3	4

The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 4 months. The total value of those depending at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 14,01,125. Of 321 civil petitions brought before the Court, 262 were disposed of:—

Orders confirmed ...	...	204
Do. reversed ...	...	40
Dismissed for default ...	...	9
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	7

Thirty-two cases were referred for the judgment of the High Court, under Section 13, Act XLII. of 1860, and Section 28,

Act XXIII. of 1861. Of these 30 were disposed of within the year. The High Court also disposed of 185 of the 203 Criminal petitions brought before them:—

Dismissed after hearing without perusal of record	157
Orders or sentences of Lower Courts confirmed after perusal of record (of which two were under Section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)	16
Do. amended do. do. ...	2
Do. released without perusal of record...	3
Do. do. after perusal do. ...	5
Otherwise disposed of without perusing record	1
Do. after perusing the record ...	1

Eighty-five trials, in which sentence of death was recorded by the Session Court, were referred for the confirmation of the High Court of the eighty-five, all but two were disposed of within the year, as follows:—

Sentences confirmed	76
Modified or amended	2
Released	4
Remanded to Session Court	1

Sixty-eight references were made to the High Court under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The sentence or order of the Lower Courts was reversed in forty, and modified or amended in seven. In the remaining twenty-one there was no error on a point of law to justify the High Court's interference.

BOMBAY, SINDH AND ADEN.—*Original Suits.*—At the beginning of the year 1865-66 the number of suits on the files of the Courts throughout the Regulation Districts was 53,225, which added to the number of suits filed during the year, which was 129,216, makes the total number of suits for decision 182,441. As, however, only 141,912 decisions were passed during the year, there were 40,529 suits on the files at the end of the year. Out of the 141,912 decided suits there were 5,700 for possession of land, 5,429 otherwise connected with land, and the rest connected with debts, wages, &c. Of the suits decided there were 119,406 which would have been cognisable by Courts of Small Causes. In the Civil Courts in Sindh in 1865 the number of suits filed and in arrears in the year 1865 was 11,028, and the number decided was 10,024. The corresponding number for the year 1864 was 13,665 and 11,821. Of the suits decided there were 6,783 for plaintiffs and 1,341 for defendants. The value of the suits in 1865 was Rs. 5,59,770 and in 1864 Rs. 11,66,637. In Aden there were 2,474 suits.

Small Cause Courts.—The following tabular statement shows the working of the Bombay Court of Small Causes during 1865-66 :—

Year.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.		Fees carried to the credit of Government.		Amount received in Cases decreed and compromised.		Amount paid to Suitors in Cases decreed and compromised.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1864-65	...	19,74,326	2 5	1,98,558	6 5	3,76,133	6 9	3,76,285	10 11
1865-66	...	25,64,026	0	32,56,479	9 6	4,93,557	4 8	4,83,207	14 7
Increase in 1865-66	3,877	5,89,699	13 10	57,921	3 1	1,17,423	13 11	1,06,922	3 8

This statement shows that there was a considerable increase in the business and receipts of the Court during the year 1865-66 as compared with those of the preceding year 1864-65. The entire expenses of the Court amounted to Rs. 1,45,317-1-2, which, deducted from the net receipts or Rs. 2,56,479 9 6, leaves a surplus to the credit of the Court of Rs. 1,11,162-8-4. There were 1,154 suits for sums over Rs. 500 instituted during the year under the extended jurisdiction of the Court, being an increase of 314 over the number instituted during the preceding year. During the year 25 applications were made for the summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under Act XVI. of 1864.

Statement showing the Business and Receipts of the Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil.

District.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Balance remaining over till next year.	MODE OF DISPOSAL.				SUITS CLASSIFIED AS TO THEIR VALUE.						
				Decided on merits.	Decided ex parte.	Admitted.	Compromised, withdrawn, dismissed, &c.	Under Rs. 25.	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	From Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.	From Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.	From Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.	From Rs. 400 to Rs. 500.
Poona ...	6,487	5,715	772	682	3,690	260	1,083	2,002	1,719	1,054	578	255	36	71
Ahmednuggur...	2,475	2,442	33	397	1,321	461	263	937	790	462	183	56	4	10
Belgaum ...	1,485	1,406	79	211	828	191	176	354	417	352	192	51	19	21
Ahmedabad ...	2,456	1,951	505	234	841	57	819	445	793	387	217	78	13	18

District.	Average of Costs per Suit.			Receipts of the Court.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Average duration of Suits.	Amount in litigation in Suits disposed of.			Average value per Suit.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Months Days.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Poona ...	8	8	9	41,671	7	0	...			21,496	7	7	29	3,61,647	10	5	63	4	5
Ahmednugur ...	7	4	3	14,963	10	0	...			5,743	15	10	12	1,24,418	8	6	50	15	4
Belgaum ...	9	15	2	10,134	3	2	2,493	9	8	.....			19	93,963	7	3	60	13	1
Ahmedabad	6	5	7	12,190	8	0	...			5,803	7	8	6	1,17,654	5	10	60	4	9

The High Court and Appeals.—The number of appeals filed and in arrears in the Appellate Courts in Sindh in the year 1865 was 408, and the number decided 314. The corresponding number for the year 1864 was 455 and 289. The value of the appeals in 1865 was Rs. 29,151 and in 1864 Rs. 23,902. The following shows the Civil work disposed of at the Appellate Side of the High Court during the year 1865-66 :—

Regular Appeals.				Special Appeals.				Applications for admission of Special Appeals.				Miscellaneous applications.							
Balances on 1st May 1865		Received from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866		Total.	Disposed of.		Balance on 30th April 1866	Balance on 1st May 1866		Received from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		Total.	Disposed of.		Balance on 30th April 1866.	Granted.		Rejected.	
18	17	30	18	12	350	749	1,099	777	322	15	1,001	1,016	749	250	17	1,449	191		

There were 1,734 original suits in the High Court including two from the Small Cause Courts. There were also 42 appeals from Division Courts. Of the whole 750 were decided and 829 dismissed, there were 869 motions and 1,208 orders in Chambers. Twenty-six appeals from Division Courts were disposed of. There were 19 ecclesiastical, 31 equity and 171 insolvency motions. There were of applications for probates

and administrations 214 ecclesiastical, 3 equity and 370 insolvency. There were 11 ecclesiastical, 6 equity and 320 insolvency causes.

Judicatories.—The returns for the Regulation Districts under the Presidency of Bombay show that there were employed in those districts during the year under report 10 Judges, 10 Assistant Judges, 10 Principal Sudder Ameens, 8 Sudder Ameens, 83 Moonsiffs, and 606 Pleaders. During the year 1864-65 there were 673 Practising Pleaders in the Regulation Districts, so that there has been a decrease in the number of Pleaders for the present year. Of the 606 Pleaders there was only one who was not a native of India, and 39 of them were acquainted with English. Forty-five of these Pleaders had certificates of legal education.

BENGAL.—The returns refer only to the Regulation Districts.

Original Suits.—In 1865 in the Courts subordinate to the High Court the following suits were instituted and pending:—

Courts of	Suits Instituted.			Suits decided on their merits.			Total Number of cases disposed of.		
	Original.		Total.	Original.		Total.	Original.		Total.
	Appeals.			Appeals.			Appeals.		
Judges ...	17	19,921	19,938	180	11,163	11,343	206	12,096	12,302
Principal Sudder Ameens	3,958	7	3,965	4,078	9,441	13,519	4,535	9,867	14,402
Sudder Ameens ...	4,824	...	4,824	4,361	...	4,361	4,850	...	4,850
Moonsiffs ...	109,892	...	109,892	99,940	...	99,940	112,900	...	112,900
Total	118,691	19,928	138,619	108,559	20,604	129,163	122,491	21,963	144,454

A comparison of the average duration of suits in 1864 and 1865 shows an improvement in the higher courts ; but in the courts of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs the average duration was the same as in the preceding year :—

Courts of	1864.		1865.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges	5	26	5	11
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	5	9	3	27
Sudder Ameens	3	28	3	28
Moonsiffs	1	26	1	27

The value of suits decided during the year was Rs. 4,07,19,566, against Rs. 7,14,45,588 of the preceding year ; and the value of suits pending was Rs. 2,21,10,556, against Rs. 1,73,67,148.

The miscellaneous work disposed of by the courts again greatly increased, and, though there was a slight decrease in the number of cases pending at the close of the year, the cases in arrear had more than doubled :—

Year.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1863 ...	216,383	93,809	87,306	35,268	134
1864 ...	248,324	94,902	108,855	44,567	96
1865 ...	263,227	103,565	117,629	42,033	241

The largest number of suits for real property on conveyance by mortgage and will, or to establish inheritance under the

Mahomedan or Hindu law, was in Jessore. Tirhoot shewed a very large number of suits for real property on conveyance by sale, and also by gift. The suits regarding wills were most numerous in East Burdwan, which surpassed even Tirhoot in this respect. Chittagong, with its large Mahomedan population, had still the largest number of suits regarding dower, and was next to Jessore in suits for inheritance under the Mahomedan law. Tipperah had a larger proportion of suits regarding claims in right of adoption than even in past years, having had no less than 1,096 of this description out of 1,230 instituted throughout Bengal. Suits for the determination of boundaries were most abundant in Chittagong and Sylhet. Suits connected with religion were more numerous in Bhaugulpore and Tipperah than elsewhere, though in the latter district not so remarkably as before. The result of the original suits decided by the Judges of all grades in 1865 is thus shown :—

Decided by				In favour of Plaintiffs.	In favour of Defendants.
Judges	...	...	...	97	83
Principal Sudder Ameens	...	...	...	3,003	1,075
Sudder Ameens	...	...	...	3,496	865
Moonsiffs	...	...	...	74,420	25,520
Total				81,016	27,543

Small Cause Courts.—The total number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes was 37,324, against 35,948 in the preceding year, which shews an increase of litigation to the extent of 1,376 cases. The amount of property under litigation during 1865 was Rs. 20,20,398-4-3, and during 1864 Rs. 17,68,551-4-7, the increase in the value of property litigated for being Rs. 2,51,846-15-8. The average number of suits for each day during the year under review was 141.9. The number of cases set down for hearing during the year was 37,477, of which 16,138 were decided in favour of plaintiffs, including 6,362 which were tried *ex parte*; 1,813 decided in favour of defendants; and 3,520 were nonsuited. Of the rest, 12,402 were compromised, 3,480

struck off for non-appearance of the parties concerned,* and 171 were pending trial at the close of the year. Of the total number of suits instituted 30 were for sums in excess of a thousand rupees, and in six of these, claims ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 700 were abandoned by the parties to bring them within the jurisdiction of the court. The receipts of the year on account of fees, &c., of all descriptions amounted to Rs. 2,30,879-7-2, while the cost of the establishment, including house-rent, was Rs. 1,42,868 1-4, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 88,011-5-10 to the credit of the court, as against a surplus in the preceding year of Rs. 80,926-7-5. There were 35 Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil during the year. A comparison of suits instituted during the last three years shews a progressive increase in the amount of work brought before the courts. The total number of suits instituted in them during 1865 was 38,266, besides which 2,487 suits of the previous year also came under trial, making a total of 40,753 suits. Of these 38,851 were decided during the period under review, leaving 1,902 pending at the close of the year, of which 11 only were pending for a period exceeding six weeks.

Description of Cases instituted.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Money claims, &c: ...	25,454	30,641	34,244
House Rent ...	396	373	528
Claims for personal property ...	1,327	1,757	2,062
Claims for damages ...	1,357	1,052	1,432
Total ...	28,534	33,823	38,266

Of the suits decided during the year, 22,228, or about 57 per cent., were decided on their merits and in the presence of both parties, 17,498 cases being decided in favour of plaintiffs, and 4,730 in favour of defendants. Of the former, however, 11,221 cases were decided on confession, so that the decisions in favour of plaintiffs in cases which were actually contested were 6,277. In 9,417 suits judgments were delivered *ex parte*, which is 50 per cent. in excess of those decided after contest in favour of plaintiffs. On the other hand, in 7,206 suits the actions were abandoned. The cost to Government of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil amounted to Rs. 2,98,206-11, while

* Of these however 47 were by permission of court again brought on the file.

the net income, after deducting refunds of stamps under Section 20 of Act X. of 1862, amounted to Rs. 2,11,661-7, leaving a net charge to Government of Rs. 86,545-4.

Registration.—The amount of fees received was Rs. 3,25,089-7-6, and the disbursements Rs. 2,25,966-14-11, which left a surplus of Rs. 99,122-8-7. The largest amount of fees was realized in Tirhoot, and the amount next to it in the 24-Pergunnahs, the sums being Rs. 20,540-4-8 and 19,834-9 respectively. On the other hand the smallest amount of fees was realized in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, the sum being Rs. 14 7 only.

The High Court and Appeals.—On its original side the following was the business of the High Court :—

Year.	On the file at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total under trial.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1863	63	1,135	1,198	869	329
1864	329	1,385	1,714	1,325	389
1865	389	1,211	1,601	1,192	409

The working of the High Court in its Testamentary and Intestate, as well as in its Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions was as follows :—

	1864.	1865.
Probates granted	136	149
Letters of Administration	196	226
Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Suits	6	12
Ecclesiastical Suits	5	7
Marriage Licenses granted	15	19
Miscellaneous orders	470	307
Insolvency cases	75	126
Protection orders	50	48
Vesting, hearing Divident, and other orders	398	451

The amount of debt stated in the schedules filed by the Insolvents in 1865 was Rs. 65,36,435-1-8, against assets amounting to Rs. 34,67,000-4-5. On the Appellate Side of the High Court the number of regular appeals instituted in 1865 was 441, the number of special appeals 3,672, and the number of miscellaneous appeals 715. The number of appeals decided during the year and the number pending are compared in the annexed statement with the results of the two preceding years.

	Decided in			Pending on 31st December		
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Regular	1,250	627	529	487	340	252
Special	4,823	4,482	4,451	2,927	2,104	1,325
Miscellaneous ...	977	1,265	674	403	501	257

In regular appeals the orders of the courts of first instance were absolutely upheld in 298 cases, but reversed or modified in 217; while in special appeals the orders of the lower appellate courts were upheld in 2,510 cases and reversed or modified in 1,819. The amount of institution fees realized by the filing of appeals during the year was Rs. 3,00,554 against Rs. 3,16,347 in the previous year, and Rs. 4,30,700 in the year before. The value of the appeals decided during the past three years was.

1863	...	...	...	Rs. 5,44,82,024
1864	...	...	...	2,19,91,934
1865	...	...	...	2,40,96,356

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—Regulation Provinces, Subordinate Courts.—Excluding the Small Cause Courts and the Courts in the Non-Regulation Districts, there were 57,372 original suits and 10,783 appeals instituted during the year: including all the Courts, there was an aggregate total of 85,110 suits and appeals. The miscellaneous cases in all the regular Courts instituted during the year amounted to 125,269. Adding to this the number of original suits and appeals, the suits instituted in the four Small Cause Courts 6,210, and

those for the Non-Regulation Districts 15,515, the total, or 215,149, represents the amount of Civil litigation in these Provinces during 1865, as against 243,033 in 1864. Of the 67,823 regular suits which were disposed of by the ordinary Civil Courts, 52 per cent. were decided on their merits (an improvement of 2 per cent. as compared with 1864), 21 per cent. on confession of judgment, 10 per cent. were adjusted or withdrawn, 4 per cent. were dismissed on default, and 3 per cent. were decided by arbitration. The aggregate value of these suits was Rs. 2,52,88,320, and the costs Rs. 21,04,563. The average value of each suit was Rs. 373, and the average cost Rs. 31,—the percentage of costs to value being thus 8. There were employed in the decision of these suits 122 Officers in the Regulation Provinces, and 55 in the Non-Regulation Districts. The applications for execution of decrees were 73,360, as compared with 96,446 in 1864. Only 23 per cent. of these applications were fully, and 19 per cent. partially, executed. 12,530 rent cases appealable to the Judges were disposed of during the year, of which 23 per cent. were appealed. Greater care was apparently taken in the preparation of these cases, 31 per cent. of the appeals having been reversed or modified, as compared with 43 per cent. in 1864. The general average duration for the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts, in which the bulk of the Civil litigation is decided, is not unsatisfactory :—

	Judges.			Principal Sudder Ameens.			Sudder Ameens.			Moonsiffs.			Average Duration of Cases under Act X. of 1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
General Average	...	4	25	...	2	17	...	...	20	...	...	26	...	3	24

82 per cent. of the parties were present in Court when their cases were decided. Two-thirds of the original suits instituted

during the year were for debts on bond, and 9 per cent. were suits for real property. The net balance credited to Government on account of value of Stamps filed in the District Civil Courts, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 8,97,188, as compared with Rs. 8,65,724 during the previous year. There was a decrease in the net value of Stamps filed in the Sudder Court, the amount being Rs. 82,558, as against Rs. 92,826 in 1864. Four extra Judges sat in the Court for nearly six months in 1864. The cost of the Court, including the salaries of the Judges, amounted to Rs. 2,90,041, and of the District Courts, Rs. 10,15,196. If the sums credited on account of Stamps be deducted from these amounts, the net cost to Government of the whole Civil Judiciary in these Provinces is found to be Rs. 3,25,491.

The Sudder Court.—

<i>Appeals.</i>	Pending on 1st January.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending on 31st December.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Regular, ...	360	49	141	129	452	118	49	60
Increase, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Decrease, ...	...	311	...	12	...	334	...	...
Special, ...	2,065	474	1,541	1,684	3,136	1,472	474	686
Increase, ...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	212
Decrease, ...	...	1,595	...	...	...	1,664	...	...
Total Increase. ...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	223
Total Decrease, ...	...	1,906	...	155	...	1,998	...	...

Small Cause Courts.—There was a slight decrease in the number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts during the year, there having been only 6,210, as compared with 6,331 in 1864. There was also a fourth Small Cause Court at Dehra Dhoon in 1865, which was not established in the previous year. Of the suits instituted 2,637 were for debts on bond, 766 were shop debts, 638 book account debts, 394 for personal property, 659 claims supported by parole evidence alone, 248 for rent, 137 for damages, 296 for wages, and 435 for money due on written contract. Of the cases disposed of, 33 per cent. were decided upon confession of judgment, 30 per cent. on their merits, and 18 per cent. *ex parte*. 31 per cent. of the decrees were completely, and 12 per cent. partially, executed. The

average duration of cases in three out of the four Courts was not quite seven days; in the Agra Court it was more unfavourable, consequent upon the illness of the Judge during a part of the year. The income from stamps, fines, penalties, and surplus tulubanaḥ was Rs. 45,102, and the total cost of the four Courts was Rs. 46,483 : the net loss to Government was therefore only Rs. 1,381. The salary of the Judge of the Dehra Small Cause Court is excluded from this calculation, as only a portion of his time is devoted to his Civil duties.

Extra Regulation Provinces. In the whole of the Non-Regulation Districts the number of Civil suits, original and miscellaneous, instituted during the year was 15,515. The following statement shows the manner in which they were disposed of :—

	Jhansie Division.	Ajmere.	Kumaon.	Terai.
Merits, ...	26 per cent.	20 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
Ex parte,...	12 "	10 "	10 "	3 "
Confession,	33 "	37 "	10 "	1 "
Arbitration,	1 "	5 "	0 "	2 "
Default, ...	16 "	16 "	36 "	44 "
Adjusted,...	12 "	12 "	15 "	13 "

In the Jhansie Division (comprising the three Districts of Jhansie, Jaloun, and Lullutpore) the number of suits and appeals instituted was 1,569,—a slight increase over the previous year. The number of miscellaneous cases was 648, which is considerably less than in 1864. The suits instituted in the Kumaon Division fell from 13,256 to 3,330—the action of the Limitation Law and the introduction of the Stamp Act in Gurhwal having occasioned an abnormal increase in 1864. 2,127 miscellaneous cases were instituted during the year. In the Civil Courts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra the suits instituted amounted to 5,745, which shows a considerable increase on the number, 4,033, for 1864. There were 1,947 miscellaneous cases. The average duration of suits varied from 23 days in the Jhansie Division, which is very creditable, to two months and three days in Ajmere; but the high average in the Court of the Commissioner, who is frequently absent from Ajmere on political duty, unfavourably affects this return.

PUNJAB.—Original Suits.—Including 3,220 cases pending from the previous year, there were 144,066 cases on the file, whereof 137,881, or nearly 96 per cent., were disposed of during the year, leaving 6,184 cases pending. The average duration of suits was 17 days. The cases were disposed of as seen in the following abstract statement of the entire civil business of the District Courts of the Punjab during the years 1864 and 1865:—

Year.	No of Cases on the File.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR										Average duration.				
		IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFF.					IN FAVOUR OF DEFENDANT.									
		By decision on merits.		By arbitration.	By confession.	Ex parte.	Total.	By decision on merits.	By arbitration.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Nonsuited.		Struck off on default.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.
		In whole.	In part.													
1864.	1,06,450	14,416	14,060	...	30,618	61,948	13,324	...	18,924	1,396	6,019	463	1,03,220	3,220	16	
1865.	1,41,065	18,909	15,100	6,326	34,667	80,260	17,578	1,719	25,233	1,660	10,959	316	1,37,586	6,184	17	
Difference.	+ 37,615	+ 4,493	- 960	+ 4,049	+ 3,049	+ 19,312	+ 4,254	+ 1,719	+ 6,309	+ 464	+ 2,940	- 147	+ 34,366	+ 2,964	+ 1	

Of the total increase of 35,782 suits upwards of 28,600 suits were for sums not exceeding Rupees 32, while the average value of suits decreased as follows:—

					<i>Average value of suits.</i>
1863,	...	...	...	...	79 Rupees.
1864,	...	...	...	...	59 do.
1865,	...	...	...	...	50 do.

In about six cases out of seven, judgment-debtors were able to liquidate the decrees against them, but for the most part required some pressure from the Courts. Resort to distraint and sale of goods was comparatively seldom necessary :—

Total number of decrees granted,	...	80,266
Total number of applications for execution,	...	56,082
Number of cases in which execution against goods was ordered	...	11,653
Percentage of orders of execution against goods to decrees	...	14.5

In the County Courts of England and Wales in 1864, there were 124,804 executions issued to 236,758 decrees. There were only 12 sales of land in execution of decrees during the year.

The agency by which the original suits were decided was the following :—

32 Deputy Commissioners,	disposed of	4,808
53 Assistant Commissioners,	do.	17,357
19 European Extra-Asst. Commrs.,	do.	8,995
8 Judges of Small Cause Courts,	do.	22,889
9 Judges of Cantonment Courts,	do.	5,852
40 Native Extra-Asst. Commrs.	do.	14,476
127 Tehseeldars,	do.	45,598
69 Naib Tehseeldars,	do.	11,680
35 Honorary Civil Judges,	do.	3,226

The total number of suits disposed of by European Agency was 59,901 and by Native Agency, 74,980. Compared with the previous year, the Native agency considerably increased by the investiture of 30 Naib Tehseeldars with judicial powers. The Cantonment Small Cause Court of Delhi was abolished during the year. All the Judicial Officers, except Small Cause Court Judges and Honorary Civil Judges, had executive as well as judicial duties to perform.

Small Cause Courts.—In these Courts 28,754 suits, or more than one-fifth of the litigation of the province, was disposed of, at an average duration of 6 days. Favourable testimony

is borne, in the reports of the District Officers, to the successful working of these Courts. The number of cases instituted in the Lahore Small Cause Court has almost doubled since 1862, while the number of suits instituted in the District Courts has remained nearly the same; yet the returns shew that the percentage of contested cases given in favour of plaintiffs in the Small Cause Court is not larger than in the District Courts. The following are the details:—

Comparative statement of all cases pending, instituted, decided and remaining for trial in the District Small Cause Courts of the Punjab, for the year 1865.

COURT.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR										Average duration.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average cost of each case.	Percentage of costs to value.	Number of re-trials during the year.			
			IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFF					IN FAVOUR OF DEFENDANT.												
			By decision on merits.		Total.	By confession.	By arbitration.	Ex parte.	Total.	By decision on merits.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Non-suited.						Struck off on default.	Transferred.	Total disposed of during the year.
			In whole.	In part.																
Delhi.	23	1,999	2,031	204	268	135	1,429	109	0	301	24	107	32	2,003	29	4	30			
Bombay.	6	676	682	131	171	14	29	487	26	1	82	9	67	649	7	8	6			
Madras.	14	2,287	2,301	288	148	37	93	55	10	403	18	67	0	2,279	22	5	43			
Calcutta.	29	3,100	3,139	500	424	174	965	49	60	270	1	350	36	3,479	59	6	333			
Mysore.	67	4,291	4,358	558	657	96	880	96	1,900	681	54	753	25	4,553	105	7	395			
Bombay.	123	4,392	4,515	555	346	353	990	140	2,378	401	44	504	43	4,535	29	4	395			
Amritsar.	18	4,464	4,482	498	484	270	1,353	294	2,358	401	44	504	43	4,535	29	4	395			
Lahore.	4	1,767	1,771	365	86	51	445	104	1,011	6	114	40	34	1,672	39	3	55			
Peshawar.																				
TOTAL.	327	22,904	23,231	2,913	2,543	1,162	6,442	901	13,961	2,443	218	3,192	2,029	22,895	336	6	1,165			
Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	35	5,866	5,921	641	617	312	7,606	390	4,596	270	44	547	38	5,659	62	6	19			
Grand Total.	362	28,770	29,152	3,554	3,160	1,474	9,048	1,291	18,557	2,718	262	3,946	2,425	28,754	394	12	1,184			

The working of the Lahore, Umritsur and Hooshiarpore Courts shows a surplus, that of the other 5 a deficit.

Appeals.—About 8 per cent. of appealable cases of subordinate District Courts were appealed to the Deputy Commissioner. Considering the facility of appeal allowed under the Punjab Code of Civil Procedure, this percentage must be considered small; in the North Western Provinces, 40 per cent. of the appealable decisions of Sudder Ameens, and 27 per cent. of the decision of Moonsiffs were appealed to higher authority in 1864. About 23 per cent. of the orders of Deputy Commissioners in original jurisdiction and in appeal, and of the orders of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners with full powers, were appealed to Commissioners. In the North Western Provinces in 1864, 37 per cent. of the orders of Principal Sudder Ameens (who have the same powers in regard to Civil suits as Deputy Commissioners in this Province) were appealed. About 11 per cent. of the orders of Commissioners in appeal were appealed to the Judicial Commissioner. The following abstract will shew generally the result of the appeals in 1865:—

Appeals to Deputy Commissioners.

Number of appeals.	Rejected.	Heard.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for reinvestigation.
5,854	1,181 or 20 per cent.	4,673 or 80 per cent.	2,563 or 43 per cent.	957 or 16 per cent.	1,153 or 20 per cent.

Appeals to Commissioners.

Number of appeals.	Rejected.	Heard.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for reinvestigation.
5,559	1,628 or 29 per cent.	3,931 or 71 per cent.	2,400 or 43 per cent.	789 or 14 per cent.	742 or 13 per cent.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner from Commissioners.

Number of appeals.	Rejected.	Heard.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for reinvestigation.
645	440 or 70 per cent.	182 or 50 per cent.	89 or 13 per cent.	30 or 5 per cent.	63 or 10 per cent.

The average duration of appeals was in District Courts 24 days, in Commissioner's Courts 43 days. The receipts from process-serving fees amounted to Rs. 1,73,219, the expenditure to Rs. 1,01,217—leaving a balance of Rs. 72,002 to credit.

Registration.—The number of deeds registered increased from 39,341 in the previous year to 52,012; being an increase of 12,671 instruments registered. The amount of fees levied amounted to Rs. 41,833, against Rs. 31,876 in 1864.

ODDH.—Original Suits.—There was a large increase:—

Year.	Cases.	Disposed of on trial.	Disposed of in other ways.
1864	17,890	7,646	9,362
1865	23,009	8,974	13,091

In 1865, suits were disposed of in the average time of 21 days against 27 days in 1864. Every district in the province, except Sultanpore, shows an increased number of suits. In Baraitch there were 1,930 cases in 1864 to 3,270 in 1865, or about 60 per cent. increase. The total and average value of the suits in 1865 as compared with those of 1864 fell off; but this is owing to there having been a suit for 50 lakhs of rupees in 1864. The total value in

1864	...	...	Rs. 72,86,624
1865	...	...	„ 42,73,177
The average value in			
1864	...	...	Rs. 492 14 5
1865	...	...	„ 227 11 3

Value of cases.	Number of cases.		Average value.		Aggregate value.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Rs.						
1 to 12...	4,325	5,738	9 11 1	7 3 8	41,928	41,480
12 to 100...	8,445	10,695	34 3 2	33 9 0	2,88,801	3,58,978
100 to 500 .	1,526	1,772	204 3 5	205 9 6	3,11,634	3,64,320
500 to 5,000 ..	440	537	1,355 1 9	1,508 9 0	5,96,250	8,09,823
Total ...	14,736	18,742	84 0 16	84 0 2	12,38,614	15,74,599

The general classification shows 681 suits depending on personal status, 17,513 on contract or debt, 2,429 claims to property not included above and 887 for injury.

The number of suits disposed of in the different Courts was—

	1865.	1864.
Civil Judge, Lucknow ...	489	486
Deputy Commissioners ...	358	273
Assistant Commissioners ...	5,558	4,467
Assistant Civil Judge, Lucknow ...	3,329	3,207
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	3,524	3,638
Tehseeldars ...	7,922	3,983
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	781	859

showing an increase in all Courts but those of the Extra Assistant and Honorary Assistant Commissioners, and an immense increase in the work done by the Tehseeldars. Of suits struck off in default there were 3,175; adjusted by Razeenamah, 3,123; decreed by confession, 5,567; decided *ex parte*, 1,123; decided on trial, 8,974; and transferred 103, or 22,065 in all; leaving 944 cases pending, being little more than 4 per cent. The proportional number of suits disposed of on trial was 40 per cent. for 1865, and 45 per cent. for 1864. The average duration of suits during 1865 was 21 days against 27 in 1864. The number of suits referred to arbitration in 1865 was 1,041, against 886 in 1864; of these, 961 awards were confirmed unreservedly, 64 partially, and 16 set aside. Out of 14,189 miscellaneous cases

disposed of, 9,012 were for execution of decrees, and 609 for claims against property attached in execution. Of 860 miscellaneous cases pending at the close of the year, 603 were for execution of decrees.

Appeals.—The appeals to Deputy Commissioners were more numerous than in 1864, and the percentage of reversals rose from 12 to 13. In the Commissioners' Courts there was a slight decrease of appeals, and the reversals rose from 8 to 11. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, there was a nominal decrease of appeals, but the percentage of reversals fell from 7 to 4:—

Courts.	Pending at close of last year.	Appeals instituted.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded for re-investigation.	Total.	Pending at close of year.	Average duration from date of institution.	Average duration from date of receipt of proceedings.	Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.
Deputy Commissioners and Civil Judge, Lucknow	90	1,244	1,334	86	837	174	74	119	1,290	44	28	.....	13
Commissioners ...	20	245	265	61	144	29	10	10	254	11	38	.....	11
Judicial Commissioner ...	10	120	*159	60	47	7	4	16	†149	10	22	15	4
Total	120	1,609	1,758	207	1,028	210	88	145	1,693	65	...	.....	...

* Includes 29 cases called for.

† Includes 15 cases returned after inspection.

Commissioners called for 563 cases, but of these in one only was the order modified. There were 32 of these pending at the close of the year.

Registration.—The number of deeds registered and the amount of fees received was:—

	1864.	1865.
Deeds of sale or gift of real property ...	3,655 0 0	4 237 0 0
Deeds of mortgage in do. ...	6,841 0 0	10,823 0 0
Leases and conveyances for temporary transfer of real property ...	968 0 0	1,064 0 0
Agricultural leases ...	668 0 0	965 0 0
Wills ...	43 0 0	164 0 0
Authority to adopt ...	57 0 0	63 0 0
Betrothals, &c. ...	117 0 0	142 0 0
Contracts and sales of moveable property ...	2,451 0 0	2,815 0 0
Obligations for the payment of money ...	23,133 0 0	28,421 0 0
Receipts for money ...	1,160 0 0	1 502 0 0
Not included in the above ...	16,895 0 0	20,910 0 0
Total ...	55,988 0 0	71,106 0 0
Amount of fees received	29,073 15 11	36,501 4 5

In every heading there is a considerable increase, and it is the more remarkable in regard to Wills which are an English innovation upon native customs. The number of agricultural leases registered is very small. The witness statement shows that 14,874 witnesses were examined, of whom 13,913 were discharged on the first, and 774 on the second day, only 177 being detained more than two, and only 10 more than five days. Trials by Jury were held only in the Court of the Civil Judge of Lucknow, and in 17 cases these terminated in 5 unanimous verdicts for the plaintiff, and 12 for the defendant. The verdicts were accepted in all 17 cases; and the Civil Judge says the Juries worked unexceptionally well. The number and va-

value of Stamps used, after deductions for refunds, was in 1864—42,897, Rs. 1,22,818; and in 1865—50,970, Rs. 1,32,387. Small Cause Courts were established in the Cantonments of Lucknow and Fyzabad.

Cantonment.	Cases instituted.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Lucknow ...	724	719	14
Fyzabad ...	149	148	1
Total ...	873	867	15

The average duration was at Lucknow 12 days and at Fyzabad 7.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—*Original Suits.*—Civil litigation increased considerably, in respect both of the number of suits and of their average value. There were 39,188 suits, involving property and rights valued at Rs. 31,24,495, instituted during 1865, as compared with 32,655 suits, involving Rs. 20,02,965, in the preceding year. The average value of each suit in the year 1865 was Rs. 77 against Rs. 60 in the preceding year. The proportion of increase in the several classes of suits may be shown as follows:—

	1864.	1865.
Suits for or connected with Inheritance ...	170	177
Marriage, Betrothal, &c. ...	202	294
Religious Shrines and Customary fees ...	111	142
Personal service ...	496	468
Mortgage ...	71	134
Tenancy, &c., of houses ...	359	314
Specific performance ...	429	155
Torts ...	388	521
Partnership ...	177	205
Debt on registered bonds ...	225	335
Debt other than on registered bonds ...	22,555	32,643
Other Suits not included in the above	1,304	1,403
Real Property	1,720	2,063
Personal property		

More than four-fifths of the litigation is made up of simple cases, for parole and book debts. In about one-fifth of the whole Civil litigation the cases were between agriculturists and money-lenders. Out of 39,632 suits for disposal during the year 1865, only 343 cases were pending at its close. The average duration of each suit was 16 days. The average cost of each suit was 9 per cent. on its value, against 8 per cent. in the preceding year. The mode in which cases were disposed of, may thus be shown :—

Struck off on default	...	15	per cent. of total cases.
Settled out of Court by com- promise	...	14	ditto.
Judgment confessed	...	34	ditto.
Decided <i>ex parte</i>	...	11	ditto.
Referred to arbitration	...	1	ditto.
Decided on their merits after trial	...	25	ditto.

The large proportion of cases in which judgment was confessed is perhaps satisfactory, as showing that the Courts are so far used as engines for the enforcing of just and clear claims. Out of the cases which were decided after trial, 77 per cent. went in favour of plaintiffs in whole or in part, and 23 per cent. in favour of defendants. The proportion of cases referred to arbitration is very small. Among the miscellaneous business which came before the Civil Courts during the year were 21,795 claims for execution of decree, against 18,908 in the preceding year. 95 per cent. of these cases were decided during the year, and only 5 per cent. were pending at its close.

Appeals.—There were 1,468 appeals in the year 1863, 1,378 in the year 1864, and 994 in the year 1865. The proportion of appeals to cases disposed of in the last-named year was only 2.56 per cent. The Appellate Courts—

upheld the order in	64	per cent. of the cases ;
modified	7	ditto ;
reversed	16	ditto ;
remanded for re-trial	10	ditto.

Only three per cent. of the appeals were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals in the Commissioners' Courts was 36 days in the year 1865, against 187 days in the preceding year, and 368 days in the year 1863.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The numbers of Courts of each class were as follows :—

Chief Commissioner	..	...	1
Commissioners	...	...	3
Deputy Commissioners	...	...	12
Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class	...	...	20
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class or Tseekays	...	...	10
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class or Myookes	...	...	70

Original Suits.—In the year 1865 the total number of cases instituted and brought from the previous year in all the Commission Courts, except the Chief Court was as follows :—

Appeals and second appeals	...	...	1,559
Original regular suits	...	...	17,820
Miscellaneous	...	...	7,091
Total	...	...	26,470

The number disposed of and pending at the end of the year was—

	No. disposed of.	No. pending.
Appeals and second appeals...	1,427	132
Original regular suits	17,496	324
Miscellaneous suits	7,044	47
Total,	25,967	503

The total value of property in litigation during the year amounted to Rs. 16,31,481, and the value of stamps filed to Rs. 82,276. Of the original regular suits disposed of, being 17,496 in number, the following is the proportion in which they were tried and dealt with :—

Decided on their merits	...	63 per cent.
Rejected or dismissed in default	...	17 do.
Compromised	...	15 do.
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	...	5 do.

Of all original regular cases before the Courts during the year, 98 per cent. were disposed of before the close of the year. The general nature of the litigation will be seen from the

following statement of the original suits instituted during 1865:—

I.—*Suits connected with immovable Property.*

	No. of Suits.
Houses	185
Lands	929
Mortgages	63
Fisheries	51
Inheritance	89
Other cases	640
	<hr/> 1,957

II.—*Suits not connected with immovable Property.*

	No. of Suits.
Debt	5,465
Damages for breach of contract, or loss or injury to property	1,178
Damages for personal injury or wrong	1,339
Marriage and Divorce	1,831
Inheritance	185
Other cases	5,466
	<hr/>
Total	17,421

Appeals—The total number of regular appeals from each class of officers was—

From Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners	9
From Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners	33
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade, to Deputy Commissioners	40
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade (Tseekays), to Deputy Commissioners	582
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade (Myookes), to Deputy Commissioners	831
	<hr/>
Total	1,495

The proportion in which appeals from each class of Courts were decreed, or otherwise dealt with by the superior Courts, was as follows:—

	From Deputy Commissioners' Court to the Commissioners.	From Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners.	From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, to Deputy Commissioners.	From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class (Tseekays), to Deputy Commissioners.	From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class (Myookes), to Deputy Commissioners.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Judgment confirmed, including appeals rejected	77 77	48 49	55	49 14	41 76
Judgment modified or reversed ... ..	..	27 27	20	34 19	39 95
Otherwise disposed of .. ..	..	15 15	10	11 17	8 54
Pending	22 22	9 09	15	5 50	9 75

In the Court of the Chief Commissioner there were 17 special appeal cases and 84 miscellaneous cases for trial during the year. Of these, 15 special appeals and 28 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. Among the special appeals three were rejected, six were decided in favour of special appellant, and six of special respondent. This shows a larger proportion of decisions reversed in cases brought to trial than appeared in the table of appeals from the Courts below the Deputy Commissioners. The average duration of a special appeal before the Chief Court was three months and seven days, and of a miscellaneous case one month.

Recorders and Small Cause Courts.—In the Courts of the Recorder there was a considerable increase in the number of suits instituted and disposed of during 1865 as compared with the previous year. The returns for the towns of Rangoon and Maulmain are shown together —

<i>Instituted—</i>			
		1864.	1865.
Original suits	...	389	411
All other suits	...	350	438

<i>Disposed of—</i>			
Original suits	...	349	381
All other suits	...	330	442

In the *Court of Small Causes* the result for each town separately is as follows :—

RANGOON.

<i>Instituted—</i>			
		1864.	1865.
Original suits	...	1,424	2,114
All other suits	...	84	551

<i>Disposed of—</i>			
Original suits	...	1,379	2,097
All other suits	...	79	554

MAULMAIN.
Instituted—

		1864.	1865.
Original suits	...	1,416	2,523
All other suits	...	273	1,227

<i>Disposed of—</i>			
Original suits	...	1,366	2,536
All other suits	...	265	1,224

In the Recorder's Courts there were instituted during 1865 38 suits connected with immovable property and 373 connected with movable property. In the Courts of Small Causes there were four suits connected with immovable property and 4,633 connected with movable property. The average duration occupied in the investigation of suits disposed of by the Recorder was as follows :—

RANGOON.

		Month.	Days.
1864	...	0	19
1865	...	1	2

MAULMAIN.

1864	...	0	18
1865	...	1	16

In the Courts of Small Causes the time occupied was—

RANGOON.			MAULMAIN.		
		Days.			Days.
1864	...	7	1864	...	10
1865	...	8	1865	...	13½

The total value of suits instituted in the Courts of the Recorder and the Small Cause Courts was in—

1864	...	Rs. 14,21,828
1865	...	„ 17,43,678

The value of Stamps on plaints and law papers filed during the two years in these Courts was as follows :—

1864	...	Rs. 47,192
1865	...	„ 62,841

The value of the Stamps filed in the cases during the past year nearly covered the expenses of the Courts.

BERAR.—Original Suits.—At the close of 1864, 1,789 original suits were pending, and during 1865, 6,658 were filed, being 1,459 less than the number instituted in 1864. In the year 1865 6,910 cases were decided on their merits, being 654 more than in the previous year. 4,865 were decreed in favour of plaintiffs, and 1,045 in favour of defendants. 1,783 cases were amicably adjusted; 184 withdrawn; and 487 were dismissed for default; thus altogether 8,364 cases were disposed of, leaving only 183 on the files at the close of the year. The number of cases disposed of in the several Courts during the year was as follows :—

4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	...	32
12 Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	...	737
4 Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	...	5,356
15 Tehseeldars	...	2,239
Total	...	8,364

The value of property litigated was Rs. 14,53,260-14-7, being nearly three lakhs more than last year, and the cost

of litigation, Rs. 1,44,918-15-6, or Rs. 9-15 7 per cent. The average value of each suit, excluding those above Rs. 5,000, was Rs. 149-9-3, and the average costs were Rs. 16-5-8. The average duration of suits in the District Courts was:—

COURTS.	Omravut- tee.	Akolah.	Mehkur.	Woon.
4 Deputy Commissioners, ...	200	244	...	63
12 Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, ...	121	72	157	48
4 Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners, ...	91	72	...	...
15 Tehseeldars, ...	48	107	80	54

The average duration of suits in the last quarter of 1865 was 59 days.

Appeals.—On the Commissioner's file there were 49 appeals, 15 of them remaining from 1864. The Deputy Commissioners' decisions were reversed in 11, and confirmed in 29 cases. The value of property under litigation was Rs. 1,29,241-12-11, and the costs, Rs. 20,612-10-9, or Rs. 15-15-2 per cent. The average value of each suit, excluding those above Rs. 5,000, was Rs. 864-5-3, and the average costs, Rs. 196-12-7. The average duration of each case was 206 days. This is a very great deal too long; but the multifarious duties falling on the Commissioner often leave but little time for hearing Civil appeals. In the District Appeal Courts 223 cases were pending at the close of 1864 and 843 were instituted during the year, making a total of 1,066. Of these, 781 were decided on their merits, the orders of the Lower Courts having been confirmed in 510, and reversed in 271 cases. Of the remainder, 15 were amicably adjusted, 12 dismissed for default, 7 withdrawn, 102 remanded for re-investigation, and 16 transferred, leaving at the close of the year 133 cases undisposed of—

COURTS.	DECIDED DURING THE YEAR		Returned for re- investigation.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed for de- fault.	Transferred.	Remaining.
	On their me- rits.	By Razeena- mah.					
Oomrawuttee ...	327	3	49	...	...	...	32
Akolah ...	346	10	40	7	5	16	97
Mehkur ...	61	1	...	...	2	...	...
Woon ...	47	1	13	...	5	...	4
Total ...	781	15	102	7	12	16	133

The value of property litigated was Rs. 2,10,390-13, and the cost of litigation, Rs. 18,103-10-1, or Rs. 8-9-8 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rs. 258-2-4, and the average costs, Rs. 22-3-5. The average duration of each suit was 87 days. In 1864 it was 131 days. Of 14,531 witnesses summoned, only 264 are shown to have been detained for more than one day. 490 persons were imprisoned for debt. Only 12 appeals were presented to the Resident of a total value of 1,20,243. Of these, seven were rejected; in four the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed, and one was remanded for further enquiry.

MYSORE AND COORG—The Administration Reports of both contain no information as to justice.

POLICE, CRIME AND JAILS.

MADRAS.—*Police.*—The constabulary of Madras, exclusive of the city, was 23,751 strong. Of these 23,249 were constables, 453 inspectors, 22 Assistant Superintendents, 21 District Superintendents and 6 the Inspector General and his supervising staff. Of the force 20,813 were employed in general police duties, 1,689 in towns and 19,124 in rural districts. As Jail guards 1,276 were employed and 1,662 as customs preventive establishment. Excluding the last the proportion of rural police to rural population (23,201,200) is one to 1,212; of town police to town populations (1,005,309) one to 536; on the whole population of the Presidency the proportion of policemen is one to 1,019 inhabitants. In England and Wales the proportion is one to 906 (1864). In Ireland the average proportion is one to 417. The force cost Rs. 35,77,653 of which Rs. 3,29,386 was for clothing and accoutrements and Rs. 1,05,238 for office and miscellaneous charges. The average cost of each Policeman for the year was Rs. 150, or £15. In England and Wales the cost (1864) was £74-10 per man, and in Ireland (1864) £55-15-4. The annual cost of police per head of the population of the Madras Presidency, excluding State services, was 2½ annas, or about 3½d. per inhabitant. In England and Wales, and in Ireland these charges are respectively 1s. 7½d. and 2s. 8½d. The total expenditure upon Police, from Imperial funds, was Rs. 35,04,640. The strength of the constabulary force in Madras city was 983, or, excluding marine and mounted police, 1 to 600 inhabitants. The cost was Rs. 1,98,567 excluding the Marine force which is self-supporting. The Police executed 34,934 warrants, and arrested 38,886 persons, and served 286,305 summonses on 291,621 persons; in all 321,239 processes issued to compel the appearance of 330,507 persons. In 1863, 465,075 persons, and in 1864, 417,459 persons respectively were arrested or summoned. The decrease has been 28·9 per cent. in three years. In grave cases, one in 315 of the population appeared before a Court in 1865; whereas one in 276 was compelled to attend in 1864. In 1863, the Returns shewed 381,845 persons brought up by warrant and summons in minor cases; in 1864, 330,023; during the year under review, 253,754 persons only were compelled to attend the Courts, showing a decrease of about one-third within three years. In 1863, one in every sixty-one of the population was compelled to appear; in 1864, one in seventy-three; in 1865, one in ninety-five. The average daily number of convicts guarded by Police in all Jails during 1865-66 was 8,141.

Crime.—The first step towards effective prevention and detection of crime by the Police, is a thorough knowledge of the criminal classes :—

Range.	Known thieves and depredators.		Receivers of stolen property.		Total	Houses of bad repute.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Drink shops frequented by thieves.	Of receivers of stolen property.	Notorious gambling houses.
Northern ...	2,477	93	479	73	3,122	841	332	400
Central ...	4,483	110	596	70	5,259	471	284	349
Southern ..	2,905	30	361	57	3,353	529	314	123
Western ...	1,107	25	160	21	1,313	72	29	143
Total ...	10,972	258	1,596	221	13,047	1,913	959	1,015
Suspected persons ...	16,000	550	...	...	16,550	...	...	...
Vagrant and wandering gangs }	5,333	2,326	...	...	7,659	...	...	...
Total ...	32,305	3,134	...	...	37,256	...	...	...

The proportion of the criminal classes at large thus returned by the Police to the population is one to 655. In England the proportion (deducting prostitutes) is one to 226 (1864), and in Ireland one in 327 (1863). Comparing the number of criminals already convicted and confined in prison, with those still at large and known to the Police, the proportion in England is 24·4 to 100 at large (1864), in Ireland 23·7 : in the Madras Presidency the proportion of sentenced convicts to depredators at large is about 21 to 100. The prostitutes of India are not returned as belonging to criminal classes, as are all low prostitutes in England. These women are, however, observed, and their numbers registered in cantonments where there are European soldiers. There were 762 such prostitutes in Cantonments at the end of 1865. One thousand and fifteen notorious and open gambling houses are returned. The following are the criminal statistics of 1865 :—

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1. Offences against the person.									
Murder	232	109	46.9	538	177	32.9	1,732	247	14.2
Attempt to murder	47	26	55.3	69	30	43.4	19	.....	.....
Culpable homicide	76	42	55.2	140	55	39.2	41	21	51.2
Attempt to commit do.	4	2	50	5	2	40	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to commit and abetment of suicide	202	89	44	192	89	46.3	.....	.....	.....
Causing miscarriage	58	13	22.4	96	17	17.7	.....	.....	.....
Concealment of birth, exposure of children	54	24	44.4	50	27	54	.....	.....	.....
Causing grievous hurt and hurt to extort confession	222	95	42.7	525	168	32	.....	.....	.....
Kidnapping and abducting	65	10	15.3	127	26	20.4	543	128	23.5
Prostitution of minors...	10	2	20	21	4	19	.....	.....	.....
Rape	60	17	28.3	67	19	28.3	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,030	429	41.6	1,830	614	33.5	2,335	396	16.9
2. Offences against property with violence.									
Robbery in houses	177	52	29.3	223	103	46.1	6,282	872	13.8
Do. in fields	445	63	14.1	332	108	32.5	5,492	1,023	18.6
Do. on highways and thoroughfares	303	65	21.4	246	115	46.7	9,909	1,535	15.4
Dacoities in houses	192	84	43.7	1,393	492	35.3	84,201	10,460	12.4
Do. in fields	248	46	18.5	459	140	30.5	8,921	912	10.2

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percent- age.	Summon- ed and arrested.	Convict- ed.	Percent- age.	Lost.	Recover- ed.	Percent- age.
Dacoities on highways	131	28	21.3	302	106	35	12,198	501	41
Lurking house-trespass, and house- breaking by night	8,292	1,395	16.8	3,998	2,110	52.7	3,61,510	51,261	14.1
Do. with violence	4	1	25	8	1	12.5	15	4	26.6
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	242	38	15.7	179	77	43	2,440	789	32.3
Total	10,034	1,772	17.6	7,140	3,252	45.5	4,90,968	67,357	13.7
3. Offences against property without violence.									
Theft	17,681	6,505	36.7	17,345	10,583	61	2,95,272	75,533	25.5
Petty theft under Regulation IV. of 1821	8,451	7,647	90.4	12,786	11,747	91.8	2,379	1,938	81.4
Extortion	300	62	20.6	675	95	14	1,701	761	44.1
Criminal breach of trust and misappropriation	1,757	804	45.7	3,158	1,151	36.1	51,063	10,188	19.9
Receiving, &c., stolen property	488	264	54.09	802	355	44.2	5,760	9,188	...
Cheating	521	106	20.3	599	130	21.7	11,239	1,516	13.4
Frauds relating to weights and measures	77	50	64.9	161	111	69	1	.....	...
Total	29,275	15,438	52.7	35,526	24,172	68	3,67,415	99,114	26.9
4. Malicious Offences against property.									
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	241	107	44.4	819	352	43	297	.....	.....
Do. by fire	168	17	10.1	158	24	15.2	8,292	...	...
Total	409	124	30.3	977	376	38.4	8,589	...	...

5. Forgery and Offences against Currency.										
Forgery	...	154	41	26.6	346	80	26.1	1,197	48	4
Counterfeiting coins	...	9	3	33.3	10	3	30	...	...	...
Uttering coins	...	107	47	43.9	141	61	43.2	11	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	5	5	100	5	5	100	...	...	...
Total	...	275	96	34.9	502	149	29.6	1,208	48	3.9
6. Offences not included in the above Classes.										
Unlawful assembly	...	98	60	61.2	850	461	54.2	...	...	...
Riot	...	156	103	66	1,334	745	55.8	...	...	...
Affray...	...	263	242	92	915	743	81.2	...	...	...
Harbouring escape and rescue of offenders	...	51	25	49	78	42	53.8	...	...	...
Return from Transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	...	101	86	85.1	155	109	70.3	...	...	...
False evidence	...	160	99	61.8	226	131	57.9	...	...	...
Nuisances and offences against public health, safety, and decency	...	339	202	59.5	813	506	62.2	120	...	...
Offences against Police Act by Policemen, Act XXIV. of 1859	...	232	196	84.4	341	278	81.5	34	15	44.1
Nuisances and other offences under Police Act XXIV. of 1859	...	5,588	5,198	93	18,054	16,099	89.1	417	1	2
Breach of Post Office Act	...	15	9	60	14	10	71.4	1,328	...	...
Railway Act	...	259	234	90.3	347	293	84.4	33	30	90.9
Total	...	7,262	6,454	88.8	22,127	19,417	87.4	1,932	46	2.3
7. Offences against Revenue.										
Abkari	...	388	266	68.5	726	392	53.9	92	97	...
Salt	...	680	600	88.2	2,730	2,568	94	704	519	73.7
Total	...	1,068	866	81	3,456	2,960	85.6	796	616	73.7
Grand Total	...	49,353	25,179	51	72,558	50,940	70.2	8,73,243	1,67,577	19.1

These returns show a considerable decrease of crime compared with 1864. The percentage of detection improved. In fifty per cent. of all important offences, detection was successful, and offenders punished; against 41·6 per cent. in 1864. And 70·1 per cent. of all persons arrested and proceeded against, were convicted. In 47·1 per cent. of all murders, offenders were brought to justice. In twenty per cent. of all robberies, 25·8 per cent. of all dacoities (44·9 per cent. of all torch-light dacoities,) and 16·3 per cent. of all burglaries, offenders were convicted.

Accidental and Violent Deaths and Fires—7,086 lost their lives accidentally, viz., 4,056 males, and 3,030 females, against 6,321 in 1864: 4,967 were drowned, 2,119 lost their lives by other accidents. In India the loss of human life from accidental causes is not excessive, as compared with England and Wales. In Madras, on the average, one in every 3,635 of the inhabitants is killed by accident every year; in England the proportion, on an average of six years (9,485,) is one in every 2,115. 1,242 persons (482 males and 760 females) committed suicide. Men resort to drowning and hanging in equal numbers. Six out of seven women who destroy themselves prefer the water. The average number of suicides for five years (1,145) was exceeded in 1865—the increase may be attributed in part perhaps, to better observation, but chiefly to increased destitution. Several women are reported to have jumped into wells, taking with them one or more of their children. The yearly average proportion to the population of persons who commit suicide is nearly one in every 20,000. In England and Wales the proportion of suicides to population, on an average of six years (1,319,) is one in 15,200. Some suicides no doubt pass unchallenged in India, and there really exists a near analogy in respect to self-murder between the two populations, except that twice as many males destroy themselves as females in England, while the reverse is the condition of India. 581 attempts were made to commit suicide in England and Wales in 1862—in Madras 202 attempts were reported in 1865. In respect to murder, too, the same analogy holds good. In Madras, on an average of five years, it is found that one in 97,680 of the population falls by the hand of an assassin; in England and Wales, one in 91,210. The destruction of human life and dwellings by fires during the year largely exceeded that of the previous years—7,150 fires occurred, 116 persons were burnt to death, and 33,276 dwellings of all kinds were consumed, involving a loss of above six and a half lakhs of Rs. worth of property. In 1864, 6,401 fires occurred, and caused the loss

of ninety-six lives, 27,410 dwellings, and property to the value of eight and a half lakhs. By far the greater number of fires are accidental, but mystery hangs over the origin of many, which, though not proved to be, are no doubt the work of incendiaries.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year, was 8,150, and the number in Jail on the 31st December 1865 was 9,437. There were 1,055 deaths, being at the rate of 12·944 per cent. The greatest mortality was in Calicut, Rajahmundry, Cochin, Nellore, Tellicherry, Madura, Guntoor, Vizagapatam, Mangalore, Berhampore, Palghat, Tinnevely, and Salem. The deaths were due chiefly to overcrowding. The death-rate was not so heavy, as in the two years immediately preceding. In 1863 it was 15·58 on the average strength. In 1864 it was 19·5 and in 1865 it was 11·9. The expenses, exclusive of Police Guards and buildings, amounted to Rs. 4,86,947, of which Rs. 3,24,343 were on account of food. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 56-1-7 per head, that for last year having been Rs. 56-11-3. The estimated value of convict labour was Rs. 75,796. The European Prison at Ootacamund was in good order. The average daily number of prisoners, during the year, was fourteen. They were employed in sawing wood, making rope and mats, tailoring, and rattan work. There were no deaths, and the health of the prisoners generally was very good. Four hundred and sixty-seven persons escaped from custody during the year, of whom 308 were re-captured. Forty-five escaped from Convict Jails, of whom twenty-five were re-captured. Seventy-five escaped from the casual wards or subsidiary Jails attached to Magistrates' offices—very few of which are in any respect fit places for custody; sixty were re-captured. 342 escaped from Police lock-ups or from Police custody while in transit, of whom 219 were re-captured. Eighty Police Officers were convicted of culpable negligence in regard to a portion of these escapes. New Central jails were in progress in the existing Jails affording proper accommodation for 4,492 prisoners, there were confined 6,802 prisoners.

BOMBAY, SINDH AND ADEN.—*Police.*—No returns are given shewing the strength of the constabulary force in Bombay, Sindh and Aden.

Crime.—The number of offences tried in all the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Districts was 27,971, the number of trials being 27,233. The corresponding number in the previous year was 31,075 and 27,243. The number of persons tried

was 51,309, and of these 29,051 were convicted. The largest number of trials was under the heads of "hurt," "criminal force," and "assaults." The convictions under these heads were 7,176. The corresponding number for the previous year was 7,749, so that there was a decrease of 573 under these heads. There were 5,483 convictions for thefts other than thefts of cattle, and 471 convictions for thefts of cattle. In convictions of the more serious offences there was a decrease under the head of "murder," but an increase under the heads of "grievous hurt" and "dacoity." 1,792 appeals were disposed of in the Mofussil—886 by the Sessions Courts, and 906 by the Magistrates of the Districts. The sentences of lower Courts were reversed in 345 cases; in 157 cases the sentences were altered, and in the rest they were confirmed. The High Court on its original side disposed of 8 motions in criminal matters and 175 criminal cases. The following shews the work on its appellate side :—

	Cases received for confirmation of capital sentences.	Cases disposed of on appeals after calling for Records and Proceedings.	Cases disposed of on review of Criminal Returns.	Cases received for orders of Court.	Petitions presented in Court and received with Registrar of Petitions.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1864-65 ..	55	132	223	65	250	337	1,062
1865-66 ..	51	128	184	70	205	404	1,042

The number and nature of offences committed in Bombay Island was

	Murder, and attempt to commit Mur- der.	Culpable Homicide, and attempt to commit Culpable Homicide.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Robbery.	Abduction.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Receiving stolen Pro- perty.	Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.	Assault.	Perjury and Conspi- racy.
1865-66	9	6	18	324	15	2,177	82	187	2,273	17	
1864-65	5	1	10	528	14	1,961	55	165	2,319	14	
Increase	4	5	8	...	...	1	216	27	22	...	3

The returns also show that 25,763 persons were brought before the Magistrates during the year 1865-66 for various offences, including the cases which remained undisposed of at the close of the year. During the same period 171 criminals were convicted by the High Court, and 41 acquitted by the same tribunal; 18,577 were convicted, fined, imprisoned, flogged, or bound over to be of good behaviour, &c., and 6,874 persons were acquitted by the Magistrates; 7 persons were convicted and 3 acquitted by the Court of Petty Sessions, and the cases against 90 persons, including those committed for trial before the High Court, remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1865-66. The proportion of convictions in the High Court was 80 per cent. during the year 1865-66; in the several Police Courts the proportion was 72 per cent. and before the Court of Petty Sessions 70 per cent. Of the persons convicted by the High Court 1 was sentenced to death, 36 to transportation, 133 to imprisonment, fine, flogging, &c., and 1 to flogging only; 6 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, and 1 to fine by the Court of Petty Sessions; 2,254 were sentenced by the Magistrates to imprisonment, 439 to flogging, and 15,630 to fine, and 254 were bound over to be of good behaviour, &c. The following shows the castes to which the offenders brought before the Police Courts in Bombay belonged:—

Years.	Europeans.	Indo-Briton and Native Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahome- dans.	Parsees.	Others and Unknown.	Total.
1865-66 ..	2,100	1,136	15,779	5,758	804	186	25,763
1864 65 ...	1,288	863	13,657	5,961	639	356	22,714
Increase ...	812	273	2,122	...	165	...	3,049

The increase in the number of Europeans is partly accounted for by more European seamen having been brought for trial under the Merchant Shipping Act for refusal of duty. Property of the value of Rs. 3,30,868-7-8 was believed to have been stolen. The corresponding sum during the previous year was Rs. 2,82,922-15-6. Property of the value of Rs. 1,06,511-11-3 was recovered by the Police, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,213-0-5.

The total number of criminal cases tried in SINDH in 1865 was 1,172, and the number of persons tried was 18,820. The

corresponding number during the previous year was 9,514 and 16,679. The number of persons convicted was 9,864, and the rest were acquitted or discharged. There were disposed of in Sindh during the year, 40 cases of murder, 13 of culpable homicide, 12 of attempt to murder, 27 of causing grievous hurt, and 2,140 of hurt, criminal force, and assault. There were also 25 cases of false evidence, 2,190 of theft or misappropriation of cattle, 2,677 of petty thefts, 844 of receiving stolen property, 696 of house-breaking, &c., 17 of highway robbery, 6 of forgery, and 23 of adultery. Of the sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts in the province of Sindh during the year 1865, 19 were of death, 14 of transportation for life, and 29 of transportation for different periods. 4,480 convicts were sentenced to imprisonment for different periods, and 4,228 were punished with fine only. The only other facts regarding crime in Sindh are the following :—

			Number of Thefts and Robberies.	A m o u n t stolen.	Amount re- covered.	Percentage of Proper- ty.
	<i>Kurrachee.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864	...	...	2,640	1,00,001	50,102	50·125
1865	...	..	2,588	1,05,196	61,893	58·835
	<i>Hydrabad.</i>					
1864	...	...	2,565	98,021	52,577	53·
1865	...	...	3,009	1,43,690	72,859	50·706
	<i>Shikarpoor.</i>					
1864	...	...	3,195	1,35,370	44,373	32·78
1865	...	...	2,793	1,02,963	46,700	45·36
	<i>Frontier.</i>					
1864	...	...	563	26,074	4,223	16 19
1865	...	...	549	17,575	4,660	26 51
	<i>Thur and Parkur.</i>					
1864	...	...	384	19,366	13,697	70·7
1865	...	...	410	19,730	13,472	68 28

In ADEN 973 persons were tried and 968 convicted of offences against 690 and 686 respectively the previous year. The increase was in petty crimes brought about by the number of poverty-stricken people who flocked into Aden when scarcity drove them from the interior. A Reformatory was established, with a view of reclaiming the many young Somalee boys lost or deserted by their parents, and who have always

been the most inveterate hands at petty theft. Of the 968, two were discharged on security, 628 fined, 27 flogged, 182 imprisoned for one month, 99 for 6 months, 11 for 1 year, 2 for 2 years, 6 for between 2 and 5 years, and 11 were expelled the settlement.

Jails.—In 1865-66 there were 24,298 prisoners confined in the 23 jails, being an increase of 4,009 over the numbers for the previous year. Of these 23,144 were males and 1,154 females. The daily average number was 6,485 against 5,806 during the previous year, showing an increase of 679 prisoners. In Sindh the number of prisoners was 6,623 against 5,075 during 1864-65, being an excess of 1,548. Of these 6,472 were males and 151 females. In addition to these there were on an average 276 prisoners employed on the canals in the Thur and Parkur districts, making the total jail population of the Presidency 24,574. Adding 46,786 prisoners confined in the lock-ups or permanent subordinate jails the criminal population of Bombay, Sindh and Aden was 71,360. The total gross cost of maintenance was Rs. 6,96,561-4-8 against Rs. 4,81,438 14 during the previous year, and the gross cost per prisoner was Rs. 107-6-7 against Rs. 84-14-8 for 1864-65. The value of convict labour increased from Rs. 77,656-4-7 in 1864-65 to Rs. 1,51,040-1-2; this decreases the cost of maintenance from Rs. 6,96,561-4-8 to Rs. 5,45,521-3-6, and brings the net cost per prisoner down to Rs. 84 1-11 against Rs. 69-8-8 in the preceding year. The mortality was very exceptional. The ratio per cent. of mortality to the average strength from all causes was 10·04 against 4·3 during the previous year, but excluding the exceptional mortality in Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Yerrowda the ratio per cent. was 4·9, which may be considered as the normal rate. There were 35 escapes during the year against 30 in 1864-65; 14 of these occurred from the jails and Public Works gangs in Sindh. Of the 35 escapes 19 occurred from extramural gangs and 16 from within jail walls. The recaptures amounted to 19, 18 of which were convicts escaped during the year under report, and one during the previous year; 16 are still at large. Out of the 18,482 prisoners admitted into the jails during the year, 772 were able to read and write. Of these 2 were females; 229 were considered fairly educated for their position in life, and the remaining 17,481 were totally ignorant.

Accidental and Violent Deaths.—The Coroner of Bombay Island held 318 inquests or 69 more than in the previous year. There were 50 cases of fire in the Island in which Rs. 6,42,671 worth of property was destroyed.

BENGAL.—Police.—The Constabulary Force was 24,208 strong and cost Rs. 42,75,072. It supplies an average of one policeman to 8 square miles of country, or one to every 1,513 of the population. It was supervised by 1 Inspector General, 5 Deputy Inspectors General, 41 District Superintendents, and 76 Assistant Superintendents, who are included in the above strength. The Calcutta and Suburban police were remodelled. The Calcutta police cost Rs. 19,987 a month consisting of 93 European officers and 1,431 native officers and constables. The suburban police cost Rs. 9,261 a month consisting of 18 European officers, 960 constables and 3 assistants as clerks. The River and Salt police consisted of 109 men of all ranks costing Rs. 2,002 a month.

Crime.—The statistics refer only to the Regulation districts. Outside of Calcutta and its suburbs the general police in 1865 arrested 118,697 persons. The following are the statistics of heinous offences:—

	Cases under trial.		Persons arrested.		Persons convicted or committed.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Murder ...	263	351	961	979	444	541
Culpable homicide ...	244	245	504	554	283	285
Dacoities ...	455	540	1,895	2,937	941	1,463
Robberies ...	745	767	834	574	151	139
Thefts ...	17,152	21,325	16,644	19,199	7,105	9,048
Received stolen property ...	1,015	1,556	2,070	3,468	1,165	2,230

The increase in dacoity is attributed to scarcity. The value of property stolen was Rs. 9,04,137, against Rs. 10,38,768 in the preceding year, and the value of property recovered Rs. 2,40,923, against Rs. 2,67,957 in 1864; the percentage of recovery being 26·64 instead of 25·79 as last year.

In Calcutta and its suburbs the following crimes were committed:—

	Calcutta.		The Suburbs.	
	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65.	1865-66.
Murder ...	4	4	...	6
Attempt at ditto ...	...	3	1	1
Ditto suicide ...	3	15	4	6
Culpable homicide ...	2	5	2	1
Cutting and wounding ...	10	...	...	...
House breaking ...	97	74	96	158
Theft ...	2,692	2,762	694	792
Rape ...	6	7	2	...
Exposure of new born infants ...	...	...	1	...
Kidnapping ...	10	11	5	3
Causing grievous hurt ...	23	21	13	28
Other cases ..	840	904	101	156
Total .	3,687	3,811	919	1,151

The total number of cases of all kinds brought to trial in Calcutta and during 1865-66 was 19,597; while the total number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 35,890, of whom 154 were convicted and 86 acquitted by the High Court, and 8 were waiting trial before that court at the close of the year; 27,943 were convicted and 6,944 acquitted by the Magistrates, and 855 released without being brought to trial. The total number of convictions was 27,997, or 80 per cent. of the number arrested by the Police, and the total number of acquittals 7,030, or 20 per cent. The total amount of property stolen in Calcutta was Rs. 2,38,247-13 6, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,53,997-0-5, or 64½ per cent. had been recovered by the Police. In the suburbs the total number of cases brought to trial was 3,789, while the total number of persons arrested by the Police was 5,598, of whom 6 were convicted, 5 acquitted at the Sessions, and one was awaiting trial at the close of the year; 4,848 were convicted, and 458 acquitted by the Magistrates; 275 were released without being brought to trial; and 5 were under examination at the end of the year. The total number of convictions was 4,854, or 91 per cent. of the number of arrests; and the number of acquittals 463, or 9 per cent. The total amount of property stolen in the suburbs was Rs. 26,947-3-7, and the value of property recovered Rs. 10,009-14-10, or 37 per cent.

There were 279 criminal cases before the High Court in 1865 against 407 in 1864. Of 197 persons convicted in 1865 3 were sentenced to transportation for life, 22 to transportation for periods varying from 7 to 14 years, 10 to penal servitude for terms of 4 to 6 years, 7 to rigorous imprisonment for terms of 4 to 7 years, 25 to the same punishment for 3 years, 41 for two years, 25 for 15 to 18 months, and 61 for one year and under. Besides these three persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment. No sentence of capital punishment was passed during the year, and one only of the convicts sentenced to transportation was also condemned to solitary confinement. The Court heard 998 criminal appeals against 832 the previous year. Sixty-five out of the total number of 70 references which were made to the court, were for confirmation of sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judges on 83 persons; and such sentences were confirmed and carried out on 56 persons, while in the cases of 18 persons they were commuted to the alternative punishment of transportation for life, and in those of 3 others to transportation for 10 years. Of the remaining 6 persons 5 were acquitted, and one, who was sentenced capitally by the High Court, was reprieved by the orders of Government. Ninety-seven cases were adjudicated by the High Court as a court of revision, and in 29 of these the sentences passed by the lower courts were confirmed, in 3 modified, and in 62 reversed; while 3 cases remained under trial at the close of the year. In appeals under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code the orders of the Sessions Judges were confirmed in 561 cases, modified in 52, and reversed in 63; while 5 cases were remanded for retrial or for fresh evidence under Section 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 45 remained undecided at the end of the year. The total number of miscellaneous cases heard by the court was 105, in 31 of which the petitions were rejected, in 58 the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in one modified, and in 6 reversed; while 9 cases were pending at the end of the year. Before the Courts of Session in their original jurisdiction there were 4,623 persons in 1815 cases. Of these 1,312 were acquitted on 447 cases, and the commitments of 576 were pending in 225 cases, and of these 78 had been pending beyond a month. The rest were convicted. These Courts heard 3,395 appeals, 3,182 criminal and 213 miscellaneous. Of the 3,182 appeals from orders passed by Magistrates in criminal trials 409 were rejected, while in 1,975 cases the orders were confirmed, and in 798 cases either modified or reversed. Of

the 213 miscellaneous appeals 95 were rejected, while in 81 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 37 modified or reversed. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 67. The number of persons sentenced to death was 74 against 53 in 1864, but the number of cases in which capital sentence was passed was 46, or the same number as in the preceding year. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life in 1864 was 123 against 226 in the year under review.

The criminal work of the Magistrates was—

Year.	Number of cases tried by Magistrates.	Number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Committed.	Released.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial, &c., at the end of the year.	Percentage of persons convicted and committed to total number under trial.	Percentage of persons released.
1864 ...	63,169	122,771	61,687	3,433	53,731	935	2,985	55	45
1865 ...	69,231	130,307	63,717	4,156	58,534	908	2,992	54	46

The number of cases which remained under trial at the close of the year was 1,502, of which 28 had been under trial for more than three months against 24 in the preceding year. The number of witnesses examined by the Magistrates in 1865 was 257,771, of whom 236,589 were discharged on the first day, 16,942 on the second day, and 3,176 on the third. The total number of witnesses examined in 1864 was 275,250, or 17,479 more than in the year under review, but there has been no appreciable difference in the percentage of detention. The detention of witnesses for more than three days occurred in more districts in 1865 than in 1864, but the number of witnesses so detained was less in proportion. Of the 63,717 persons convicted after trial, 16,683 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 6,734 visited with lighter punishments inclusive of whipping under Act VI. 1864, and 40,300 were fined. Sentences of whipping were passed in the cases of 2,439 persons, of whom 206 were juvenile and 2,233 adult offenders. The number of juvenile offenders similarly punished in the preceding year was 514, and of adult offenders 884. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 4,20,955 15-10½, but of this the portion realized

amounted only to R-. 2,73,250 9-0½, leaving a balance of R-. 1,47,705 6-10. Each case lasted 16 days when police agency was employed and 11 when it was not. The criminal business before the Magistrates was.—

	1864.		1865	
	Disposed of	Pending	Disposed of	Pending
Cases of non-bailable and bailable offences and appeals	63,395	1,377	68,960	1,677
Miscellaneous cases	191,582	2,971	183,891	2,683
Cases under Chapter XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code	815	47	624	52
Total	255,792	4,395	253,475	4,362

Twenty one Honorary Magistrates decided 1,306 cases concerning 2,530 persons, of whom 772 were convicted and 1,758 acquitted.

Jails—A total of 90,333 prisoners were in custody during the year 1865, against 81,970 during the preceding year. Of the former 86,528 were males and 3,805 females. The total gross expenditure was Rs 8,97,270-11-10½ and the average per head Rs 48-4-4 6. The net cost was Rs 7,49,619 and the average per prisoner Rs 40-5-3 4. The deaths from all causes except lunacy amounted to 1,122, against the same number in the previous year. These casualties occurred among a total daily average strength of 18,842 prisoners, in a prison population of 90,333, and among an aggregate of 29,516 prisoners treated in hospital. The number discharged cured aggregated 27,082, being in the proportion of 91·75 per cent. to the number treated, against 77·98 per cent. in the preceding year. The death rate in 1865 was considerably below the average of the preceding decade and lower than in any one of the past ten years. It was 5·95 per cent. to the daily average strength. Of the prisoners only 0·53 per cent. were fairly educated, 7·83 per cent. could only read and write, and 91·64 were entirely ignorant. There were 291 escapes and 154 recaptures.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—*Police* The total strength of the force was 25,989 in the Regulation Districts. No details are given.

Crime.—Prevailing scarcity led to an increase of crime. The total number of persons brought to trial was 98,115, as contrasted with 95,940 in 1864:—

	1864.		1865.	
	Cases report- ed.	Persons for trial.	Cases Report- ed.	Persons for trial.
Murder,	310	668	335	754
Culpable homicide,	188	568	203	559
Grievous hurt,	87	230	89	197
Rape,	169	194	154	185
Dacoity (simple,)	67	254	89	294
Dacoity (aggravated,)	8	41	9	3
Theft,	28,081	13,361	28,809	14,785
Receiving stolen property dishon- estly,	1,346	2,742	1,623	3,400
Robbery,	360	553	376	591
House-breaking	13,560	2,317	16,453	3,184

Out of 96,319 persons disposed of on trial, 58,646 were convicted or committed to the Sessions Courts, being a proportion of 61 per cent., as compared with 58 per cent. in 1864; and 37,666 were acquitted—a percentage of 39, as contrasted with 41 per cent. in the preceding year. In non-bailable or heinous offences, the proportion of persons convicted or committed improved from 56 to 60 per cent., which is very satisfactory. Although the number of cases disposed of increased from 57,606 to 61,988, if the miscellaneous proceedings be added, the aggregate for 1865 shows a decrease as compared with 1864, being 2,42,363, as against 2,51,541. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 3,205 criminal trials and 6,106 miscellaneous cases as compared with 2,223 and 2,135 respectively in the previous year. 18,097 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, viz.—11,279 to rigorous imprisonment, 806 to simple imprisonment, and 5,681 to both imprisonment and fine. 30,360 persons were fined—the total amount of fines imposed being Rs. 3,46,763, of which 60 per cent. were realized. The largest amount of fines was inflicted in cases of “grievous hurt,” “breach of Customs and Abkaree Laws,” “assault,” “mischief,” and “criminal trespass.” The number of persons whipped (4,093) was nearly double that

of the previous year. Of those whipped, 611 were juveniles and 3,482 adults. Under Section 2 of the Whipping Act, 3,697 persons were whipped as sole punishment in 2,812 cases of theft, extortion, dishonestly receiving stolen property, and lurking house-trespass: 372 persons were whipped on second conviction. The number of cases committed to the Sessions amounted to 1,661, and the number of persons to 3,474. Of the persons tried by the Sessions Judges, 73 per cent. were convicted. The witness statement shows an aggregate number of 2,50,327 persons called to give evidence in the Courts of the Magistrates: of these, 95 per cent. were dismissed on the first day of their attendance. The average duration of each trial was 11 days. Eighteen Sessions Judges disposed of 1,523 Sessions trials and 1,939 appeals during the year. 560 criminal trials were disposed of by the Court, and 159 miscellaneous cases. The penal sentences passed or confirmed by the Court were —

PENALTIES.		1865.	1864
Death, ... ..	...	74	61
Transportation for life, ... ..	...	20	11
Transportation above 7 years, and not exceeding 14 years, ... ..	...	7	30
Imprisonment above 12, but not exceeding 21 years, ... ..	...	0	0
Imprisonment above 5, but not exceeding 10 years, ... ..	...	9	14
Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, ... ..	...	182	104
Total, ..	..	292	220

The criminal statements for the Ajmere and Mhairwarra districts show that 2,273 persons were under trial during the year—a merely nominal increase over the number in 1864, which was 2,260. 595 bailable and 464 non-bailable offences were committed, and 61 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were either convicted or committed. The sum of Rs. 7,506 was imposed as fines, of which Rs. 5,594 was realised; and 101 persons were whipped. The duration of cases and witness statements show satisfactory improvement. In districts such as these, surrounded by foreign territory, they cannot be expected to be so favourable as in the Regulation districts. The

statistics for the Terai district show an increase from 103 to 150 in the number of persons for trial, chiefly, however, in bailable offences. The proportion of persons convicted and committed of those tried (70 per cent.) was very favourable. All the fines imposed (Rs. 758) were realized, all the witnesses were dismissed on the first day of attendance, and the average duration of cases decreased from ten to eight days.

Jails.—The number of convicts in confinement during this year was 57,886, as against 56,105 in 1864. Including the prisoners under trial the number was 73,118. The expenditure under all heads incurred in the 34 jails of the provinces during 1865 aggregated Rs. 7,80,351, which gives an average cost for each prisoner of Rs. 47-9-1 per annum. If, however, the amount of net cash profits from the sale of manufactures be deducted, the average cost of each prisoner is reduced to Rs. 42-13-7. The average earnings of each prisoner engaged in manufactures amounted to Rs. 36-11-8. The number of boys imprisoned decreased from 1,325 to 846, in consequence of the introduction of the Whipping Act. The mortality was little more than 3 per cent.; and of the 187 prisoners who died, 123 were admitted during the year in indifferent or bad health, 52 were above 60 years of age, and 52 having been under-trial prisoners their deaths cannot be attributed to jail influences. In only five jails did the mortality amount to 5 per cent., and in no jails did it exceed 8 per cent. The number of escapes was 30, against 51 during the previous year. Only 12 of these escaped from inside a jail. There has been a steady decrease of escapes since 1861. The punishments inflicted for offences committed within the jails are on the whole not excessive, being a little below 7 per cent. The Educational Statement shows that out of 18,210 prisoners reported on in the month of December, 2,310 could read and write on admission, and 3,505 could read only. During confinement, 3,191 had learned to read, and 1,676 had learned to read and write. It is satisfactory, however, to know that out of 43,259 prisoners released since 1860, and whose subsequent conduct has been ascertained, upwards of 55 per cent. have returned to useful employment, and only 2½ per cent. have been re-imprisoned.

PUNJAB.—Police.—The force paid from imperial funds was 15,491 strong and cost Rs. 26,00,000. It was supervised by 1 Inspector General, 4 Deputy Inspectors, 28 District Superintendents and 30 Assistant Superintendents. The Municipal

Police was 3,905 strong and cost Rs 3,41,376. Thus of the total cost of police about one-ninth part was defrayed from local taxation. Almost every town of 50,000 inhabitants and upwards defrayed the cost of its police. In addition to their ordinary duties, the police guarded 26 jails, containing on an average 10,300 prisoners, of whom only ten escaped, furnished treasure escorts amounting in the aggregate to 10,391 men, of all grades; they protected the camps of 343 regiments and detachments on march, so that only 17 offences occurred therein, 11 of which were traced. Their agency was employed in obtaining statistics of death and disease. The working of the force is seen from the following:—

Year	Percentage of cognizable cases brought to trial.	Percentage of acquittals and discharges to arrest.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
1863 ...	60 0	34 0	27.
1864 ...	61 4	31 6	27.
1865 ..	62 3	27 8	32

Crime—The following statement exhibits the amount of criminal business before the Courts during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, and the amount disposed of and pending:—

Year.	Bailable cases.	Not bailable	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending
1863 ...	23,600	10 438	34,038	33,812	226
1864 ...	29 927	12,432	42,359	42,084	275
1865 ...	30,935	13,488	44,423	44,120	303

The average duration was in the case of enquiries 10 days, and of trials 5 days. As in the year 1864, 93 per cent of the witnesses are reported to have been discharged after only one day's attendance. The cases were thus disposed of as to agency—16,914 by 175 European Judges and 26,566 by 299 native Magistrates. Of 501 persons committed for trial to the Sessions during 1865, 345 or 68 8 per cent. were convicted; the percentage varying from 52·3 in the Peshawur division, to 88·9 in the Amritsur division. In the North Western Pro-

vinces the percentage of convictions during 1864 was 74, and in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal, 54·8 per cent. In England and Wales, during 1864, of 19,506 persons committed for indictable offences, 14,726, or 75·5 per cent., were convicted :—

		Cases decided.	Appeals.	Percentage.
Decisions of Subordinate Magistrates, ...	1864	20,069	822	4
	1865	20,660	1,023	5
Do. of Magts. of Districts (original and appeal) and Magts. of full powers, ..	1864	22,460	2,859	12·7
	1865	25,352	3,184	12·5
Do. (Original and appeal) of Sessions Judges, ..	1864	3,156	386	12·2
	1865	3,446	482	13·9

The following statement shows the result of appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates, for the last four years :—

Year.	Rejected or confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Further enquiry called for.
1862 ...	65·1 per cent.	26·3	8·1
1863 ...	66·7	26·2	7·0
1864 ..	66·5	29·3	3·3
1865, ...	68·0	28·0	3·4

The following statement shows the result of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts from the decisions of Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates exercising full powers :—

Year.	Rejected or confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Further enquiry called for.
1862 ...	79·	16·9	3·6
1863 ...	80·2	17·5	2·2
1864 ...	77·4	20·2	2·2
1865 ...	78·5	19·5	1·9

The average duration of appeals in Magistrates' Courts was nine days; and in Sessions Courts it ranged from 6 to 48 days, the average being 17. Of 493 appeals disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner during 1865, 406 were rejected; in 46 the orders were confirmed, in 11 modified, and in 10 reversed; in four cases further enquiry was ordered; and 15 cases remained pending. Of the 345 persons committed by the Sessions Courts 68 persons were sentenced to death; 98 to transportation for life; 5 to transportation for more than 10, and not more than 14 years; 7 for more than 7 and not more than 10 years; 9 for 7 years; 9 to imprisonment for more than 10 and not more than 14 years; 19 for more than 7 and not more than 10 years; 15 for 7 years; 2 for more than 5 and less than 7 years; 45 for more 2 and not more than 5 years; 55 for not more than 2 years; 6 to fine alone; and 7 to whipping. Of the 68 sentences of death passed by the Sessions Courts, 33 were confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner.

Jails.—The subjoined statement contains the principal statistics relating to jail administration for the last three years:—

Year.	Number of Jails.	Total number of prisoners.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average percentage of sick to strength.	Mortality calculated on total number of prisoners.	Mortality calculated on daily average.	Cost per prisoner per annum.	Earnings per prisoner.
1863	26	28,771	9,834	4.34	2.29	6.71	37 11 6 14	2 9
1864	26	30,213	9,502	4.76	2.7	8.67	48 9 6 15	10 0
1865	26	31,424	10,308	2.89	1.39	3.56	51 13 10 16	10 0

Increased attention was paid to the education of prisoners. Of the prisoners in jail at the close of the year, 52.58 per cent. were under instruction, or 10.72 per cent. more than at the close of 1864. In the Central Jail there were, at the close of the year, 195 prisoners who had learned to read and write fairly since their imprisonment.

ODDH.—Police.—In 1865 the force was 6,407 strong and cost Rs. 10,22,413. The Municipal Police was 1,734 strong and cost Rs. 1,48,524 to which Government contributed Rs. 27,868.

Apprehensions. Convictions.

1864 ... 12,496 1864 ... 8,994
 1865 ... 15,675 1865 ... 12,236

This gives a percentage of convictions of 71.77 in 1864 and 77.47 in 1865.

Crime.—

Class of offences.	Under trial at the close of previous year.		Persons apprehended during the year.		Total persons tried.		Acquitted.		Convicted.		Committed.		Died, escaped, or transferred.		Under trial.		Total.	
	Cases tried.		Received by transfer		Persons apprehended during the year.		Total persons tried.		Acquitted.		Convicted.		Committed.		Died, escaped, or transferred.		Under trial.	
Not bailable	...	{1864	6,213		9,509			2,488	6,460	513								
	...	{1865	8,901		13,908			3,177	10,186	534								
Bailable	...	{1864	8,444		17,229			7,491	9,691	41								
	...	{1865	8,350		17,443			5,593	11,760	150								
Total	...	{1864	14,657	291	30,267	38	27,059	9,979	16,151	554			35		340		27,059	
	...	{1865	17,251	340	31,351	31,704		8,770	21,946	684			51		253		31,704	

The most important trials for non-bailable offences were :—

Offences.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Number of persons acquitted.
Murder of all kinds and attempts ...	264	147	93
Culpable homicide ...	127	59	55
Grievous hurt and aggravated assault ...	427	288	139
Dacoity ...	178	128	50
Robbery with hurt ...	52	31	19
Robbery simple ...	138	82	54
Theft by house-breaking ...	3,915	3,031	805
Theft ordinary ...	4,357	3,482	827
Theft of cattle ...	897	708	177
Receiving stolen property ...	1,466	1,043	410

The commitments during the year fell from 539 in 1864 to 408 in 1865. The following statement shows the comparison of Sessions trials with their results :—

Year.	Under trial at the close of previous year.	Committed during the year.	Total number of persons.	Commitment cancelled.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Ordered to find security.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Under trial at the close of the year.	Date of oldest cases pending.
1864 ...	36	539	575	20	33	315	137	6	3	61	29th October 1864.
1865 ...	61	408	469	8	39	282	99	2	...	39	29th August 1865.

The following is the detail of punishments awarded by the District Courts :—

Imprisonment, rigorous	...	...	4,370
" simple	...	...	228
" with fine	...	...	2,031
Fine	...	...	12,442
Whipping	...	...	4,309
To find security for conduct	...	...	466
" " to keep the peace	...	...	44
To enter into recognizance	...	...	496

The number of persons imprisoned somewhat decreased, while the number whipped largely increased. Out of 6,629 persons, the total number imprisoned, no less than 4,790 persons were imprisoned for one year and under. Of those flogged 649 received 10 stripes or under, 1,877 between 10 and 20 and 1,783 over 20 stripes. The number of persons fined was 12,442, of whom 10,311 paid in full and 569 in part. The average amount of fine was about Rs. 11. Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,43,241 were imposed, of which Rs. 93,105 was realized. In the Courts of Commissioners 33 persons were sentenced to transportation for life, eight for fourteen years and 109 for seven years and upwards; four were sentenced to imprisonment for seven years or upwards, one with fine added, and 168 to imprisonment for periods under seven years, 36 of whom were also fined, and three were ordered to find security for good behaviour. Out of 38 cases submitted to the Judicial Commissioner, the sentence of death was confirmed in 29, not confirmed in 7, and in 2 the verdict was annulled. The average duration of trials in the District Courts was seven days in cases in which the Police was employed, and six days in cases carried on without them. In the Commissioners' Courts the average is 32 days as below. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the average was 2 days. The average duration of Criminal appeals was in the Magistrates' Courts was 12 days, in the Commissioners' 19 days, and in the Judicial Commissioner's 4 days. The subjoined Comparative Statement shows the business of the Appellate Courts for 1864 and 1865. The number of appeals sensibly diminished, and the proportion modified or reversed sensibly diminished also. The number remanded for re-investigation greatly diminished, Commissioners called for 992 cases without appeal. Of these 26 were referred to the Judicial Commissioner, 923 were returned after inspection and 43 were pending :—

Courts.	Pending.	Preferred.	Submitted under Chapter XXXI	Called for under Chapter XXIX	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for re-litigation or revision.	Pending on 31st December.
Deputy Commissioners	22 35	723 507	...	...	745 542	35 30	551 439	118 58	6 6	35 9
Commissioners	13 23	639 610	...	...	652 633	79 104	386 351	151 144	12 16	23 18
Judicial Commissioner	6 2	117 101	139 66	139 86	401 255	65 49	47 70	125 77	45 12	2 5
Total	41 60	1,479 1,218	139 66	139 86	1,798 1,430	179 183	984 860	394 279	63 34	59 32

Two hundred and fifty-five cases passed under the review of the Judicial Commissioner. Of these, 103 were appeals and the rest were called for. The Witness Statement shows that 46,668 witnesses were examined. There was a large increase of trials by Assessors, the numbers being 455 in 1864 and 686 in 1865. No criminal trials by jury were held during the year.

Accidental Deaths—There were 4,145 against 3,472 the previous year.

Jails.—The prison population was 16,854 against 20,566, and the daily average 5,584 against 5,709 the previous year. The admissions decreased by 3,969 and the discharges by 3,597. This effect was produced mainly by more frequent resort to whipping. The daily average number of prisoners employed in manufactures was 1,142, and the average earnings of each were Rs. 14-2-8 against Rs. 8-9-0 in 1864. Only six prisoners escaped during the year from all the jails in the Province, and of these, three were recaptured. There were 230 juvenile offenders confined in jail against 355 in 1864. They are placed in the Reformatory of the Lucknow Central Prison where they learn trades and are taught to read and write the Hindee language, and a few are also taught English. The total cost was Rs. 2,55,604. The average cost of each prisoner rose from Rs. 40-13-2 in 1864 to Rs. 45-12-4 in 1865. The daily average number of sick was 3.58 per cent., and the deaths were 11.65 per cent. on the strength.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Police.—The force paid from the general revenues was 7,527 strong costing Rs. 12,06,656, and from the municipal funds 1,518 costing Rs. 1,36,933. The miscellaneous and administrative duties of the Police were heavy—5,550 miles of high-road were daily patrolled; a daily average of 4,016 prisoners were guarded in the different jails and lock-ups; while Treasure guards and Treasure escorts were furnished.

Crime.—The reported offences were:—

	<i>Cognizable.</i>	<i>Non-cognizable.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1864 ...	18,900	11,754	30,654
1865 ...	22,297	10,279	33,576

In the eight worst kinds of crime the general decrease continued:—

				<i>Number of Cases in</i>			
				1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Murder	...	...	...	98	116	92	95
Attempt to Murder	...	...	...	14	16	13	11
Culpable Homicide, not amounting to Murder	...	...	...	29	37	20	20
Dacoity	...	...	...	61	73	32	25
Robbery	...	...	...	84	67	76	54
Attempt at Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Administering stupifying drugs with attempt to cause hurt	...	...	...	2	5	3	10
Rape	...	...	...	52	42	33	25
Total	...	...	...	340	356	277	240

The proportion recovered out of the aggregate of property stolen was 31 per cent. in the year 1865, as compared with 33 per cent. in the preceding year. The total value of stolen property was Rs. 4,06,132 in the year 1865, against Rs. 4,01,761 in the year 1864. The number of successful prosecutions of receivers of stolen property continued to increase. The number of complaints in cases not cognizable by the Police has risen from 11,140 in the year 1864, to 11,448 in the year 1865. Out of 20,606 cases for disposal before the Courts during the year, there were only 66 pending at its close; out of 38,095 persons for trial there were only 117 under trial at its end. The average duration of the several classes of trials was—

In cases sent up by the Police	...	...	3½ days.
In cases taken up on complaint	...	...	6 "
In cases committed to the Sessions Court	...	...	50 "
In appeals to Commissioners, as Sessions Judges	...	...	21 "

Of the total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates in cases cognizable by the Police, 84 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions in the year 1865, against a percentage of 76 in the previous year. In cases instituted before the Magistrates on complaint, without the intervention of the Police, 62 per cent. of the persons summoned or arrested were convicted in the year 1865, as compared with 53 per cent. in the year 1864. Out of 443 persons committed to the Sessions Courts during the year, 68 per cent. were convicted and 32 per cent. acquitted. Last year the percentages were, respectively, 80 and 20. Out of 637 cases which were appealed to the higher Courts, the orders of the Magistrates of different grades were modified in 58 cases, and reversed in 86. Out of 24,323 persons convicted during the year—

153 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, whipping, and fine.

173	"	"	"	imprisonment and whipping.
1,480	"	"	"	imprisonment and fine.
3,287	"	"	"	imprisonment only.
4,063	"	"	"	whipping only.
15,220	"	"	"	fine only.

For each person sentenced to the several kinds of punishment, the average term of imprisonment was 7½ months, the average amount of fine was 10½ rupees, the average number of stripes was 16. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,985, out of which 70 per cent. was realized, and Rs. 21,923

were ordered to be paid to sufferers. Sixty Honorary Magistrates, of whom 6 were European gentlemen, disposed of 4,114 cases, or more than one-fifth of the Criminal trials of the year.

Accidental and Violent Deaths and Fires.—The Police Returns furnish the following statistics of deaths.

	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Injured.</i>
From falling into tanks, wells, and rivers	904	67
From wild beasts	546	137
From snake-bites	651	112
From fire	82	...
From the fall of walls and houses	65	15
From other causes	345	55
From suicide	341	...

The same Returns show that by accidental fires during the year some 7,560 houses were burnt down, with a total destruction of property valued at Rs. 4,03,831, or £40,383. The following number of wild beasts was destroyed in the districts during the year:—

Tigers	543
Panthers and Leopards	760
Bears	392
Wolves	168
Hyænas	387

Total ... 2,250

For these, rewards to the amount of Rs. 35,462 were paid.

Jails.—The number admitted into the 13 district jails was 9,935 in 1865, against 11,252 in previous. The daily average number was 4,016, compared with 4,193 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 109 were juvenile prisoners, against 249 in the preceding year; the satisfactory decrease being attributable to the operation of the Whipping Act. Of the whole number of prisoners there were—9 per cent. imprisoned on a second conviction, 2 on a third, $\frac{1}{2}$ on a fourth, and $\frac{1}{4}$ on a fifth. The average cost per prisoner under all heads of expenditure rose from Rs. 50-13-7 in 1864 to Rs. 57-14-7 in 1865, mainly under the head of “cost of rations,” owing to the rise in prices. But the net cost to the State, after deducting the profits, direct and indirect, accruing from prison labour on manufactures and public works, was Rs. 25 only, which, compared with the net cost in the year previous, viz. Rs. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, shows improvement. The prison death-rate has increased from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1864 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1865. The number of prisoners who escaped

during the year was 20, of whom 9 were recaptured. The number of prisoners learning to read and write was 2,818, which, compared with last year, shows a slight decrease, owing to the larger proportion of prisoners employed on jail buildings and other extra-mural public works. Of the number of prisoners in jail on the last day of the year, there were 266 who could read and write, and 1,321 who could read only; the remainder, or 1,941, could neither read nor write.

BRITISH BURMAH.—Police.—The total strength was 6,951 costing Rs. 13,26,236. Of these 5,483 were paid from the general revenues Rs. 11,20,876; 945 were village police costing Rs. 1,13,400 and 523 were town police costing Rs. 91,960. A force of 202 men, costing Rs. 54,220, was raised for the penal settlement in the Andaman Islands.

Crime.—There were 30,164 persons under trial on bailable offences against 29,729 in the previous year. Of these 19,127, or 63 per cent., were either convicted or committed to the Sessions; the rest were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of, except 78 persons, who were still under trial at the close of the year. In non-bailable offences 4,982 persons were under trial against 5,239 in the year 1864. Of these 2,999 were convicted or committed to the Sessions; 1,878, or 38 per cent. of the whole, were acquitted; the remainder, being 105, were otherwise disposed of, or were under trial at the close of the year.

Of 16,981 cases brought to trial 8,864, or more than one-half, were decided in one day, and 15,390, including the above 8,864, within one week: 260 cases were pending for more than a month; the extreme limit of those decided during the year was four months. In the cases brought to trial 30,652 witnesses were examined, of whom 26,811 were discharged after one day's detention; only 93 were detained more than one week. In the cases brought before the Sessions Courts 104 persons were under trial. Of these 73 were convicted, 21 were acquitted, five either died or were otherwise disposed of, and five were under trial at the close of the year. Before the Sessions Courts, as Courts of Appeal, there were 186 cases. Of these 23 were rejected; in 103 cases the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed; in 20 they were modified; and in 30 they were reversed. These results are favourable to the lower courts. Three cases were transferred and seven were still pending at the close of the year. The effect of the Whipping Act was as follows:—124 persons were flogged in lieu of other punishment; 35 persons in lieu of, and

in addition to, other punishment on a second conviction and 21 juvenile offenders. Of the 73 persons convicted by the Sessions Court 14 were sentenced to death, 22 to transportation for life, and 37 to other minor punishments. Of the 14 sentences of death passed, only eleven reached the Chief Court before the close of the year. In nine instances the sentences of death were confirmed; one was commuted to transportation for life; one case was pending at the close of the year. Dacoitee is the most prevalent offence. There were 125 cases of which 6 were with murder and 11 with grievous hurt. The number of cases of murder rose from 47 in 1863 to 52 in 1865. Of robbery with grievous hurt there were 3 cases and of simple robbery 144. The other heinous offences were :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Theft	5,123	5,176	5,294
House trespass for theft, &c. ...	18	23	2
Lurking house trespass with house-breaking, &c. ...	16	2	4
Lurking as above, unaggravated ...	320	458	317
Receiving stolen property dishonestly	308	366	362

The value of stolen and plundered property amounted to Rs. 4,13,600; of this, property to the amount of Rs. 93,946, or 22 per cent., was recovered.

Jails.—The average daily number of prisoners was 3,791 males and 85 females. The death rate among the former was 12.29 per cent., among the latter 8.2. The gross cost was Rs. 2,20,562, and the average cost per head Rs. 56-11-7. The cash earnings of prisoners amounted to Rs. 23,692 the value of their labour on public-works to Rs. 74,808, of other out-door labour to Rs. 19,466, and of all other labour to Rs. 66,974. There were 77 escapes and 50 recaptures.

BERAR.—Police.—The strength and cost of the Police are not given. The establishment of camel riders, set on foot by

Major Younghusband for the conveyance of merchants' coin, was most successful. The number of officers and men dismissed for misconduct was very large. Whilst field labourers receive from six to eight annas per diem, the pay of a constable is either $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 annas according to his class.

Crime.—There were 4,495 cases involving 7,871 persons during the year. In 31 of these 92 prisoners were committed to the Sessions Court, in 102 cases 195 prisoners were committed to the Deputy Commissioner's Court. The Magistrates tried 4,307 prisoners of whom 2,799 were acquitted, 2,371 were fined, 89 flogged and 1,819 were imprisoned :—

Crimes.	Reported number of cases of crime.	Percentage in which no apprehensions were made.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.	Percentage of cases pending.
Of First Class ...	42	14.28	38.1	42.86	4.76
Of Second Class ...	46	17.39	32.61	47.83	2.17
Of Third Class ...	1911	35.95	42.18	21.51	.36
Of Fourth Class ...	3327	3.85	57.32	38.56	.27
Total ...	5326	15.56	51.52	32.56	.36

The number of cases disposed of in the several Courts was :—

1 Commissioner's Court ...	32
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts, under Act XV. of 1862 ...	106
4 Do. do. in their Magisterial capacity ...	79
11 Assistant Commissioners' Courts ...	1,444
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts ...	227
1 Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners' Court ...	3
17 Tehsildars' Courts ...	2,587
Total ...	4,478

Sixty-nine Criminal Appeals were instituted in the Commissioner's Court. The decisions were reversed in 36 and confirmed in 32 cases, and in one modified. Forty-five appeals were decided by the Deputy Commissioners, of which 22 were confirmed and 23 reversed. Eleven criminal appeals were tried by the Resident. Of these three were summarily rejected, and in one the order of the lower Court was reversed. The average duration of trials was from 9 days in the Commissioner's Court to 1 in the Tehsildars' Courts. Of 11,863 witnesses nearly 15 per cent. were detained for more than one day.

Jails.—The average number of prisoners during the year was 870, and the average cost of each was Rs. 86-14-5.

MYSORE AND COORG.—No statistics are given.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL —

Budget for 1865-66 and Estimate for 1866-68.

Revenue.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Actual.	Regular Estimate 11 months.	Budget Estimate.
Land Revenue ..	£20,473,897	18,610,200	20,054,790
Tributes from Native States ..	700,632	651,480	696,930
Forest ...	367,682	352,710	434,300
Abkaree (Excise) ...	2,244,874	2,137,150	2,205,280
License Tax ...	692,241	20,630	500,000
Customs ...	2,279,857	2,045,140	2,357,130
Salt ...	5,342,149	5,621,770	6,078,030
Opium ...	8,518,264	6,875,700	7,713,750
Stamps ...	1,994,632	1,873,250	2,487,580
Mint ...	494,354	239,500	313,240
Post Office ...	406,466	355,580	595,210
Telegraph ...	190,463	288,600	303,900
Law and Justice ...	643,628	642,060	718,520
Police ..	146,901	203,420	246,090
Marine ...	198,890	235,440	246,220
Education ...	57,538	60,860	66,090
Interest ...	216,824	245,650	226,900
Miscellaneous ...	2,311,123	362,750	347,520
ARMY.—Miscellaneous ...	728,340	679,470	711,630
PUBLIC WORKS.—Miscellaneous ..	917,465	411,170	480,000
	48,935,220	41,912,530	46,783,110
DEFICIT, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges ...	Surplus	2,395,247	557,532
Total .	48,935,220	44,307,777	47,340,632

Expenditure.	1865-66,	1866-67	1867-68
	Actual	Regular Estimate 11 months	Budget Estimate
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	£2,783,632	2,217,170	2,711,040
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works	—	—	80,000
Do. on Service Funds &c	564,119	600,894	745,189
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	420,471	336,966	321,612
Land Revenue	1,957,333	1,906,200	2,114,823
Forest	213,779	231,208	276,379
Abkaree (Excise)	243,014	214,487	236,179
Income Tax	18,620	1,237	—
Customs	207,614	189,661	218,221
Salt	330,140	346,772	369,351
Opium	1,894,270	1,618,013	1,679,972
Stamps	81,858	81,858	83,494
Mint	163,020	135,342	135,541
Post Office	433,044	431,772	481,120
Telegraph	269,214	487,862	521,528
Allowances to District and Village Officers	889,654	381,287	395,777
Administration and P. Department	1,068,292	1,001,781	1,042,165
Law and Justice	2,423,206	2,413,386	2,841,803
Police	2,384,330	2,199,687	2,427,436
Marine	557,397	520,006	519,493
Education Science and Art	670,739	683,130	821,667
Ecclesiastical	154,836	147,479	157,690
Medical Services	274,889	276,490	301,205
Stationery and Printing	181,954	154,564	165,056
Political Agencies, &c.	220,656	221,340	221,610
Allowances and Assignments	1,401,793	1,567,782	1,980,792
Miscellaneous	1,241,099	327,427	431,980
Superannuation &c.	668,967	687,585	660,412
Army	13,909,412	12,138,859	12,657,920
Public Works	4,674,625	4,640,764	3,212,500
Supervision, and Land for Railways	225,672	508,911	112,000
Exchange on Railway Transactions	50,506	210,330	195,077
Income Tax Grant	110,000	60,100	—
Stores in England heretofore included in the Indian Accounts	40,615,189	37,137,555	38,161,432
	505,735	623,982	1,117,226
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital less Net Traffic Receipts	41,120,925	37,761,537	39,278,658
	31,641	942,914	582,359
Home Charges	41,152,565	35,704,151	39,861,017
	1,982,164	6,603,328	5,154,615
Total	£46,134,729	44,107,777	45,015,632
Military			1,831,000
Jails			82,000
Communications			361,000
Embankments			51,000
			2,325,000
Grand Total	£46,134,729	44,107,777	47,340,832
Surplus, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges	2,800,491		
Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary Charges			1,767,474

The net receipts in 1865-66 were £48,514,749. The actual receipts in the several Treasuries, after deducting the charges of collection, were £40,483,067.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
Net Receipts within the year, after deducting payments.	£	Charges of Allowances, Collection, and Assignments to District de-Treasures and Village Officers, &c	Charges of Salt and Opium.	£	Total Charges against Income.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.							
Land Revenue	20,308,498	1,959,89 8					
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	709,632	...					
Forest	367,313	213,779					
Abkaree (Excise)	2,242,636	243,014					
Total Land Revenue, &c. £	23,718,069	1,391,773		4,608,136	19,109,914		10-155
Income Tax	678,640	2,416,689		16,020	682,020		2-400
Customs	2,146,518	16,820		297,514	1,938,004		9-102
INCOMING EXCLUDING POST OF SALT, COST OF SALT, AND OPIUM.							
Salt	5,293,593	339,140		339,140	4,954,453		4-367
Opium	8,518,252	1,894,270		1,894,270	6,623,982		22-237
Stamps	1,964,613	89,635		89,635	1,875,978		4-443
Mint	491,354	172,561		172,561	321,788		34-906
Post Office	363,488	433,304		433,304	69,815	Excess Charge	100-602
Telegraph	190,115	271,502		271,502	81,387	Excess Charge	140-543
Law and Justice	625,589	...		...	625,589		
Police	148,898	...		...	148,898		
Marine	199,008	...		...	199,008		
Education	57,198	...		...	57,198		
Interest	226,894	...		...	226,894		
Miscellaneous	2,583,894	...		...	2,583,894		
Army—Miscellaneous	728,340	...		...	728,340		
Public Works—Miscellaneous	917,465	...		...	917,465		
Grand Total £	40,514,749	5,840,238	1,801,773	389,654	40,483,067		

*General Abstract Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the
1866, showing the Local Surplus or*

Net Revenues and Receipts.	Government of India.			
	General and Political.	Oude.	Central Provinc- es.	British Burmah.
	£	£	£	£
Per Account	2,886,829	1,079,772	648,885	886,840
Total Net Receipts ...	2,886,829	1,079,772	648,885	886,840
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,763,532	...	.....	.....
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	361,871	987	520	1,030
Administration and Public Depart- ments	393,694	38,793	37,037	30,252
Law and Justice	134,815	65,601	72,308	148,873
Police	11,185	109,517	131,166	122,332
Marine ... ..	.....	...	.....	30,653
Education, Science and Art	120,812	14,290	16,779	9,868
Ecclesiastical	9,759	3,763	3,153	3,662
Medical Services	276	8,963	12,690	7,513
Stationery and Printing	33,268	2,580	3,867	.....
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	96,308	.....	625	5,871
Miscellaneous	1,052,829	3,666	13,499	3,026
Superannuation, Retired and Compen- sation Allowances... ..	141,591	4,134	16,795	3,355
Army	8,149,844	...	...	.....
Public Works	675,298	122,297	262,583	155,826
Total Expenditure ...	13,855,082	374,591	571,022	522,261
Local Surplus ... ..	.....	705,181	77,863	364,579
Local Deficit	10,968,253
	2,886,829	1,079,772	648,885	886,840

Finance of each Province.

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Several Presidencies and Provinces of India, for the Year ending 30th April
Deficit at each Presidency or Province.

East and West Be- nar.	Eastern Settle- ments.	Bengal.	North- Western Provi- nces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay and Sind.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
440,764	183,840	12,723,367	5,113,728	2,816,396	6,043,391	7,659,255	.....
440,764	183,840	12,723,367	5,113,728	2,816,396	6,043,391	7,659,255	40,483,067
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,763,532
106	2,640	6,531	2,631	1,195	87,232	99,076	564,119
8,691	15,949	147,189	108,753	95,181	128,121	156,601	1,070,266
10,505	24,463	603,927	341,725	186,408	397,299	437,282	2,423,206
42,996	4,580	542,997	363,763	288,150	384,341	383,298	2,384,330
.....	17,372	255,134	..	22,449	24,916	227,433	577,967
2,754	2,519	180,158	87,875	57,608	79,017	99,059	670,739
.....	2,519	24,958	15,784	17,529	39,711	34,048	154,886
1,685	6,778	60,923	35,782	25,485	49,285	65,509	274,889
728	302	53,954	24,590	10,100	35,281	-27,846	192,516
.....	.....	5,425	3,815	10,898	9,882	87,832	220,656
10,644	1,154	13,984	29,795	20,329	71,565	56,156	1,281,647
468	1,700	58,987	30,700	15,800	238,985	156,472	668,987
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341,224	2,869,270	14,860,338
73,724	25,213	600,207	499,486	490,963	3,806,796	1,348,305	5,060,703
152,301	104,889	2,559,374	1,544,709	1,242,100	5,693,655	6,048,787	32,668,771
288,463	78,951	10,163,993	3,569,019	1,574,296	349,736	1,610,468	} Net Local Surplus 7,814,296
.....	
440,764	183,840	12,723,367	5,113,728	2,816,396	6,043,391	7,659,255	40,483,067

General Abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of India, for the year 1865-66 and as estimated for the Year 1866-67.

	1865-66.	Estimate 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Cash Balance in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the Year	12,638,897	13,771,625
RECEIPTS		
Local Indian Surplus	7,814,296	4,150,989
Debt incurred	17,165,699	12,015,263
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	4,971,285	4,071,451
	£ 42,490,177	34,009,332
PAYMENTS.		
Debt discharged	18,086,920	11,177,830
Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government	10,806,235	11,695,539
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts)	25,391	3,830
Cash Balance in the several Indian treasuries at the close of the Year	13,771,625	11,132,133
	£ 42,490,177	34,009,332

General Abstract view of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, for the year 1865-66, and as Estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS,	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Land Revenue	20,200	15,900
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	248,647	71,930
Forest	13,212	6,737
Abkaree (Excise)	16,484	17,550
Income Tax	37,269	2,500
Customs	.....	400
Stamps	5,479	4,700
Mint	215,161	146,100
Post Office	406,466	355,580
Telegraph	190,463	288,600
Law and Justice	42,517	25,980
Police	1,888	2,500
Education	4,114	4,830
Interest	193,628	213,180
Miscellaneous	2,072,573	136,730
Army—Miscellaneous	424,632	433,070
Public Works—Miscellaneous	779	1,000
	£ 3,893,512	1,727,287
Deficit	10,968,253	10,247,330
	£ 14,861,765	11,974,617

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

EXPENDITURE.	1865 66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,763,532	2 217,170
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	361,871	370,619
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	43,971	15,000
Land Revenue ...	9,757	9,900
Forest ...	2,998	4,893
Abkaree (Excise) ...	2,830	554
Stamps ...	212	227
Mint ...	72 660	55,725
Post Office ...	438,304	431,772
Telegraph ...	209,218	487,852
Administration and Public Departments ...	303,169	289,193
Law and Justice ...	134,815	147,040
Police ...	11,185	11,805
Education, Science, and Art ...	120,812	142,960
Ecclesiastical ...	9,759	8,800
Medical Services ...	276	160
Stationery and Printing ...	33,268	25,260
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	96,308	86,684
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	166,683	157,697
Miscellaneous ...	1,052,829	78,400
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	141,591	198,142
Army ...	7,839,244	6,746,040
Public Works ... { Public Works ...	569,369	95,000
Loss by exchange on Railway Transactions ...	.....	32,836
Income Tax Grant ...	110,000	60,100
	14,549,661	
Deduct Gain by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	4,071	
Stores from England including freight—		
	14,545,590	
Mint ...	2,766	2,172
Post Office ...	.....	1,609
Telegraph ...	2,284	56,741
Miscellaneous ...	.....	3,128
Army ...	310,600	237,138
Administration and Public Departments ...	525	
	£ 14,861,765	11,974,617

MADRAS.—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

Revenues and Receipts.	1865 66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Land Revenue	4,306,505	3,750,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	344,644	315,110
Forest	36,588	36,667
Abkaree (Excise)	411,718	466,500
Income Tax... ..	72,399	1,000
Customs	208,553	205,000
Salt,	1,012,760	1,134,700
Stamps	306,485	297,200
Mint	68,363	10,550
Law and Justice	60,644	66,540
Police	7,326	32,330
Marine	3,120	3,000
Education,	4,048	4,120
Interest,	10,758	11,000
Miscellaneous	40,498	40,300
Army—Miscellaneous	144,837	128,340
Public Works—Miscellaneous	16,771	12,250
	£ 7,059,017	6,514,607

BOMBAY, SINDH AND ADEN.—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

Revenues and Receipts.	1865 66.	Estimate, 1866 67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,555,063	3,212,500
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	87,856	83,640
Forest	100,761	112,626
Abkaree (Excise)	385,012	355,000
Income Tax	280,193	12,000
Customs	761,211	697,050
Salt	542,901	450,000
Opium	2,128,025	1,900,000
Stamps	489,285	411,400
Mint	210,830	82,850
Law and Justice	114,888	131,050
Police	10,120	8,660
Marine	88,378	71,040
Education	9,831	8,760
Interest	10,691	20,600
Miscellaneous	46,486	46,100
Army—Miscellaneous	158,871	118,060
Public Works—Miscellaneous	548,978	79,000
	£ 9,529,380	£ 7,800,336

General Abstract View of the Total Revenue and Charges of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

Expenditure.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67, Eleven months.
	£	£
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ..	99,676	118,982
Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks ..	83,932	93,281
Land Revenue ..	362,741	332,724
Forest ..	77,505	77,445
Abkaree (Excise) ..	42,595	22,662
Income Tax ..	6,585	1,000
Customs ..	85,488	80,080
Salt ..	31,719	28,426
Opium ..	3,258	2,590
Stamps ..	17,948	16,830
Mint ..	69,683	59,724
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	347,159	339,127
Administration and Public Departments ..	155,303	153,718
Law and Justice ..	437,282	384,631
Police ..	383,298	328,891
Marine ..	208,992	202,150
Education, Science and Art ..	99,059	84,673
Ecclesiastical ..	34,048	2,153
Medical Services ..	65,509	60,066
Stationery and Printing ..	22,953	23,680
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ..	87,832	74,927
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements...	735,134	545,378
Miscellaneous ..	56,156	49,851
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ..	156,472	130,399
Army ..	2,809,904	2,562,382
Public Works { Public Works ..	1,181,906	830,754
Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ..	161,777	281,756
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ..	4,622	87,843
Stores from England, including freight :—		
Stamps ..	407	2,827
Mint ..	5,971	4,012
Marine ..	18,441	22,359
Stationery ..	4,893	5,316
Miscellaneous ..	.....	1,121
Army ..	59,466	87,355
Administration and Public Depts. ...	1,298	.....
Surplus ..	£ 7,918,912	7,126,213
Surplus ..	£ 1,610,468	674,123
Surplus ..	£ 9,529,380	7,800,336

BENGAL.—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.					1865-66	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months
					£	£
Land Revenue	...	...	..	..	3 820 285	3,590,000
Forest	...	...	...	...	3,865	209
Abkaree (Excise)	...	...	...	...	676 358	570,000
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	187,624	3,200
Customs	...	...	..	..	947,682	825,000
Salt	...	...	..	..	2 431,746	2 660 500
Opium	...	...	...	...	6,390,239	4,973,500
Stamps	...	...	...	...	605,899	580,000
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	179,672	190,150
Police	...	...	...	...	10,860	41,760
Marine	...	...	...	...	94 138	147,600
Education	...	..	..	..	28,118	28,920
Interest, ...	...	...	..	..	886	200
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	77,812	20,670
Public Works—Miscellaneous			..	..	30,626	15,500
					15,485,810	13,647,209

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

EXPENDITURE.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	6,531	8,289
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	150,657	110,000
Land Revenue	301,326	293,090
Forests	4,529	2,629
Abkaree (Excise)	112,943	120,000
Income Tax	6,879	237
Customs	61,141	51,045
Salt	18,151	18,100
Opium ... { Cost	1,763,584	1,522,628
Charges	127,428	90,795
Stamps	22,811	21,482
Administration and Public Departments	147,189	124,688
Law and Justice	603,927	601,252
Police	542,997	493,280
Marine	255,134	242,975
Education, Science and Art	180,158	174,612
Ecclesiastical	24,958	26,465
Medical Services	60,923	61,093
Stationery and Printing	49,746	36,136
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	5,425	3,500
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	186,624	180,000
Miscellaneous	18,984	18,213
Superannuation, Retired and Compas- sionate Allowances	58,987	53,847
Public Works... { Public Works	580,391	670,000
Supervision and cost of land for Railways	6,370	146,968
Stores from England including freight :—		
Stamps... ..	6,370	18,329
Marine ... ..	.....	39,510
Stationery	4,208	31,780
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	475
	£ 5,321,817	5,161,418
Surplus	10,163,993	8,485,791
	£ 15,485,810	13,647,209

The increase in receipts in 1865-66 was derived mainly from Opium, which yielded Rs. 6,38,75,417 against Rs. 5,14,21,465 of the preceding year, shewing an excess of Rs. 1,24,53,952, or close upon $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores. This, however, was considerably reduced by a decrease in other items of revenue, especially under the head of Salt. The decrease in expenditure was due to a reduction in the charges on account of Opium from Rs. 2,36,66,967 to Rs. 1,91,47,385. The annexed statement exhibits the steady progress which the Money Order system has made since its introduction in 1862 :—

YEAR.	Total number of orders issued.	Gross amount.			Average amount.			Gross commission and other fees realized.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1862-63 ...	12,187	7,43,968	14	0	61	0	9	8,003	4	0
1863-64 ...	26,031	15,61,897	6	0	60	0	0	17,959	4	0
1864-65 ...	37,187	21,21,088	2	0	57	0	7	25,307	7	0
1865-66 ...	39,145	20,59,303	15	0	52	9	8	22,181	8	0

The total number of orders paid in Calcutta was 18,801 against 19,263 of the preceding year, and the aggregate value of these orders was Rs. 10,41,928-6 against Rs. 11,63,912-7; the average value of each order paid during the year reported upon amounting to Rs. 55-6. The amount of commission realized was Rs. 24,921-9 and the amount disbursed Rs. 10,697-14, leaving a surplus of Rs. 14,223-11, against one of Rs. 15,732-11 in the preceding year.

PUNJAB.—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.			1865 66	Estimate, 1866 67. Eleven months.
			£	£
Land Revenue	...	...	1,899,436	1,890,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States			28,485	27,710
Forest	...	...	35,068	25,640
Abkaree (Excise)	...	...	81,732	72,000
Income Tax	...	...	22,125	400
Customs	...	...	99,475	100,000
Salt	...	...	685,322	750,000
Opium	...	...	.....	2,200
Stamps	...	...	128,448	127,000
Law and Justice	...	...	70,749	53,900
Police	...	...	32,966	31,500
Marine	...	...	1,552	3,400
Education	...	...	4,257	5,600
Interest	...	...	3	.....
Miscellaneous	...	...	15,129	14,820
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	...	116,877	100,880
			£ 3,221,624	3,205,050

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

EXPENDITURE.	1865-66	Estimate, 1866-67 Eleven months.
	£	£
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	1,195	2,203
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	12,413	8,600
Land Revenue	177,402	186,318
Forest	27,106	24,962
Abkaree (Excise)... ..	7,237	7,080
Income tax	195	.....
Customs	31,084	30,222
Salt	32,244	31,662
Stamps	3,644	6,090
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c	1,745	1,200
Administration and Public Departments	93,181	95,433
Law and Justice	186,408	174,691
Police	288,150	271,500
Maine	22,449	22,955
Education, Science, and Art	57,608	58,695
Ecclesiastical	17,529	16,280
Medical Services... ..	25,485	26,156
Stationery and Printing	10,100	5,310
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	10,898	8,030
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	112,158	107,500
Miscellaneous	20,329	22,340
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	15,800	18,640
Public Works { Public Works	429,049	730,000
Supervision and cost of land for Railways	17,732	22,584
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	44,187	72,609
	£1,647,328	1,951,060
Surplus	1,574,296	1,253,990
	£3,221,624	3,205,050

ODDH :—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Oudh Territory, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		1865 66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months
Land Revenue	...	£1,133,164	£1,035,000
Forest	...	11,997	12,860
Abkaree (Excise)	...	74,221	67,000
Income Tax	...	11,224	450
Salt	...	2,731	27,000
Stamps	...	56,256	54,300
Law and Justice	...	11,923	11,670
Police	...	6,909	12,870
Education	...	522	460
Interest	...	150	180
Miscellaneous...	...	2,856	2,300
Public Works—Miscellaneous,	...	1,144	890
		£1,313,097	1,200,680
EXPENDITURE.			
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts		957	1,000
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	...	2,192	2,600
Land Revenue		125,701	139,220
Forest	...	5,877	9,264
Abkaree (Excise)	...	8,523	6,315
Income Tax	...	81	.....
Salt	...	6,437	5,534
Stamps	...	3,239	2,839
Allowances to District and Village Officers		293	513
Administration and Public Departments	..	38,793	35,735
Law and Justice	...	65,601	72,192
Police	...	109,517	109,845
Education, Science and Art	...	14,290	17,072
Ecclesiastical...	...	3,763	3,603
Medical Service	...	8,963	9,330
Stationery and Printing	...	2,580	2,220
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	80,982	101,848
Miscellaneous	...	3,666	5,110
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances...	...	4,134	4,890
Public Works { Public Works	..	120,658	210,000
{ Supervision and cost of land			
{ for Railways	...	1,639	.....
		£ 607,916	739,130
Surplus	..	705,181	461,550
		£1,313,097	1,200,680

CENTRAL PROVINCES :—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Central Provinces, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
		£	£
Land Revenue	..	592,604	613,600
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	..	.	190
Forest	..	13,404	30,333
Abkaree (Excise)	...	95,431	92,000
Income Tax	...	7,646	.
Customs	..	9,877	8,620
Salt	..	172,745	152,170
Stamps	..	58,819	59,580
Law and Justice	..	19,230	21,730
Police	...	13,238	13,000
Education	..	58	90
Miscellaneous	...	4,106	10,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	3,838	3,800
		991,002	1,005,113
EXPENDITURE.			
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	..	520	1,400
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	..	34,869	8,000
Land Revenue	..	139,907	128,669
Forest	..	10,783	17,747
Abkaree (Excise)	..	2,871	1,997
Income Tax	...	50	.
Salt	...	39,372	38,789
Stamps	...	2,232	2,990
Administration and Public Departments	..	37,037	33,760
Law and Justice	...	72,308	71,810
Police	...	131,166	128,640
Education, Science, and Art	...	16,779	17,647
Ecclesiastical	...	3,153	3,434
Medical Services	...	12,690	12,859
Stationery and Printing	..	3,867	1,100
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	..	625	435
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	112,032	90,144
Miscellaneous	...	18,499	15,330
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	..	16,795	15,127
Public Works { Public Works	...	262,538	260,000
{ Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	...	..	10,000
		£ 918,139	857,878
	Surplus	77,863	147,295
		£ 991,002	1,005,113

The Police superannuation fund amounted to Rs. 31,426 and the expenditure to Rs. 757. The Local Funds amounted to Rs. 17,07,613 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,17,826. The total receipts under the head of "Imperial Revenue" are put down at £990,065. In 1864-65 the amount stood at £938,071. This increase, of nearly six per cent., has been attained in a year when one item of revenue, viz. Income Tax ; has entirely disappeared. The total Imperial expenditure within the Central Provinces for the year 1865-66, may be stated in round numbers, as follows :—

	Lakhs of Rupees	£
All Civil and Political charges,	... 65	650,000
On account of the Army ...	... 59	590,000
On account of Public Works Department ...	... 31	310,000
Total ...	155	1,550,000

BRITISH BURMAH :—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of British Burmah, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		1865 66.	Estimate, 1866-67 Eleven months
		£	£
Land Revenue	...	527,763	435,000
Forest	...	89,849	70,562
Abkaree (Excise)	...	97,064	72,100
Income Tax	...	4,712	180
Customs	...	191,271	152,500
Salt	...	5,658	6,400
Stamps	...	37,051	36,000
Law and Justice	...	62,732	60,000
Police	...	10,993	14,000
Marine	...	4,883	4,400
Education	...	247	380
Interest	...	459	280
Miscellaneous	...	2,240	2,200
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	2,338	2,250
		£1,037,260	856,202

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of British Burmah, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

EXPENDITURE.	1865-66	Estimate, 1866-67 Eleven months
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	1 030	825
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	20 036	9 000
Land Revenue	78,631	71,080
Forests	31,19	30,594
Abkaree (Excise)	6 58	7,330
Income Tax	203	
Customs	12 394	11 200
Salt ..	427	380
Stamps	948	900
Administration and Public Departments	30 252	28,500
Law and Justice ...	148 87	193,500
Police	122 33	114 600
Marine	30 653	18 400
Education Science and Art	9 868	9 700
Ecclesiastical	3 662	4,400
Medical Services	7 513	7,200
Stationery and Printing		2 400
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	5 371	7 000
Miscellaneous	3 026	3 200
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	3 355	2,223
Public Works	155,826	200,000
	672 681	722,432
Surplus	364 579	133,770
	£ 1,037,260	856,202

The imperial revenue of the year may be taken to be somewhat over one million sterling. The disbursements will, in round numbers, be as follows —

Annual cost of troops	...	Rs	35 lakhs.
Civil Administration, including			
Police	...	..	40½ "
Public Works, Imperial, excluding			
those at Port Blair	...	..	18½ "

Total Rs. 94 lakhs.

There still remain the expenses of the Post Office, the Electric Telegraph, the Mail Steamers, and the relief of troops.

BERAR :—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the East and West Berar Districts for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	1865-66	Estimate, 1866-67 Eleven months
	£	£
Land Revenue	395,104	390,000
Forest	1,511	2,988
Abkaree (Excise)	75,301	100,000
Income Tax	566	
Salt	8,832	1,200
Stamps	23,982	23,070
Law and Justice	3,097	3,400
Police	4,817	3,800
Education	368	1,100
Interest	120	100
Miscellaneous	1,659	2,420
Public Works—Miscellaneous	3,220	2,490
	£ 513,612	530,568
EXPENDITURE.		
Interest on Service Funds and on other Accounts	106	120
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	1,323	51,200
Land Revenue	53,661	49,422
Forest	899	1,389
Stamps	952	971
Administration and Public Departments	8,691	8,279
Law and Justice	10,505	9,789
Police	42,996	39,050
Education, Science, and Art	2,714	9,445
Ecclesiastical		192
Medical Services	1,685	1,880
Stationery and Printing	728	82
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	17,013	17,511
Miscellaneous	10,644	7,566
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	468	218
Public Works	73,724	110,000
	£ 225,149	307,857
Surplus	288,463	222,711
	£ 513,612	530,568

MYSORE—In its financial results the year 1865-66 may be considered the most prosperous on record. The income of the province shews an improvement of 9 lacs of rupees or 9 per cent over that of 1861-62, when it attained for the first time an aggregate of one million sterling. Compared with the same year, the ordinary expenditure increased in the ratio of 11 per cent, which is partly attributable to a larger outlay of about 20 per cent, on public works, and partly to the progress of ad-

ministrative reforms in the departments since 1862-63. That year was less productive of revenue than the preceding one, but the subsequent years shew a progressive increase, terminating in an income of 109 lacs, an expenditure of 101, and a surplus of 8 lacs.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>
1861-62 Rupees ...	100,30,000	90,71,000	9,59,000
1862-63 „ ...	97,09,000	90,94,000	6,15,000
1863-64 „ ...	101,78,000	98,31,000	3,47,000
1864-65 „ ...	104,97,000	100,36,000	4,61,000
1865-66 „ ...	109,16,000	101,22,000	7,94,000

The gross expenditure of the year 1865-66, amounted to 108 lacs but of this, 4,43,000 were disbursed in further settlement of the Maharajah's debts, and 2,67,000 on public works, in addition to the ordinary assignment of 14 lacs from the income of the year.

RECEIPTS.			<i>Actuals.</i> 1865-66.
Land Revenue ...	...	...	77,25,767
Sayer Customs ...	...	...	8,88,699
Forests ...	...	...	3,42,958
Abkari ...	...	...	10,01,944
Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	3,78,304
Salt ...	...	...	15,849
Stamps ...	...	...	2,61,582
Mint ...	...	...	15,750
Post Office ...	...	...	37,021
Law and Justice ...	...	...	85,373
Police ...	...	...	6,312
Public Works ...	...	...	70,663
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	86,464
			<u>1,09,16,686</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Refunds ...	...	...	24,960
Land Revenue ...	...	...	7,01,590
Sayer Customs	...	...	82,312
Revenue Survey	...	...	1,05,731
Forest ...	...	...	97,746
Abkari ...	...	...	28,050
Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	800
Stamps ...	...	...	18,984
Mint ...	...	...	1,142
Post Office ...	...	...	1,25,635
Assignments under Treaties, &c.	...	...	25,75,744
Miscellaneous payments	...	...	19,570
Contingencies special and temporary	...	...	8,549
Army ...	...	...	10,77,564
Internal Improvements	...	...	10,571
Public Works ...	...	...	16,67,457
Administration and Public Department	...	...	3,79,145
Carried forward			<u>69,26,610</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.		Actuals. 1865-66.
Brought forward	...	69,26,610
Maharajah's Stipend	...	3,50,000
Fifth share of revenue	...	9,96,124
Law and Justice—Courts	...	9,11,417
Jails	...	1,19,069
Police—Cantonment and Towns	...	74,239
District and Talooks	...	4,33,006
Thuggee Department	...	...
Education	...	1,12,021
Science and Art	...	14,700
Superannuation and gratuities	...	46,622
Religious and charitable Institutions	...	3,00,553
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	25,020
Miscellaneous	...	29,597
Civil and Contingencies	...	32,198
		1,03,71,176
His Highness Maharajah's Debt amount	...	4,42,973
		1,08,14,149

COORG :—

Finance Statement of the Coorg Territories—Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1864-65 and 1865-66

REVENUE.		1865-66.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Land Tax	...	1,69,350	1	2
Abkarry	...	1,24,544	7	9
Excise	...	14,049	3	0
Postal, &c.	...	0	0	0
Income Tax	...	4,243	12	0
Stamps	...	21,186	8	0
Miscellaneous	...	88,151	14	2
Total Ordinary	...	4,21,525	14	1
Extraordinary	...	34,175	0	8
Grand Total	...	4,55,700	14	9
EXPENDITURE.				
General	...	3,432	0	0
Judicial	...	13,826	14	3
Revenue	...	82,590	5	3
Postal, &c.	...	4,188	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	21,939	9	6
Endowments to places of worship, &c.	...	13,890	3	10
Pensions	...	12,718	2	5
Medical	...	2,464	8	0
Educational Instruction	...	9,778	8	0
Ecclesiastical	...	1,783	8	0
Abkarry	...	39,480	7	5
Stamps	...	1,010	15	9
Total Ordinary	...	2,07,103	2	5
Extraordinary	...	0	0	0
Public Works	...	1,06,000	0	0
Grand Total	...	3,13,103	2	5

Currency.

Government Currency Notes in Circulation, Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Securities held in all India on the undermentioned dates.

Date.	Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Gold Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Govt. Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles cashed.
31st March, 1862,	3,69,00,000	3,69,00,000	.....	1,22,00,000	40,00,779	.....
30th April, ..	4,10,00,000	2,47,99,221	.....	99,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st May, ..	4,13,00,000	2,70,51,139	.....	92,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th June, ..	4,21,00,000	2,85,51,139	.....	1,10,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st July, ..	4,26,00,000	2,72,51,139	.....	85,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st August, ..	4,29,00,000	2,89,51,139	.....	38,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th September, ..	4,29,00,000	3,47,51,139	.....	82,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st October, ..	4,68,00,000	3,32,51,139	.....	79,00,000	68,48,561	.....
29th November, ..	4,49,00,000	3,01,51,139	.....	79,00,000	68,48,561	.....
31st December, ..	4,52,00,000	3,04,51,139	.....	1,08,00,000	68,48,561	.....
31st January, 1863,	4,56,00,000	2,78,51,139	.....	1,30,00,000	68,48,561	.....
28th February, ..	4,70,60,000	2,72,11,139	.....	1,30,00,000	68,48,561	.....
31st March, ..	4,92,60,000	3,00,11,139	.....	1,30,00,000	67,24,580	.....
30th April, ..	5,13,00,000	3,15,75,420	.....	1,30,00,000	67,24,580	.....
30th May, ..	5,01,00,000	3,03,75,420	.....	1,30,00,000	88,24,580	.....
30th June, ..	5,09,00,000	2,90,75,420	.....	72,00,000	85,44,078	.....
31st July, ..	5,11,00,000	2,91,94,247	.....	37,00,000	1,10,44,078	.....
31st August, ..	5,18,00,000	3,48,55,922	.....	52,00,000	1,92,15,729	.....
30th September, ..	5,26,00,000	3,93,55,922	.....	1,17,00,000	2,00,77,132	.....
31st October, ..	5,63,00,000	4,00,55,922	.....	1,17,00,000	2,00,65,770	.....
30th November, ..	5,16,00,000	2,21,84,271	.....	77,00,000	2,50,65,770	.....
31st December, ..	5,11,00,000	1,83,22,868	.....	1,07,00,000	3,03,95,011	.....
30th January, 1864,	5,15,00,000	1,97,34,230	.....	82,00,000	3,03,95,011	.....
29th February, ..	5,08,00,000	2,30,34,230	.....	53,00,000	3,03,95,011	.....
28th March, ..	5,31,00,000	2,08,34,230	.....	28,00,000	3,03,95,011	.....
30th April, ..	5,68,00,000	1,90,83,014	.....	1,04,00,000	3,03,95,011	.....
29th May, ..	6,04,19,860	2,08,24,840	.....	1,34,00,000	3,03,95,011	48,960
2nd July, ..	5,99,53,520	2,12,58,509	.....	1,31,00,000	3,03,95,011	48,430
30th do, ..	6,31,02,750	2,74,07,739	.....	97,00,000	3,03,95,011	44,300
27th August, ..	6,36,59,020	3,04,64,009	2,530	76,00,000	3,57,45,011*	43,960
30th September, ..	6,47,99,010	2,40,03,999	21,320	71,00,000	3,57,45,052	40,540
5th November, ..	7,09,19,550	2,70,75,579	20,414	72,00,000	3,57,45,174	6,33,920
3rd December, ..	7,13,43,470	2,74,48,459	20,04,175	87,00,000	3,98,01,961	18,18,270
31st do, ..	7,48,35,640	3,47,40,629	20,04,175	87,00,000	3,98,01,961	27,65,330
4th February, 1865,	7,39,74,780	3,06,27,239	38,04,185	40,00,000	3,98,01,961	35,96,810
25th do, ..	7,40,80,500	3,11,94,128	37,04,185	69,00,000	3,98,01,961	27,01,900
1st April, ..	7,49,07,190	2,99,47,186	46,04,185	57,00,000	3,98,01,961	26,11,060
6th May, ..	7,65,78,080	2,46,19,723	10,79,140	1,25,70,000	3,98,02,532*	29,15,570
3rd June, ..	7,73,11,510	2,40,87,878	5,29,200	2,25,70,000	3,98,02,532	21,35,780
1st July, ..	8,70,14,750	3,58,11,794	6,00,710	96,20,000	3,98,02,532	22,87,080
5th August, ..	8,83,17,400	3,58,09,354	15,50,000	1,55,90,000	3,98,02,532	8,25,680
2nd September, ..	8,95,46,890	3,08,29,694	50,000	1,11,90,000	3,98,02,532	17,43,430
30th do, ..	9,15,85,830	3,52,18,735	170	1,07,70,000	3,98,02,532	20,16,260
4th November, ..	8,05,51,840	2,55,14,437	215	1,00,70,000	3,98,02,532	10,38,840
2nd December, ..	8,06,27,070	2,83,16,798	215	35,00,000	3,98,02,532	12,99,340
30th do, ..	7,45,88,180	1,70,19,908	2,565	42,00,000	3,98,02,532	20,43,020
31st January, 1866,	7,07,69,290	1,80,13,124	2,615	34,00,000	3,98,55,182	24,95,690
28th February, ..	7,07,64,280	1,81,75,514	2,375	30,00,000	3,98,37,833	36,43,510
31st March, ..	7,00,23,450	1,91,12,063	2,185	38,23,047	3,71,32,136	45,26,130
30th April, ..	7,15,01,880	2,69,99,793	212,185	73,42,878	3,64,02,804	36,37,590
29th May, ..	8,07,61,900	3,47,13,873	2,12,185	83,42,878	3,46,22,410	54,54,800
30th June, ..	8,85,13,240	4,36,80,353	2,12,130	62,43,878	3,64,22,409	59,13,120
31st July, ..	9,03,61,840	4,43,79,122	1,19,635	50,35,393	3,38,59,923	63,58,000
31st August, ..	8,83,84,380	4,38,84,873	1,19,605	66,96,289	3,38,07,229	67,24,720
29th September, ..	0,64,56,520	5,16,01,193	1,19,598	48,91,718	3,25,20,547	60,51,920
31st October, ..	10,51,64,690	5,78,25,137	.....	.....	.....	.....
30th November, 1866,	10,54,05,780	5,59,66,542	.....	.....	.....	.....
31st December, ..	10,55,05,710	5,07,10,172	.....	.....	.....	.....
31st January, 1867,	9,31,98,210	4,71,13,269	.....	.....	.....	.....
28th February, ..	9,53,99,410	4,32,96,667	.....	.....	.....	.....
30th March, ..	8,95,60,600	4,33,76,620	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 53½ lacs of Securities are in course of transfer to Head Commissioner

† Rs. 176 10-9 have to be adjusted in the (Circles of Calicut, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.

‡ Rs. 66 14-3 have to be adjusted in the Circle of Calicut.

Valuation of the Government Securities held by the Currency Department on the 30th April 1866.

Description of Government Securities.	Cost Price.			Nominal Value.			Market Value.			Market rates on 30th April 1866.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
4th—4 per cent. Govt. Re. Loan ...	29,13,621	10	0	30,69,400	0	0	26,81,888	4	0	12	10	0	
5th—4 per cent. ditto ditto ...	86,11,481	8	0	91,34,300	0	0	79,81,094	10	0	12	10	0	
6th—4 per cent. ditto ditto ..	62,69,173	7	0	66,39,200	0	0	58,01,001	0	0	12	10	0	
7th—4 per cent. ditto ditto ...	29,73,532	5	4	32,23,000	0	0	28,16,096	4	0	12	10	0	
5 per cent. P. W. Loan ...	1,26,520	4	0	1,26,400	0	0	1,26,558	0	0	Premium.	0	2	0
5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	66,36,436	12	0	62,55,200	0	0	63,80,304	0	0	2	0	0	
5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 ...	1,22,71,766	1	0	1,10,79,800	0	0	1,18,96,935	4	0	7	6	0	
	3,98,02,531	15	4	3,95,27,300	0	0	3,76,83,877	6	0				

COST OF CURRENCY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Charges.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Nagpoor.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries of Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, &c. ...	10,750 0 0	24,082 15 11	14,200 0 0	10,400 0 0	12,000 0 0	5,015 8 7	70,448 8 6
Establishment ...	15,015 1 9	13,754 3 4	11,424 12 2	6,692 5 7	7,124 0 0	5,778 10 5	59,789 1 3
Contingencies ...	5,982 3 8	4,588 6 10	5,907 6 2 A	614 2 2 B	2,376 13 3 C	3,156 11 10	23,635 11 11
Stationery ...	29 8 0	227 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	716 6 5
Travelling allowance to Assistant Commissioners ...	459 4 11 D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 5 0
Bank's commission on the Notes in circulation ...	3,651 04 7 6	45,860 6 0	2,542 15 14 6	118 5 0	.....	.....	6,65,180 12 0
Cost of Currency Note Forms ...	2,739 11 4	1,511 12 8	12,932 0 8	.....	.....	.....	17,233 8 8
Reward for detecting forgers ...	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
Total	4,00,080 5 2	90,005 6 3	3,01,730 1 6	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	13,950 14 10	8,45,092 5 9

A. Includes the cost of Printing and Stationery. C. Includes the cost of Stationery.
 B. Includes the cost of Country Stationery. D. As per Statement furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery.

Lowest point of the Banks' Note Circulation in the three Presidencies.

	In May 1851.	1857, Year of the Mutiny.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal, CALCUTTA	1,29,96,257	1,03,00,000
Bank of Bombay, BOMBAY	20,00,000	49,63,230
Bank of Madras, MADRAS	10,26,700	14,14,345
Total Rs.	1,60,22,957	1,66,77,575

Coinage.
Number and Value of Gold, Silver, and Copper Moneys Coined at the Mints of the respective Presidencies of British India,
in each Year ended 30th April.

Years ended 30th April.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY			TOTAL FOR BRITISH INDIA.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1841	56,272	1,641,069	50,317	{ Operations suspended from 1835 to 1841 }			None	1,203,824	16,575	56,772	2,344,893	66,899	2,068,557
1842	23,101	2,512,631	37,141	None.	268,598	None.	None.	517,533	19,840	23,101	3,288,762	66,781	3,368,644
1843	None	2,081,198	22,456	None.	164,020	8,679	None.	1,079,567	None.	None	3,304,773	31,134	3,335,907
1844	16,634	2,176,698	57,232	None.	422,846	12,387	None.	2,073,260	15,995	16,634	4,872,704	85,614	4,774,952
1845	17,976	2,853,562	42,506	8,360	317,243	None.	None.	1,646,019	None.	20,147	4,696,831	42,506	4,765,863
1846	16,464	2,933,293	68,968	10,054	223,229	None.	3,639	1,666,081	32,406	20,147	3,942,543	68,968	3,940,656
1847	42,733	1,647,812	38,792	None.	408,401	19,095	None.	1,664,696	46,253	42,733	1,782,960	71,189	3,034,940
1848	16,233	1,011,964	48,366	30,000	349,630	8,246	None.	420,736	None.	46,253	2,679,265	67,461	1,898,014
1849	70,470	1,560,327	61,467	None.	129,668	11,689	None.	1,119,270	None.	70,470	2,679,265	67,461	2,719,448
1850	32,452	1,213,110	32,000	None.	86,437	10,596	1,530	985,053	None.	33,962	2,811,204	41,243	2,496,439
1851	181,752	1,086,019	63,646	None.	195,417	9,133	1,935	1,207,891	None.	123,717	2,616,415	44,289	2,764,424
1852	68,550	2,736,620	46,914	None.	383,683	10,161	None.	2,068,795	None.	62,553	4,240,496	74,792	4,375,778
1853	None.	2,736,620	46,914	None.	383,497	9,950	None.	2,379,847	None.	None	5,509,964	56,074	5,566,039
1854	146,678	2,318,270	46,064	None.	675,684	9,950	None.	2,290,081	None.	146,678	5,253,435	65,014	5,465,127
1855	2,677	704,317	69,603	None.	286,643	12,733	None.	974,743	13,062	2,677	1,806,902	66,318	1,846,897
1856	107,963	3,876,233	33,993	None.	646,232	12,068	None.	2,652,195	None.	167,863	6,973,659	36,067	7,177,589
1857	126,419	6,061,068	35,645	None.	867,797	25,944	1,833	138,253	None.	126,419	10,779,293	61,499	10,866,424
1858	43,783	7,308,350	79,626	None.	962,320	65,079	None.	4,279,752	None.	43,783	12,651,402	138,066	12,783,760
1859	124,332	3,843,146	69,474	None.	465,344	86,413	None.	2,180,495	None.	124,332	6,517,967	149,587	6,792,196
1860	68,604	2,000,116	76,155	None.	568,307	60,259	None.	4,050,405	None.	68,604	10,676,728	106,454	10,911,776
1861	39,374	2,698,626	45,006	None.	613,470	102,242	None.	1,979,588	24,405	39,374	5,191,682	150,681	5,608,668
1862	59,698	2,871,646	45,006	None.	439,907	107,675	None.	1,959,800	None.	59,698	7,070,353	150,681	7,379,699
1863	180,665	2,511,482	112,138	None.	873,255	99,328	None.	6,068,780	None.	180,665	9,251,497	150,681	9,693,416
1864	54,354	2,598,015	112,138	None.	1,277,670	176,993	None.	7,694,000	None.	54,354	11,479,685	239,101	11,823,140
1865	56,671	4,134,661	93,399	None.	644,628	132,760	None.	5,716,356	3,722	56,671	10,495,965	229,861	10,811,397

Land Revenue, Survey and Agriculture.

MADRAS.—The season was even more unfavourable than in the preceding year. In Ganjam the excessive drought necessitated extraordinary measures for the relief of the people. Cattle suffered from want of water and pasture, but murrain was not prevalent except in Coimbatore.

Prices steadily advanced. The chief articles of food cost more by from forty to fifty per cent. than they did five years ago. Notwithstanding the character of the season, the area under cultivation increased by 1,87,012 acres. The experimental farm at Sydapet, in the vicinity of Madras, was continued during the year with fair promise of ultimate success. The use of a superior description of agricultural implements attracted the attention and interest of the agricultural classes.

Cultivation.—

Year.			Acres under cultivation.	Assessment.
			Acres.	Rs.
1861-62	...	...	144,50,718	3,19,06,152
1862-63	...	...	151,43,279	3,27,19,710
1863-64	...	...	158,34,170	3,38,11,122
1864-65	...	...	158,49,668	3,23,61,309
1865-66	...	...	160,36,675	3,23,24,934

Cotton.—The area under cotton cultivation again diminished, but the quantity exported increased. The subjoined table shews the cotton wool exports in quantity and value, and the area under cotton cultivation for the last ten years :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Area under Cotton.
	lbs.	Rs.	
1855-56	21,013,464.	25,21,351	7,97,504
1856-57	53,988,065	72,22,286	9,38,047
1857-58	55,015,309	87,71,724	9,32,285
1858-59	38,652,542	61,17,902	10,41,848
1859-60	82,512,521	95,97,135	9,96,658
1860-61	78,822,027	1,12,91,211	10,60,558
1861-62	87,544,471	1,70,40,215	9,77,728
1862-63	62,374,133	2,38,12,882	13,62,438
1863-64	72,490,886	4,47,18,112	18,24,763
1864-65	73,101,578	4,04,18,937	17,42,078
1865-66	120,034,216	4,84,16,348	15,16,076

The following statement shows the course of the cotton trade for the last three years. Of 1,071,734 cwt. exported, no less than cwt. 1,016,254 went *direct* to England. —

Ports.	1863 64		1864 65.		1865-66.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	62,087,480	3,87,07,488	66,245,553	3,70,04,081	113,820,463	4,61,47,318
Ceylon	833,360	4,71,027	93,560	90,829	255,182	1,01,140
France	7,598,156	43,36,030	5,176,828	25,31,719	3,960,250	13,04,150
Maldiv Islands	224	165	84	31	1,217	272
Bombay	1,209,300	6,93,537	900,543	4,00,929	1,263,038	5,93,274
Calcutta	600,100	4,08,660	406,838	2,28,739	484,217	1,80,556
Travancore	40,099	19,611	34,776	14,242	32,382	17,921
Indian Fr. Ports	121,550	81,163	220,172	1,42,870	205,556	69,459
Concan	617	441	8,682	3,269	2,652	828
Chittagong	.....	.....	14,542	2,198	9,259	1,430
Total	72,490,886	4,47,18,112	78,101,578	4,04,18,937	120,034,216	4,84,16,348

Rent Free Lands.—The out-dooi work of the Inam Commission was completed throughout the Presidency. The cost of the Commission from the commencement of its operation in 1859, has been Rs. 9,44,122. The subjoined statement shows the results which have been effected. The additional annual revenue gained by the operations of the Commission amounts to Rs. 15,06,017. —

Rent Free Lands.

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Description of Inam.	Number of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for extra inch in assessment.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Number of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors.
Devadayam and Dhurmadayam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character	91,830	16,17,243	27,94,638	1,53,132	35,371	.....	4
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars, 1,61,502, compulsorily 85,866	2,47,388	34,68,092	51,20,000	5,64,181	6,72,351	.....	1
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures only	6,831	1,49,705	2,03,701	32,746	.....	35,175	Personal Inams 3,46,946
Miscellaneous Service Inams enfranchised compulsorily	15,334	3,13,004	3,65,478	49,074	1,35,946	.....
	3,61,383	55,48,050	84,83,817	7,99,133	8,43,668	35,175	
Government Village Service Inams, enfranchised at five-eighths of their Assessment	20,052	9,33,726	10,86,361	1,30,522	5,74,299	.....	Service Inams 2,04,736
Total	3,81,435	64,81,776	95,70,178	9,29,655	14,17,967	35,175	
Inams fully assessed	.....	82,597	1,03,648	15,598	88,050	.....
Net Assessment	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,06,017	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. Ra. A. P.

Number of cases redeemed,
Quit-rent redeemed
Amount paid in redemption

Number of Title Deeds issued 3,04,278

975 656 11 1
13,133 13 4

Survey.—In 1865-66, 384 villages, containing 1,615 square miles of country, were surveyed; 811 villages, containing 1,787 square miles, were mapped; and the maps of 746 villages, containing 1,250 square miles, were lithographed. The survey department was at work in 707 villages, containing 1,633 square miles, at the close of the year. The demarcation of two districts was commenced. The correct areas of 1,742 villages, containing 3,854 square miles, were ready for settlement purposes. The total expenditure in the survey department amounted to Rs. 4,55,205-5-9. The average cost of completed work was Rs. 85-9 per mile, or Re. 0-2-2 per acre, including surveying, mapping, lithography, and computation of areas. Field operations were carried on during the year by the Settlement Department in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, and Kistna. In the last named district the work consisted chiefly of the re classification of villages, the settlement accounts of which had been lost in the cyclone of 1864. The total area demarcated was 2,625 square miles, and the area classified (including that re-classified) 1,916 square miles. The demarcation of Tinnevely was completed. The new settlement was successfully introduced in the central and eastern deltas, and in most of the upland talooks of the Godavery district; the total number of villages settled being 463. In Kurnool proper the settlement was introduced in 106 villages, for which survey areas had been received. In the Kistna district the whole of the Masulipatam division, with the exception of a few villages in two taluks, was brought under the new settlement. The settlement of the Trichinopoly district, nearly completed in 1863-64, was brought to a close, and the settlement registers were printed.

Waste Lands.—In Ganjam of waste land 207 acres were sold in freehold for Rs. 8,265, and in Coimbatore 166 acres for Rs. 832. A small extent of land was also sold, under the special rules, on the Neilgherry and Shevaroy Hills, and in the Wy-naad.

Forests.—Continued attention was paid, through the year, to the raising of plantations to replace the forests which are gradually diminishing. The villagers in all districts were stimulated to raise village topes, and in some parts of the country very favourable results attended the exertions of the district officers. Nurseries for young trees are in process of formation in all the districts, and endeavours were made with fair success to plant the sandy tracts along the sea shore with

the Casuarina. In Nellore an experimental plantation of firewood was commenced, and tracts were reserved elsewhere for like purposes.

Cinchona.—Unprecedented progress was made in the Cinchona plantations. The average rate of propagation increased from 21,200 to 48,968, and the total number of plants was doubled during the year, and amounted to 11,56,070 on the 1st May 1866. These very satisfactory results are mainly due to the circumstance that the trees which were first planted out in August 1862, and which were in May 1866 from twelve to twenty feet high, and from eleven to twenty-two inches in diameter at the bole, had already produced millions of excellent seeds. The bark of the oldest plants increased in thickness and improved in appearance, and the yield of crystallized sulphates was ascertained by analysis to be no less than ten per cent. It has been proved that strips of bark may be removed from the trees without injuring them, if moss be immediately applied, and that by mossing the trees before the bark is stripped off, the latter may be immensely improved both in thickness and quality. Now that seeds are produced in abundance, the number of plants may be rapidly increased to any desired extent, and the cultivation may be readily extended to all favourable localities.

Tea.—In the Tea plantations 1,700 plants were raised from Assam seed, in the course of the year, and the total number is now 13,500.

Agricultural Shows.—Agricultural exhibitions were held in the districts of Nellore, Bellary and Tinnevely. Mr. Thacker, Veterinary Surgeon, was engaged in careful and protracted inquiries on the Neilgherry Hills and in other parts of the district of Coimbatore, where a new and virulent form of disease, akin to the well known “Rinderpest,” had broken out.

BOMBAY, SINDH AND ADEN.—In the Southern Division of Bombay the season proved a bad one for the crops in the Kulladghee and Rutnagherry collectorates, and Government sanctioned the construction of several minor works of public utility specially to afford employment for the lower class of labourers. The total actual realisations amounted to Rs. 1,16,87,405 and the Sayer revenue to Rs. 33,13,500. In the Northern Division the season was on the whole favourable. The actual realisations were Rs. 1,23,98,362. The land revenue of the Punch Mehals amounted to about Rs. 2,11,600. The

Sayer revenue yielded Rs. 13,01,617, and in the Punch Mehals Rs. 39,500, the land revenue of the Island of Bombay amounted to Rs. 77,242.

In SINDH the approximate land revenue was Rs. 33,47,205 against Rs. 38,69,157 the previous year.

Rent Free Lands.—The financial result of the summary settlement operations up to the 30th April 1866 is an annual profit to Government of Rs. 2,98,865, or nearly three lakhs of rupees. The number of claims to alienated revenue disposed of in 1865-66 (exclusive of those dealt with under the summary and terminable Inam settlements) was 5,798 of the aggregate value of Rs. 51,775 6-9. The aggregate value of the claims to cash allowances remaining to be disposed of on the 30th April 1866 was reported to be Rs. 1,13,200.

Survey—The revenue survey system as hitherto carried out in the Presidency has been confined for the most part to a detailed field measurement made with the cross-staff and chain, the theodolite being used only for the measurement of tracts of hilly country. The system has been sufficient for the purpose of furnishing an accurate land measurement, which was the main intention of the originators of the measure. The Jageerdars of the Southern Mahratta country requested that their estates might be surveyed and settled, providing merely that they should be consulted regarding the rates of assessment to be levied. In case of adopting the rates they engaged to guarantee them to their ryots, and also to concede to them all the advantages of proprietary right which are ensured to the ryots in Government villages by the Survey Act. Progress was made in North Canara. Government waste land assessed at the survey rates, of which the "occupancy" or ownerships subject to the payment of the survey assessment, was, in consequence of there being numerous applicants for it, put up to auction among the villagers, and brought in numerous cases sums varying from 1 to 80 times the survey assessment; 26 survey fields situated in six villages were in all thus sold by auction, containing 196 acres, bearing survey assessment Rs. 89-12, and brought Rs. 1,055, or an average of $11\frac{1}{2}$ times of the total survey assessment. The Survey department worked over the Poona and Conkan districts and extended their operations to the wild tract of jungly country bounding the northern part of the Khandeish collectorate. With the exception of a few spots inhabited by the Bheels, the country referred to is generally uninhabited. The measurement of the whole of Gujerat Proper was very nearly completed, and

satisfactory progress was made in two of the five talookas of the Punch Mehals. The total area measured in the year under report was 347,141 acres. The detailed survey of the city of Ahmedabad, and of the towns of Surat, Broach, and Bulsar, progressed favourably. The trigonometrical survey of the Island of Bombay was begun.

In SINDH the survey and settlement were carried out on a systematic plan. The operations of the year comprised the measurement of an area of 847,868 acres; the classification of an area of 275,957 acres, and the settlement of 91 dehs or villages. The topographical survey surveyed "mauzawar" 967,987 acres on $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to an inch and "topographical" on the scale of 1 mile to an inch 641,715.

Forests.—In Bombay the receipts of the department were Rs. 7,30,347 and the expenditure Rs. 6,33,916. In Sindh the receipts were Rs. 2,68,105 and disbursements Rs. 1,59,055.

Agriculture.—The following shows the cultivation of Sindh.

		1864-65.	1865-66.
Kurrachee	...	324,427	310,000
Hyderabad	...	430,008	559,403
Shikarpoor	...	684,546	685,000
Frontier	...	121,382	122,000
Thur and Parkur...	...	172,441	195,057
Total	...	1,732,804	1,871,460

Cotton.—Act IX. of 1863, entitled "an Act for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton, and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade of the Presidency of Bombay," continued to produce beneficial effects. The number of bales of cotton exported from the ports of Bombay, Kurrachee, and Canara was 1,139,006. The fees levied amounted to Rs. 2,71,487-2-6. Press licence fees, fines, and sale proceeds of cotton confiscated under Act IX. of 1863 amounted to Rs. 3,708-2-9. After deducting all charges for establishments, &c., Rs. 1,95,118-8-4, there was left as balance for the year of Rs. 80,076-12-11. The convictions under the Act numbered 35. The officers of the department paid much attention to the introduction of an improved description of cotton into their respective districts, and of a better style of cultivation. An almost total revolution was effected in Khandeish by extirpating the indigenous seed and substituting that from Berar. The Pensioner's Colony at Chakrigam in Kandeish, consisting chiefly of pensioners from the Artillery and Infantry, was 627 strong, being eleven less than the previous year, and possessed 447

head of horned cattle, 98 head of sheep and goats, 45 carts and 133 ploughs. Out of 2 860 acres held by pensioners, 2,022 acres were cultivated and only 838 acres waste. The colonists are reported to be on good terms with the people of the country.

BENGAL.—The following gives details of the land revenue :—

Year.	Current Demand.	Total, including Arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.	Advance Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1850-51...	3,61,81,623	3,98,56,591	3,56,49,791	3,44,255	38,62,545	.....
1855-56...	3,63,94,006	3,98,65,471	3,63,32,499	4,49,116	30,83,856	.....
1860-61...	3,70,19,738	4,02,52,177	3,70,33,849	1,48,903	30,69,425	.....
1864-65...	3,73,43,831	4,05,56,468	3,68,76,802	1 50,504	35,29,162	.....
1865-66 .	3,77,19,764	4,13,69,437	3,75,52,227	3,15,202	35,02,008	2,04,433

Lands sold and redeemed.—During the year 244 petty Government estates, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 243-8-5 $\frac{1}{4}$, were redeemed by the payment of Rs. 3,172-15-11. Up to the close of the year, 14,822 estates, bearing an aggregate yearly revenue of Rs. 7,712-0-8, had been redeemed by the payment of Rs. 87,109 8-6. There still remained 43,137 estates, charged with an annual revenue of Rs. 79,936-12-4 $\frac{3}{4}$, susceptible of redemption. 718 estates were sold during the year for the recovery of their own arrears, of which 52, bearing a revenue of Rs. 7,943, were purchased for Government at a total cost of Rs. 35, and 666, bearing a revenue of Rs. 36,731, were purchased by private individuals for the sum of Rs. 4,77,244, or nearly, thirteen times the revenue, which shews how very light the pressure of revenue actually is in most cases. The arrears due from all the estates sold were Rs. 25,080. No less than 1,036 tenures created since the settlement were admitted during the year to *common* registry, which protects them in the event of the sale of the parent estate from all purchasers but the Government. The total number of tenures thus registered up to the close of the year was 1,921, the gross rent payable to the superior proprietors of which was Rs. 13,12,663, upon an area of 3,603,781 acres. The number of parent estates affected was 1,099. 17 such tenures were admitted to *special* registry, which protects them even in case of the estate falling into the hands of Government. The total number of tenures so registered up

to the end of the year was 212, with a rental of Rs. 2,08,609, and an area of 296,047 acres, the parent estates affected being in number 115. No building leases were *commonly* registered during the year. Altogether 40 such leases have been so registered in 13 estates, the rental being Rs. 333. One building lease was *specially* registered, making altogether three such tenures specially registered in one estate with a rental of Rs. 17. Government property rights in 4,669 whole estates and 303 shares involving 1,052,066 and 36,277 acres respectively had been sold up to the end of 1865-66 for Rs. 91,48,556 and Rs. 10,90,066 respectively. There remained for sale 1,950 whole estates and 42 shares, the former being expected to fetch about 50 lakhs of rupees when sold, and the latter nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

Waste Lands.—The number of grants made under the old rules was 26, having an area of 78,018 acres, with an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 21,942; the number of these grants up to the end of the year being 360, with an area of 526,867 acres, and an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 1,55,314. The number of leases under the old rules redeemed was 25, having an area of 122,761 acres, for which the price of commutation paid amounted to Rs. 74,229, while the balance remaining unpaid was Rs. 2,22,825; and the total number of leases redeemed up to the end of the year was 65, with an area of 212,272 acres, for which the price of commutation had been paid to the extent of Rs. 2,01,338, which still left an unpaid balance of Rs. 2,94,780. The number of lots sold during the year was 125, having an area of 164,312 acres, the price paid for which amounted to Rs. 4,75,903, while the aggregate number hitherto sold amounts to 664, having an area of 650,227 acres, the price fetched amounting to Rs. 33,95,780. The cultivation leases taken up under the ordinary settlement rules of the several districts were 148 in number, with an area of 36,422 acres, of which the initial revenue was Rs. 37,777, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 38,616; and the total number of leases altogether taken up to the end of the year was 494, with an area of 100,039 acres, the present revenue being Rs. 68,174, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 75,625. A lease of the whole unassigned portion of the Sunderbuns was given to a Reclamation Company on the following terms:—The land will be held rent-free for 20 years, after which it will be liable to a gradually increasing assessment, reaching its maximum of 2 annas per beegah, or about 6 annas per acre in the 51st year; one-eighth must be cleared in 10 years, one-fourth in 20, and one-half in 40 years,

but resumption in case of non-clearance, will take effect separately in each of the lots.

Land Litigation.—Under the rent laws the number of *suits* instituted increased from 117,414 to 123,103, a larger number than had been instituted in any one year since 1861-62. The number of suits revived and re-heard had also increased, and counting in the arrears of last year, there were no less than 148,405 suits for disposal during the year. The number of *applications* had also slightly increased, but these proceedings are of very little consequence. Altogether there were 2,529 applications for disposal during the year. No causes for this unusual influx of business were assigned, unless possibly the scarcity of food may have made it particularly difficult for the landlords to collect their rents. Almost the whole increase was in the various kinds of suits by landlords against tenants; suits for arrears of rent having arisen from 99,004 to 100,683, and suits for arrears and ejectment from 3,112 to 6,045. Suits by tenants against their landlords had at the same time rather diminished. Analogously the notices of enhancement had risen from 16,700 to 19,353, and notices of relinquishment fallen from 6,058 to 3,959.

Surveys.—The entire area expected to be completed was 6,252 square miles, of which 4,702 square miles were classed as mauzawar work; 970 square miles as topographical work, and 580 square miles as waste lands. The total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,53,923-3-10, giving an average of Rs. 56-9-9 per square mile. Taking the average on each class of work separately the rate on the mauzawar work was Rs. 56-11-11 per square mile, on topographical work Rs. 46-3-2, and on waste lands Rs. 72-14-7. The entire area demarcated by the non-professional parties was 5,606 square miles, though for about 700 miles merely re-erection of obliterated field marks had to be carried out. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,88,056, which gave an average of Rs. 33-8-8 per square mile. The districts in which the survey has not yet been completed are the following:—

Maunbhoom.

Palamow.

The several districts in Assam.

Sylhet.

Cachar.

Chittagong and Hill Tipperah,
and

Banks of the Ganges.

Forests.—Conservancy rules were passed for the Sikkim forests. The examination of the Sikkim Terai was completed. Timber-cutting commenced, though on a somewhat small and experimental scale, in the temperate forests, the Terai, and the vallies of the Teesta and Great Rungeet, where sal, sissoo, pine,

oak, chestnut, and magnolia, were cut for railway sleepers, railway waggons, and other uses. Five maunds of a species of *Cornus* were sent to the Gunpowder Agency at Ishapore, as it was supposed that this wood might be a good substitute for the dogwood of Europe (*Cornus sanguinea*, Lin.)

Mines.—A general examination of the coal-fields in Upper Assam had been completed by Mr. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, the result of which was to establish the existence of rich and extensive coal mines both at Jaipore and on the Terap. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that these mines should be at once thrown open to private enterprise. No grant shall exceed in area one square mile, or 460 acres; all grants shall be at first rent-free, but on completion of the survey and demarcation of a grant, an annual surface rent of six annas an acre shall be levied; and lastly, if *bonâ fide* mining operations are not commenced within three years from the date of a grant, or if at any time such operations cease for a period of five years, the grant shall be forfeited.

Agricultural Shows were held at Debrooghur, Mymensing, Chootea and Comillah. An exhibition of the products and industries of the Western Dooars was also held at Alipore, in the Buxa Dooar, in June 1865. Twenty Hissar bulls were introduced into Bengal to improve the breed of cattle. The arrangement of plants in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, according to their natural orders, was nearly completed. Additional groups of 19 orders of exogenous plants were formed during the year. With the exception of Rubiaceæ and Urticacæ, all the large natural orders of this class are now illustrated in the gardens. The collection of palms, consisting of about 80 species, was rearranged. A garden was formed for the cultivation of all the annual indigenous Indian plants and small perennial plants, and nearly 1,000 species are now illustrated in this garden. Twenty-five Wardian cases, containing 740 plants, were distributed during the year. And also 9 closed boxes containing 80 bundles of orchids and 320 cuttings, and 30 open boxes containing 753 plants. In addition to these 1,824 plants in pots, were distributed to applicants in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The number of plants received during the year from various parts of the world (England, Java, Ceylon, Australia, Burmah, Mauritius, and elsewhere) was 1,362; also 101 packets containing 847 bulbs and tuberous plants. Besides these the Curator of the Garden, while engaged in distributing Cinchona plants in Chittagong, made a large collection of interesting plants, nearly 2,000 in number, so that the total number of plants added to the garden exceeded 4,000.

Tea.—The statement below exhibits the reported results of the year in the several tea districts in Bengal, but the difficulty in obtaining accurate information owing to the unwillingness of the planters to afford it, had not been obviated, and the figures here given are necessarily, at least in regard to some districts, only approximate.

Province or District.	Year reported upon.	Number of Gardens or Estates.		Increase.	Extent of Land under cultivation.		Increase.	Out-turn of Tea.		Increase or decrease.	Number of local laborers employed.	Number of imported laborers employed.	
		In year preceding year of report.	In year of report.		Acres.	In year of report.		lbs.	In year preceding year of report.				lbs.
Assam ..	1865	492	652	160	43,577	45,827	2,250	2,396,345	2,773,253	lbs. Increase. 378,908	56,540	30,269	
Cachar ..	1865-66	105	112	7	20,061	28,747	8,686	767,557	1,300,370	lbs. Increase. 532,813	...	...
Sylhet ..	1865	12	..	..	2,500	3,500	1,000	58,000	108,000	lbs. Increase. 50,000	1,400	900
Darjeeling ..	1865-66	25	32	7	8,813	9,829	1,016	351,700	335,481	lbs. Decrease. 16,219	...	...
Chittagong ..	1865-66	8	15	7	1,000	2,300	1,300	1,600	.....	.....	..	..

In Assam the total area of land taken for tea cultivation was 616,018 acres, of which 45,827 acres only appear to have been brought under cultivation. The total number of grants in this district is 132, but statistics have been received only from 112. The money drawn from the Cachar Treasury during the year for carrying on the tea gardens was Rs. 20,29,184, and added to the disbursements of previous years, exhibits a total outlay of Rs. 77,30,000 up to the close of the year. In Sylhet the quantity of land taken up for tea cultivation was about 29,000 acres, of which about 17,000 acres are Government waste lands, and the remainder is held from zemindars or as temporarily-settled lands. The statistics given for Darjeeling are believed to be accurate. No statistics have been furnished for the tea districts of the Chota Nagpore Division. The aggregate quantity of tea exported from the Port of Calcutta during the year was 5,291,824 lbs., against 3,452,202 lbs. in the preceding year, which shows an increase to the extent of 1,839,622.

Cinchona.—The rapid extension of the open air Cinchona plantations was secured by separating a large number of plants of each species as the stock from which the plants to form the plantation are procured. The increase at Darjeeling in the year was from 37,382 to 178,741. The number of plants sold and distributed was 2,158. The cultivation was begun in Chittagong.

Fisheries.—The Lieutenant Governor authorized the establishment of two oyster nurseries on the Chittagong coast, at the mouth of the Kurnafoolie river, at an expense of not more than Rs. 400. The localities chosen are believed to be favourable to the propagation of oysters; and the experiment was to be tried at first with common and not pearl-producing oysters.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—The rainfall was below the average of four years, the season was unfavourable and the harvest scanty. The revenue year ended on 30th September 1865. The ease with which the land revenue was collected shows that the landed interest had not been injuriously affected by high prices and partial distress. Of remissions amounting to Rs. 22,27,552, nearly 16 lacs were on account of years previous to, or connected with, the Mutiny. The number of dusters issued was 1,04,902—upwards of 1,000 less than in the previous year; the number of severer processes for the realization of the Revenue decreased from 35 to 31. The following is taken from the General Report of the Census of 1865:—

Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area, and

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Number of Mouzahs or Townships.			Area in square British statute miles of 640 acres each.	Area in acres.
MEERUT	Dehra Doon, ...	423	1,026 74	6,53,271		
	Seharunpore, ...	1,926	2,227 85	14,25,825		
	Moosuffernuggur, ...	1,041	1,848 89	10,54,065		
	Meerut, ...	1,894	2,361 87	15,11,661		
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,585	1,908 39	12,21,373		
	Allypore, ...	1,799	1,859 56	11,90,118		
	Total, ...	8,479	11,025 49	70,58,313		
KUMAON	Kumaon, ...	3,487	About 6,000 00	About 38,40,000		
	Guthwal, ...	4,417	5,000 00	32,00,000		
	Total, ...	7,904	Approximately 11,000 00	Approximately 70,40,000		
ROHILCUND	Bijnour, ...	3,028	1,882 28	12,04,639		
	Moradabad, ...	3,027	2,460 74	15,74,871		
	Sudaon, ...	1,858	1,872 44	12,62,404		
	Barilly, ...	3,032	2,372 78	15,18,579		
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,784	2,328 77	14,90,414		
	Terai, ...	480	734 00	4,69,760		
	Total, ...	14,217	11,751 21	76,20,777		
AGRA	Muttra, ...	1,027	1,612 63	10,82,021		
	Agra, ...	1,143	1,873 50	11,99,037		
	Farruckabad, ...	1,845	1,694 37	10,84,399		
	Mynpoory, ...	1,415	1,688 45	10,66,534		
	Etawah, ...	1,558	1,331 44	10,44,123		
	Etah, ...	1,319	1,404 43	8,98,898		
	Total, ...	8,104	9,882 72	63,24,952		
JHANSI	Jaloun, ...	980	1,546 48	9,89,713		
	Jhansi, ...	698	1,608 27	10,29,295		
	Lullutpore, ...	750	1,917 41	12,46,346		
	Total, ...	2,408	5,102 11	32,65,354		
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore, ...	2,272	2,366 16	15,14,343		
	Futtehpore, ...	1,617	1,580 35	10,11,426		
	Banda, ...	1,285	3,030 14	19,39,291		
	Allahabad, ...	3,984	2,784 95	17,69,567		
	Humeerpore, ...	918	2,288 50	14,84,641		
	Total, ...	10,066	12,030 10	76,99,268		
GORUCKPORE	Goruckpore, ...	16,748	7,400 81	47,36,522		
BENARES	Azimghur, ...	6,276	2,545 07	16,28,949		
	ounpore, ...	3,431	1,552 16	9,93,383		
	Mirzapore, ...	5,376	5,200 23	33,28,148		
	Benares, ...	2,307	995 70	6,37,249		
	Ghazeepore, ...	5,133	2,222 15	14,22,173		
	Total, ...	22,523	12,515 31	80,09,602		
AJMER	Ajmere, ...	816	2,072 13	17,16,164		
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	89,784	53,379 98	5,33,63,152		
			11,000 00	70,40,000		
			72,379 98	4,63,23,152		

Population in the Districts of the N. W. Provinces.

MALGOOZAREE OR A-SSESSED LAND.		MIHNAH OR UNAS- SESSED LANDS.		Demand on account of Land Re- venue for 1863-64 in Rupees.	Rate per Acre on total Area.	Rate per Acre on total Malgoo- zaree.	Rate per Acre on total Cultivation.	Total Population.
Cultivat- ed Acres.	Cultur- able Acres.	Lakhee- raj Acres.	Barren Acres.					
68,350	67,959	20,307	4,98,655	49,115	0 1 2	0 5 10	0 11 10	1,02,881
7,81,867	2,02,922	2,18,651	2,21,385	10,93,950	0 13 3	1 1 9	1 6 5	8,66,465
6,50,173	1,97,931	53,376	1,62,685	11,22,479	1 1 0	1 5 2	1 11 7	6,82,212
10,38,089	1 65,982	46,107	2,43,503	18,19,958	1 3 3	1 7 11	1 12 2	11,99,593
7,77,106	2,60,270	45,608	1,39,069	13,00,865	1 1 0	1 4 1	1 10 9	8,00,431
9,04,075	84,690	27,665	1,72,788	18,42,053	1 8 9	1 13 9	2 0 6	9,25,538
42,16,650	9,99,734	4 12,914	14,27,015	72,28,418	1 0 5	1 6 2	1 11 5	45,77,068
Unknown. 1,09,085	Unknown. 24,950	Unknown. 14,745	Unknown. 30,60,620	1,34 429 95,563	About 0 0 7 0 0 5	0 11 4	0 13 11	3,85,790 2,49,742
5,72,772	2,35,507	1,12 254	2,84,128	2 29,992	0 0 6			6,34,532
7,28 942	3,16,708	2,40 277	2 18,900	11,82,714	0 15 8	1 7 4	2 1 0	6,90,075
6,12,819	2,06,076	59,366	1 54,133	13,17,502	0 13 5	1 2 11	1 10 5	10,95,306
10,08,752	2,00,598	74 539	2 33,771	9 25,578	0 11 9	0 14 6	1 2 3	5,89,810
7,97,414	3,69,196	34,465	2,90,339	16,11 929	1 1 0	1 5 4	1 9 7	13,81,334
89,367	1,24,332	2,468	2,53,693	10,48 522	0 11 3	0 14 4	1 5 0	10,16,844
40,81,210	14,51,387	5,23,368	14,64,812	68,614	0 2 4	0 5 3	0 12 6	81,802
7,94,460	82 760	1,08,182	1,18,157	61,55,839	0 13 1	1 1 10	1 8 2	51,68,071
6,15,552	1,44 302	58,482	2 47,503	16,54 452	1 9 8	2 0 6	2 4 0	8,00,331
5,63,008	72 479	13 607	2 66,063	16,25,001	1 5 9	1 19 8	2 0 9	10,28,544
5,38,591	67 438	33 629	4,17,440	11,22,248	1 0 7	1 7 8	1 13 2	9,15,943
5,67,137	1,54,249	18,193	4,04,464	11,28,150	1 0 11	1 12 5	2 0 1	7,00,220
38,07,692	6,05,968	3,00,406	1,59,250	12,00,954	1 2 5	1 15 8	2 3 8	6,26,444
6,01,659	98 681	49,289	2,42,104	7,33,884	0 13 1	1 0 3	1 4 8	6,14,551
4,10,914	2,32 658	93,661	2,92,082	74,64,899	1 2 11	1 11 1	1 15 4	46,85,623
2,13,799	5,07,093	1,84,002	3,41,462	9,13,625	0 14 9	1 4 11	1 8 4	4,05,804
12,26,362	8,36,432	3,28,932	8,75,628	4,75,883	0 7 5	0 11 10	1 2 6	3,87,442
8,35 788	1,93,700	19,875	5,24,980	1,60,784	0 2 2	0 8 7	0 12 1	2,48,146
5,39,283	1,13,327	10,447	3,48,389	15,50,292	0 7 7	0 12 0	1 4 3	10,11,182
8,89,570	5,43,279	69,183	4,37,259	21,44,468	1 6 8	2 3 5	2 9 1	11,88,862
9,91,021	2,12,905	63,932	5,12,009	14,22,645	1 6 6	2 1 8	2 10 1	6,80,796
7,54,052	3,65,246	29,935	3,15,408	13,05,404	0 10 9	0 14 7	1 7 8	7,24,372
40,09,894	13,68,157	1,83,372	21,38,045	5,12,009	1 2 6	1 11 2	2 1 0	13,93,183
26,50,236	12,09,581	1,26,283	7,51,422	10,60,501	0 11 7	0 15 2	1 6 8	5,20,941
8,11,331	2,18,800	36,054	5,62,064	79,74,580	1 0 7	1 7 9	1 12 3	45,08,144
5,98,969	1,13,093	14,627	2,66,794	28,30,419	0 9 7	0 11 9	1 1 1	34,39,519
8,08,331	2,58,105	28,172	1,37,551	14,90,445	0 14 8	1 7 2	1 13 4	18,85,872
4,43,005	1,78,590	47,552	2,65,710	12,51,925	1 4 2	1 12 2	2 1 5	10,15,427
35,94,687	7,94,079	15,56,473	20,64,564	8,44,412	0 4 1	0 12 8	1 0 9	10,54,413
1,90,727	1,35,439	9,21,978	4,22,010	9,03,074	1 6 8	1 14 9	2 0 7	7,93,277
2,37,47,268	74,00 777	44,20,725	1,07,54,382	15,14,084	1 1 0	1 5 10	1 9 2	13,42,234
				60,03,940	0 12 0	1 5 11	1 10 9	55,91,333
				4,70,596	0 4 5	1 9 5	2 14 10	4,28,268
				3,99,09,054	0 13 8	1 4 6	1 10 9	3,00,39,564

Land Suits.—Suits under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 rose to 60,813. The increase in the Benares and Allahabad Divisions is believed to have been caused by the bad season, and in the Meerut and Rohilkund Divisions by Settlement proceedings. The number of summary suits in Non-Regulation Districts decreased to 1,637. The number of proprietary and malgoozaree mutations is slightly less than that of the previous year, being 34,004 against 34,588. The sales in execution of decrees, 1696, decreased by nearly 200. The amount realized from the sale of confiscated estates is Rs. 2,14,228; the prices realized averaged 20½ years' purchase of the Government demand—a fact well deserving attention in connection with the projected measures for Permanent Settlement, as evidence of their popularity.

Survey and Settlement Operations.—A small Revenue Survey party was employed in Rohilkund and Kumaon during the season 1865-66. About 257 square miles were surveyed topographically in the Rampoor territory, at an average cost of nearly 30 Rs. per mile; in Kumaon the tea plantations were for the most part brought under survey. The difficult nature of the country, and the wide separation of the different tea estates from each other, necessitated a much larger outlay than usual on this survey; 28 square miles were surveyed, at a cost of Rs. 312 per mile. The total expenditure during the year on account of Settlement operations throughout the Provinces was Rs. 4,10,659; and the total charges from the commencement of the several revisions of Settlement to the close of 1864-65 amount to Rs. 17,16,476.

Cotton.—Promising experiments in the cultivation of cotton were made, but difficulty was found in cleaning the cotton with the rude native instruments in use, and arrangements were made for supplying the cultivators with improved cotton gins. In May and June 1865 cotton was nowhere fetching a higher price than Rs. 16 the maund, and at Meerut had fallen as low as Rs. 8; while in October, 1864, it was selling as high as Rs. 40 a maund. The result has been a great contraction of cultivation, which is fully 50 per cent. below that of 1864. The estimated yield of the cotton crop for 1865-66 is given at 8,24,540 maunds, against an estimated outturn of 19,57,738 maunds, and an actual crop of 16,59,917 maunds. The following table gives the several estimates of area under cotton, and the estimated crop in maunds of 80 lbs., for the last five years:—

			Acres.	Maunds.
1861,	...	...	9,53,076	11,99,750
1862,	...	...	9,85,578	10,57,735
1863,	...	...	11,35,688	11,22,051
1864,	...	...	17,30,634	19,57,738
1865,	...	...	8,95,102	8,24,540

Tea.—The yield of tea at the Government Plantations in Kumaon and the Doon was about lbs. 61,500 during the last season; more than 2,000 maunds of tea-seeds were also collected. Upwards of lbs. 1,00,000 of tea were disposed of during the year. The retail prices ranged from Rs. 2 to 12 annas, and the wholesale prices from Re 1-2 to 5 annas, per lb. In 1847 the experimental cultivation of tea was confined entirely to the Government Plantations, the total extent of cultivated land in these being only 166 acres. Up to 1859 the land planted with tea in the Doon did not exceed 700 acres, and in the Kumaon Division there was only one small private estate in addition to the Government Plantations. The state of things is now widely different. In the Doon alone there were about 3,000 acres under tea cultivation in 1865, the estimated outturn of tea for the season being nearly lbs. 3,30,000. In Kumaon and Gurhwal there were now upwards of 30 private tea plantations, employing at least 3,000 labourers and skilled workmen, in addition to extra hands required during the picking season, and with an aggregate annual expenditure of Rs. 2,50,000. In 1866 the imports of tea from India amounted to lbs. 2,439,500.

Saharanpoor Botanical Gardens.—The indents for seeds and plants were very numerous; 66,827 fruit trees, 25,945 timber trees and flowering shrubs, and 1,869 parcels of seeds were distributed. The large Museum was finished, and in it the Superintendent deposited the whole of his valuable private collections, to form a nucleus of a general collection of the plants and vegetable products of India, but particularly of the North-Western Provinces. A good collection of rocks, to illustrate the substrata on which soils adapted to different crops rest, and stones and slates best fitted for buildings generally, was also added, and carefully named. An *Arboretum* was formed of all the most important timber trees met with in the forests of the North-Western Provinces.

Cinchona.—The Cinchona cultivation was not very successful; the locality, at Chéjourie, in the Himalayas, was found

to be much too cold, and many of the plants were destroyed by the frost. The remainder were removed to Chandwallah, in the Doop, where it is hoped the experiment will be more successful.

PUNJAB.—Except in Mooltan, Dehra Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan the year was favourable to the landed interests; although the rainfall was scanty prices were high, and scarcity in Bengal and Cabul led to the large exportation of wheat.

Land Suits.—While 2,56,198 cases were disposed of in 1864-65, 2,14,743 cases were disposed of in 1865-66; of these latter 2,11,069 were decided on their merits, 1,363 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 2,311 were struck off in default. This does not include the statistics of cases disposed of in Settlement Courts. The falling off is explained by the fact that suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue, or produce of land, which were formerly heard in the Revenue Courts, are now only cognizable in the Civil Courts, except in districts in which a settlement is in progress.

Forests.—The expenditure was Rs. 1,01,852 against Rs. 1,30,226 the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 90,983 against Rs. 1,84,398 the previous year. The number of deodar trees felled was 4,147 against 5,874 the previous year and of logs lunched 8,646 against 27,572. The snow-fall having been unusually heavy, there was a large amount of wind-fall timber. Three thousand deodar seedlings were planted out. The average rainfall all over the Punjab was 26·8 inches against 28·9 in the previous year and 36·9 in 1863-64.

Prices.—Under the Sikh rule if, in the large cities of the Punjab, wheat was selling at a maund for the rupee, it was considered rather dear than otherwise. Under British rule prices have rarely fallen so low, and during the past year at Lahore, Multan and Amritsur, wheat has sold at higher prices than when famine was last raging in the North Western Provinces. The steady increase of prices was due not so much to the deficiency of the supply, but to the increased demand, and to the opening out of new markets.

Flax.—Double the usual area of land was brought under cultivation, and the crop of flax is said to have been fine.

Tea.—Estates in the Kangra valley, belonging to European gentlemen and Companies, covered an area of 7,442 acres, of which some 1,875 acres were under tea. The outturn in 1865

was 54,700 lbs., and the yield for 1866 is estimated at 1,14,000 lbs. The Government plantation at Holta, and some tea plantations in Kullu, are not included in these returns. Neither has any account been taken of the land natives have planted out with tea. Some 2,360 persons were employed in the tea plantations. In the Holta plantation and factories 40,401 lbs. of tea of all sorts were prepared during the year; 1,105 maunds of tea seeds were distributed gratis to European and Native planters; and 546 maunds were transferred to the Murree plantation. The expenditure during the season was nearly Rs. 25,000. Of the stock of tea in hand 36,717 lbs. were disposed of by sale at the factories for Rs. 20,650-15; and the rest disposed of along with the estate, which was sold with the tea in stock, at the close of the year, for rupees 1,54,891-9. The Government connection with tea manufacture in the Kangra hills was thus, after nearly twenty years' duration, brought to a close. Nearly the whole produce of the season from the Government plantations was purchased by native merchants for the Amritsur market, or for the purpose of forwarding to Kashmir, Cabul and Bokhara. In the latter place the price of tea at the close of 1865 was as high as Rs. 3-5-9 per pound: green tea is preferred.

Survey.—Establishments were engaged in Hazara, a difficult country, where they triangulated 800 square miles and surveyed 470.

ODDH.—The Land Revenue was increased Rs. 1,90,341 by the settlement. The demand was Rs. 1,05,94,001.

Forests and Waste Lands.—The revenue of the Forest department was Rs. 1,15,975 and the expenditure Rs. 48,696. To the end of the year the sum of Rs. 16,14,844, of which there was a balance of Rs. 6,15,817, had been received for the sale of waste lands.

Surveys.—In 1865-66, 20,83,957 acres were surveyed at an average cost of Rs. 53 per 1,000 acres. This is a considerable reduction on the average of the preceding year, which was Rs. 71. The population varies from 281 to the square mile in Mohumdee to 553 in Durriabad. The classification of the total area made by the Survey shows the following percentages:—

Cultivated.	Culturable.	Groves.	Barren.	Total.
55	20	5	20	100

Under the head of barren, however, village sites, ponds and tanks, roads and revenue free lands are included. The really sterile tracts are only 8 per cent. of the whole area.

Land Suits.—The number of cases decided during the year was 25,769 against 15,004 in 1864-65. This increase is owing partly to additional districts having come under settlement, and partly to the Sudder Moonserrims having been entrusted with powers to decide petty cases. The following Statement shows the degree of success which under proprietors have met in the prosecution of their claims against Talookdars :—

Claim.	DECREED BY CONSENT.		DECREED ON TRIAL.	
	To Under-proprietors.	To Talookdars.	To Under-proprietors.	To Talookdars.
To Sub-Settlement ...	948	343	998	3,709
To Birt or Shunkullup ...	104	18	269	277
Other Claims ...	207	41	1,235	1,282
Total ...	1,259	402	2,502	5,268
Total in 1864-65...	536	237	1,445	2,146

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The rain fall of 1865-66 was quite equal to the average of the last ten years. But the rains were not, on the whole, seasonable ; for almost the whole of the rain-fall was registered before the end of August. As a consequence, the rice crops of Chutteesgurh and of the Wyne Gunga Valley yielded the only good harvest of the year.

Survey and Settlement.—The work of regular Settlement was in progress during the period under report in every one of the eighteen districts in the Provinces. By the close of the year 1865-66 the Settlement had been quite complete in five districts, Saugor, Dumoh, Hoshungabad, Nursingpore, and Baitool. In five more, Wurdah, Seonee, Nagpore, Jubulpore, and Bhundara, it was far advanced and would be completed during the next year. These ten districts comprise all the most important parts of the Provinces. In the other eight districts there was still much Settlement work to do. The Land-tax of 3,387 villages or estates was regularly assess-

ed during the year. The amount of the revised assessments was Rs. 4,92,473 or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the revenue which those estates formerly paid. The net result of the revision of assessments up to the present date has been an increase of 6 per cent. in the land-tax. The work done in investigating, deciding, and recording the several kinds of rights in the land was large. Superior proprietary rights in 23,834 villages were investigated and decided. The rights of 15,644 owners of holdings were investigated and recorded. The status of 65,000 hereditary tenants was enquired into and settled; 82,209 ryots were found to possess occupancy right under Act X. of 1859. The holdings of 245,162 tenants-at-will were attested. The claims and rights of village servants were enquired into and settled for about 20,000 villages. The enquiry into *Maafee*-or revenue-free grants of land was completed in ten districts, and much advanced in the rest. It appears that land revenue, amounting to about Rs. 3,09,387 per annum, is assigned under the category of revenue free tenures to private individuals or religious bodies. The total area of these assignments is about 1,641,655 acres. But the revenue on much of these assigned lands is foregone only for the lives of the present occupants. A portion of the plateau of Chutteesgurb, the Sautpoora hill districts, the Trans-Wyne Gunga country, that is east of the river, and the Nimar District, are the only parts of these Provinces remaining to be surveyed. The survey of these tracts will be done within two years, except those of the Sautpoora country, which may occupy a longer time.

Land Suits.—The number of cases decided in the Revenue Courts during the year, under the "Law of landlord and tenant," was 5,056, besides 1,279 petitions for execution of decree. There were only 56 cases and 80 petitions for execution of decree undecided at the end of the year. These numbers are about the same as those for the previous year. An analysis of these cases shows that three quarters of the business under these Laws consist of suits brought by landlords to recover arrears of rent. Litigation under the Rent Laws of a more intricate kind, such as suits for fixing rate of rent and the like, has not yet arisen, because questions of this kind are set at rest, temporarily at least, by the Settlement Courts. Now that the people understand the meaning of the proprietary rights conferred upon them, transfers of landed property are becoming common. The selling price of land is everywhere rising. As yet the general price of lands in the Nagpore country does not exceed two or

three times the land-tax assessed upon it. But in the districts above, the Hill lands usually fetch five or six times the amount of their land-tax. And an estate near Baitool, which was sold during the year, fetched a fancy price equal to seventeen times the land-tax payable upon it.

Prices have risen seriously in five years:—

				<i>Number of seers of Wheat procurable for one rupee.</i>	
				1861.	1866.
Nagpore	...	...	...	27	9½
Bhundara	...	...	...	22	10
Wurdah	...	...	...	24	8½
Chanda	...	...	...	37	7
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	48	15
Saugor	...	...	...	27½	14
Mundla	...	...	...	54½	14
Seonee	...	...	...	42½	13½
Dumoh	...	...	...	33	12
Hoshungabad	...	...	...	42	15½
Nursingpore	...	...	...	36	13½
Baitool	...	...	...	37	12
Chindwara	...	...	...	33½	11½
Raepore	...	...	...	49	16
Belaspore	...	...	...	120	15
Sumbulpore	...	...	...	47	8
Upper Godavery	...	...	...	40	8

Forests.—In the year 1864-65 the forest revenue under all these heads amounted to Rs. 89,306; during 1865-66 the revenue amounted to Rs. 2,02,643. Out of this sum over Rs. 1,07,000 was realized from unreserved forests by the local authorities.

Cotton.—The area under cotton cultivation, compared with the previous season, may be thus shown:—

		1864-65.	1865-66.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
In the Nerbudda Valley north of the Sautpoora Range	...	285,111	229,652
In the Nagpore Country south of the Range	...	330,755	289,189
In the Chutteesgurh Country, the Mahanuddy and Godavery Valleys	...	74,332	68,557
Total	...	690,198	587,398

The average yield of cleaned cotton was, after full examination of the subject, accepted at from 50 to 60lbs. per acre in the Wurdah Valley, and at from 40 to 45lbs. per acre for other parts of the country. At something below these rates the aggregate out-turn of the season would be about 30 million lbs., or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. less than last year. Then there were nearly 6 million lbs. imported into the country for re-export with the stamp of our markets. Of the aggregate, there were $29\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. actually registered as exports from the Central Provinces, that is, about two million lbs. in excess of the previous year, notwithstanding the fall in prices. Experiments in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Wurdah district were conducted under the supervision of a European officer specially selected for the work. The season's experiments were limited to five fields in different parts of the district, of 7 and 10 acres each. On the 47 acres thus sown the yield of seed cotton was 5,549lbs., or 118lbs. per acre, which on being cleaned gives a return of 1,497lbs. cotton, or 32lbs. per acre, and 4,052lbs. of seed. At the current prices of indigenous varieties, the produce would be valued at Rs. 764 for the cotton and Rs. 145 for the seed, or altogether Rs. 909. Now the cost of the experiments, including rent of land, cost of ploughing and sowing, of manuring and weeding, of watching, picking, and ginning, amounted to Rs. 425. A clear profit was thus obtained of 114 per cent. on outlay.

Waste Lands.—There were considerable sales up to the close of 1864-65 when the total area sold was 32,047 acres; in 1865-66 it amounted to 18,939 acres. The aggregate sales thus amount to 50,986 acres; the price realized being Rs. 92,970, or Rs. 1-13-2 (3s. 8d.) per acre. Excluding one sale in Belaspore, of 16,000 acres, sanctioned under special considerations at 4 annas an acre, on account of the peculiar insalubrity of the neighbourhood, the average price realized on all the sales was Rs. 2-8-8 (5s. 1d.) per acre, or a little above the maximum upset price in the most cultivated districts in these Provinces. Since the close of 1865-66 there have been no less than 125,799 acres advertised for auction sale, consequent on applications received. The great majority of the applicants and purchasers are natives of these Provinces.

Mines.—The coal fields in the Pench Valley, in the vicinity of the Burkoe seam in the Chindwara district were reported on by Mr. Blanford, of the Geological Survey of India. Including Burkoe, there are eleven different places at which coal has been found. The tests applied establish the character

of the coal as equal to that of Raneegunge, with which the East Indian Railway is worked. The coal fields in the Towa valley in the Baitool district were also reported on. The Mohpanee coal mines were worked by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company with success. The Burwai iron works in Nimar were not bought, and will go with the land transferred to the Maharajah. Holkar at a fair valuation.

The Nagpore Exhibition was very successful. Some 30,000 people flocked to see it and more than £10,000 of which Government gave a fifth was subscribed for it.

Elephants.—Thirty elephants, of all sizes, were caught. Four of these died, leaving twenty-six, of which the value is reckoned at Rs. 39,000. The whole expenditure of the Superintendent of the Khedda and his staff amounted to Rs. 39,000 during the year 1865-66. Some of the elephants being undersized, were sold at the Nagpore Exhibition during December 1865, and fetched on the average Rs. 1,400. These young animals are much prized by Native gentlemen.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The year was not favourable to agriculture. A good deal of the rice crop was destroyed by flood, and there was enormous loss of buffaloes and oxen by the cattle plague. Notwithstanding these calamities the high price of rice during the previous year consequent on the large exportation by sea stimulated the cultivators to make great exertions. In parts of the province to which the cattle plague did not extend all circumstances were favourable. The result was a considerable increase of cultivation, represented by an addition of Rs. 1,32,914 to the land revenue of the previous year.

Settlement and Survey.—A settlement of the land revenue of the Prome district for five years was made by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Ripley. The land-owners, being small peasant proprietors, will not enter into any longer engagements than for five years; but the advantages of leases or settlements for the amount of Government revenue for a term of years are gradually being acknowledged by the land-owners. In the district of Akyab the rates per acre payable annually on land were thoroughly revised. The Topographical Survey of Pegu was completed. The whole of the Tenasserim division and one-half of Arakan remained to be surveyed.

Forests.—The quantity of teak timber brought down to the sea-ports from the forests in British territory was as follows :—

	<i>No. of Logs.</i>
By Permit-holder	33,796
By Contractors under the Forest Department .	14,164
Drift and other sources	4,894
Total,	52,854

The number of logs in the previous year was 25,509. The importation of teak timber from foreign territories was:—

	<i>Logs.</i>
By the Salween	95,874
Do. Irrawady	21,734
Do. Sittang	8,774
Total,	126,382

The result of the year's operations is a net revenue of Rs. 5,86,562. The disbursements were Rs. 3,12,063.

Rice.—The rude state of agriculture in British Burmah requires much to be done to raise it to a level with that existing in most parts of India; but the principal product is rice, the cultivation of which the people understand, and even with their unskilful method the yield is abundant. During the past year about one million and a half of acres were under rice cultivation; the surplus produce exported amounted to 454,000 tons. The Agricultural Society imported Carolina and Java seed paddy.

Cotton.—There was a considerable decrease in the area of this cultivation consequent on the fall in price about the time of sowing in the autumn of 1865. The area of this cultivation, in 1864-65 amounted to 18,000 acres, but in 1865-66 to only 12,000 acres: these numbers, however, do not include the cotton grown in hill plantations. In the district of Prome a considerable amount was grown in the hills. The cultivation of sesamum seed increased proportionally to the diminution of cotton.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco did not increase. What is required for home consumption by the people is imported both from Bengal and the Madras Coast. The land-owners find rice and sesamum more remunerative.

Tea.—There is only one tea plantation in British Burmah; it is in the northern part of Arakan in the district of Akyab. The soil and climate have proved most favourable to the plant. The cultivation was largely extended: the great difficulty is as regards labour, wages being considerably higher than in the neighbouring district of Chittagong.

Karen Colony.—Several families of Karen mountaineers have settled down to agriculture in the plains of the Toungoo district. This colony is under the care of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mason, who for many years have devoted themselves to the education, religious, moral, and social, of the Karen people in the Toungoo district. The colony consists of 67 families numbering 223 souls; they possess 69 head of cattle, 33 ploughs, and 18 carts, and in 1865 had 210 acres of land under rice cultivation, from which they obtained 7,000 baskets of rice. They also had 68 acres of land under cotton cultivation.

Fisheries yielded Rs. 5,23,624 of revenue against Rs. 5,03,744 the previous year.

BERAR.—*Cultivation* continued steadily to increase. The area of cultivated land for 1865-66 was 4,376,110 acres, in 1864-65 it was 4,036,900; the total increase of land taken up for cultivation in four years has been 1,153,740 acres. The revenue was collected with the greatest ease, which is a convincing proof of the continued prosperous condition of the ryots of Berar. The fall of rain was an average one, but it came irregularly. Rain ceased when it was most required for the khurreef or wet crops, and there was a partial failure on that account. The rubbee or dry crops were good on the whole. On a rough calculation, 68 per cent. of the cultivated land is occupied by grain, and garden plantation, 27 per cent. by cotton and 5 per cent. by oil seed, &c., showing a decrease of 3 per cent. in cotton cultivation.

Prices.—The average prices of grain from 1850 to 1861, contrasted with the prices in 1864, 1865 and 1866, were:—

	Wheat.	Jowarry.	Gram.
Average from 1850 to 1861,	31	55½	41
Price in 1864,	10	12	10
„ 1865,	11	15	12
„ 1866,	9	15	9

The continued high prices produced no injurious effect upon the labouring classes of the population or upon domestic servants, as their wages increased in proportion, but they entailed much distress upon Government employes whose salaries are fixed and who draw less than rupees 300 a month. Compensation on account of dearness of grain is given to all servants drawing less than rupees 10, those whose salaries are above that amount receive no compensation. The average price of cotton from 1850 to 1861 was 11½ lbs. per rupee. In 1864 it was a little less than 2 lbs. In April 1865, it was 6½, and in the same month of 1866 it was 2 lbs.

Forests.—The principal forests in Berar are those in Mailghaut in the Oomrawuttee district, and Pathroat in the Woon district, and these are strictly reserved for Government. The sum of Rs. 21,309-8 was from duty on teak from the Mailghaut forests taken to the various markets for sale.

Survey.—The operations of the Survey close yearly on the 31st October. In 1864-65, 462,675 acres were measured, and 633,156 classed. The settlement was introduced into 117 villages containing 167,786 cultivated acres, and 16,427 culturable. The revenue of the year preceding settlement was 1,20,734 rupees and the settlement jumma 1,47,553 rupees, or annas 14 and pie 1 per acre. The cost of the Survey Department was 1,08,715 rupees being a considerable increase on the preceding years, due to stronger establishments, and the abolition of the system of forcing work from the villagers. The total results of the Survey since its commencement in Berar in 1860-61 are as follows :—

Measured.	Classed.	Total Cost.	Yearly increase of Revenue.
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Acres, ...	2,662,486	1,668,765.	Rs. 3,73,110.	Rs. 1,43,207.
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The Topographical Survey operations in Berar were completed.

MYSORE.—The almost complete failure of the latter or autumn rains, upon which the prospects of a good harvest are largely dependent, had a disastrous effect upon the dry crops, the out-turn of which was for the most part, very deficient. The result was that the grain stores of the ryots, who in former times kept several years supply in hand, were drained by the demands made upon them at this season of extraordinary scarcity. The progressive increase of the Land Revenue is seen :—

Land Revenue.			Percentage.	
		Rs.	Increase.	Decrease.
1856-57	...	57,02,322		
1857-58	...	58,27,105	2.18	
1858-59	...	60,03,006	3.	
1859-60	...	67,73,309	12.18	
1860-61	...	63,10,117	.....	6.81
1861-62	...	65,64,758	4.	
1862-63	...	67,99,738	3.57	
1863-64	...	72,11,020	6.4	
1864-65	...	72,74,560	.88	
1865-66	...	75,49,215	3.77	

Within the above period, the land revenue of the Province has increased by 75½ per cent. The decrease noticeable in the year 1860-61, was due to the exceptional circumstances of the previous year, when the revenue exhibited a sudden increase of 12·18 per cent. over that which preceded it. The large increase that has taken place within the past 10 years in the prices of all staple commodities is shewn in the subjoined statement, compiled from the returns of a single District, Colar :—

				1856-57.	1865-66.
				Seers.	Seers.
Raggi	Per Rupee	..		50½	20½
Rice 2nd sort.	...	..		20	9½
Gram	...	..		28	18½
Dhall	...	...	...	24	12½

Cotton.—The number of acres under cotton cultivation during the year was 12,012, against 57,730 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of acres 45,717. The marked increase simultaneously in the number of looms throughout the country indicates the revival of local manufacture which two years before was well nigh extinguished by the demands of the European markets.

Cinchona.—Measures were taken for the establishment of a Government Cinchona plantation on the Bababooden Hills in the Nugur Division. This range, which lies in proximity to the Western Ghauts, attains an elevation, at one point, of nearly 6,000 feet above sea-level. The site selected for the plantation occupies a somewhat less elevated position in a locality where the conditions of climate, soil, and aspect are alike favourable to the growth of the cinchona. 5,000 plants were obtained from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund.

Coffee.—Owing to another unfavourable season and to the want of rain at the critical period between March and May when the trees commence to put out their buds, the crops were deficient, but notwithstanding this temporary discouragement, lands were taken up, and the registers shew an increase of acres 6,670 over the area under coffee cultivation in the previous year, and of acres 24,214 over that of the year preceding. The excise duty on coffee yielded during 1865-66 the sum of Rs. 1,02,781, being an increase of Rs. 9,989 over the collec-

tions of the previous year. The collections under this head from European and Native coffee planters severally for the year 1865 were as follows :—

European	...	...	Rs. 14,311
Native	...	...	„ 88,470

Rs. 1,02,781

Mulberry and Silk.—The cultivation of mulberry in connection with the manufacture of silk was carried on for many years in the talooks lying in the vicinity of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam, where are chiefly congregated the Mussulman communities to whom this branch of industry is almost wholly confined. Devoid of energy and unaided by the capital which would enable them to import superior varieties, both of the mulberry plant and of the silkworm, they were content to eke out a bare subsistence. From the rapid deterioration which was going on in both respects, the local trade had been for some years in a languishing state. The settlement, however, of a Silk Filature Company conducted by an Italian gentleman, at Kengeri, near Bangalore, and the introduction of new breeds of silkworms, as well as of improved kinds of mulberry, promised to inaugurate a new era in the silk manufactures of Mysore. The increased demand thus occasioned gave a stimulus to the production of a better kind of silk, and in order further to promote this object, arrangements were made with Signor de Vecchj for the importation of silkworm-eggs from Japan, for distribution to those who are willing to rear them with care, and to give the experiment a fair trial. A species of mulberry plant, said to have been imported by Tippon from the Dekkan where it is indigenous, is largely cultivated in Mysore, though in the districts extending southward to the Cavery, the China mulberry, long ago imported by European agency, is commonly found, and it is there that cocoons of the better qualities are produced. The inferior quality of the native reeled silk is evidenced by the value. The best samples which are worth on the spot, 4 or 5 rupees a seer (equal 3-5ths of a lb.) would not in Europe obtain a higher price than 13 or 14 shillings per lb., while Japanese silk sells at 37 or 38 shillings.

Forests.—The year was occupied by the officers of the Department chiefly in making themselves acquainted with the extent and character of the forest ranges. Certain tracts containing the more valuable species of timber were reserved as “royal forests,” in which no felling except by departmental agency is permitted. Nurseries were formed for teak plantations in the Ashtagram

and Nugur divisions. Efforts were made in the Ashtagram division to work to good advantage the splendid forests along the Ghaut ranges. These abound with valuable timber trees, and especially the Poon (or Koovay,) but are unfortunately inaccessible to the means of deportation from the east side. Steps were taken to propagate the sandalwood tree for seed.

Survey and Settlement.—The number of acres measured was 507,288 at a cost of annas 2-9½ each. Evidences of the popularity and interest with which the progress of the survey is viewed by the ryots, were seen in the increased eagerness to secure possession of new lands in the talooks which border on those under survey, thus affording a presumption that the cost of the survey will be sufficiently met by the increase of lands taken up in anticipation of the introduction of the new settlement. Colonel Anderson testifies to the ready and willing co-operation that the survey parties everywhere received from both the officials and the people.

COORG.—The fall of rain was 149·6 inches against 143·59 the previous year. The Land Revenue proper shews a net increase, due principally to extension of cultivation, of Rs. 6,888-11 6. In former days rice was the staple product of Coorg, but now coffee is taking its place. Until the Survey Department completes its operations, the actual number of acres taken up for coffee cultivation cannot be given. The number of acres under taxation in 1865-66 amounted to 17,839·59½; and 16,523·13½ acres are supposed to be the approximate quantity of estates under cultivation, but not yet surveyed, and 27,261·96½ acres more were surveyed, but were not under assessment; there were 1,068·51 acres newly taken up during the year. This gives a total of 62,693 acres of land under coffee cultivation, but the survey will shew it to be upwards of 1,00,000, which in a few years will give Rs. 2,00,000, or far more than the whole of the present land revenue. The cultivation of tea plants promises to be most successful. It is being introduced into all the principal plantations. The planting of cinchona is also extending. The survey department was reorganised; 108 estates had been surveyed. The comprising 3,868·19 acres, against 73 estates with an area of 14,323 acres in the year previous. There were 90 miles of boundaries measured. The total expenditure, on account of the survey amounted to Rs. 15,099 4-6, or Rs. 4-0-5 per acre surveyed, against Rs. 15,475 or Rs. 1-1 3 per acre during the previous year. At the past rate of progress the survey will not

be completed for 10 or 12 years. The forests yielded Rs. 75,456-5, against Rs. 1,02,218-10-4 of the year previous. The most valuable teak forests are to be found in the south and east of Coorg. They also contain blackwood, honé (*peterocarpus marsupium*), muttie, (*terminalia coriacea*) dindaga, &c., and can be easily worked, the land being flat. It is proposed to reserve them as royal forests.

Income Tax.

The following shews the total revenue under the various schedules of the Income Tax, during its five years' currency from August 1860 to July 1865. Balances to a slight extent were still due after 1865-66 :—

PROVINCE.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	26,21,495	40,84,595	38,46,845	26,35,561	18,44,195	6,00,126
Bombay ...	18,76,858	40,37,830	38,39,648	37,44,966	38,57,952	...
Madras ...	10,16,426	25,29,477	23,01,267	16,45,484	14,67,615	4,78,018
N. W. Provinces	17,19,428	33,09,199	28,73,987	20,78,030	16,82,769	4,66,110
Punjab ...	2,88,443	9,82,435	8,79,870	6,23,652	5,23,968	2,11,021
Oudh ...	1,29,089	4,35,053	5,54,331	3,55,575	2,96,918	85,349
Central Provinces	56,489	1,93,369	3,67,898	2,75,948	2,87,882	61,599
British Burmah	99,593	2,31,117	2,31,470	1,16,064	1,21,275	20,460
East and West Berar	28,479	20,772	21,466	17,070	16,614	...
Eastern Settlements	720	1,426	1,950	1,409	2,774	1,543
General and Political : Government of India	9,71,731	13,89,374	13,67,935	11,36,478	11,46,188	2,47,809
Bengal ...	...	2,351	2,703	2,165	...	...
N. W. Provinces	...	13,113	9,621	7,593	...	...
Madras (Coorg)	...	8,128	12,232	3,848	...	...
Bombay ...	16,697	60,217	41,051	35,839	14,418	...
	88,23,448	1,73,88,455	1,63,52,234	1,26,79,718	1,07,61,366	21,81,073

In 1862 incomes between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 were exempted with the result of relieving 76 per cent. of the whole number of tax-payers and with a loss of only 21 per cent. to the revenue including the diminished cost of collection. Schedule I. included incomes derived from lands and houses, and the relief to the class of petty landholders, who already pay nine-tenths of the taxation of India, may be estimated from the fact that in Bengal, the North West and Oudh alone 232,000 who had paid only £60,000 were exempted. All over India half a million were relieved with a loss of only a quarter of a million sterling. In the year 1861-62, when the Tax was heaviest and yielded most, the following was the classification of incomes below and above Rs. 1,000 a year.

PROVINCE.	No. of incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.	No. of incomes above Rs. 1,000.	Total.
Bengal	50,000	14,000	64,000
Calcutta	10,000	7,000	17,000
North-Western Provinces	30,000	11,000	41,000
Madras (excluding Town of Madras)	15,000	5,000	20,000
Madras Town	1,500	1,000	2,500
Bombay (excluding Town of Bombay)	30,000	10,000	40,000
Bombay Town	5,000	5,000	10,000
Total	141,500	53,000	194,500

As returns of income these figures are worthless, evasion having been the rule and the Assessors being often untrustworthy. The Calcutta returns may be considered most trustworthy. The following table includes the suburbs also, and may roughly be said to refer to at least three quarters of a million of population. The number of taxpayers classified by incomes was—

Year.	Under 500 Rs.	From 500 to 1,000 Rs.	From 1,000 to 5,000 Rs.	From 5000 to 10,000 Rs.	From 10,000 to 50,000 Rs.	From 50,000 to 1,00,000 Rs.	Above 100,000 Rs.	Total.
1860-61	22,425	6,833	8,808	2,706	846	50	42	41,710
1861-62	22,268	6,624	8,122	2,612	510	53	38	40,227
1862-63	.....	9,818	5,389	660	462	51	42	16,422
1863-64	.....	9,958	5,390	672	543	55	39	16,657
1864-65	.....	10,028	5,544	696	511	59	33	16,871

The various classes assessed and the amount of duty imposed on each were:—

CLASSES.	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.
Landholders including Householders	15721	4,63,201	15718	4,63,126	5375	3,00,621	5355	2,90,524	5365	2,70,655
Mechanics	552	26,800	519	25,097	88	3,420	88	2,565	88	2,565
Bankers	2	1,00,556	2	70,177	5	74,890	6	71,560	8	1,06,437
Shroffs, &c.	1744	92,123	1744	92,123	757	39,066	708	36,400	718	35,471
Lawyers	231	43,100	231	43,100	203	72,275	213	72,375	215	59,265
Medical practitioners	138	7,610	138	7,610	61	6,406	68	7,617	70	5,617
Wholesale merchants	3711	4,58,457	3719	4,29,700	2074	5,31,799	2021	2,45,284	2055	1,85,295
Retail merchants	4669	58,042	4402	55,033	2017	36,834	2121	36,614	2113	33,104
Government and private employes	4586	3,11,917	4186	2,89,614	3610	3,46,319	3656	2,47,353	4687	2,34,958
Miscellaneous	10284	2,62,863	9504	1,13,392	2165	1,19,749	2369	98,182	1492	91,900
Assessed by Special Commissioner	72	2,35,392	64	1,94,528	67	1,78,364	63	1,24,109	60	1,21,795
Total	41710	20,60,061	40227	17,83,500	16422	17,09,743	16657	12,32,583	16871	11,47,062

The house-owners and mercantile classes contributed nearly one-half of the entire assessment, and to these classes may be added, for the most part, the seventy-two parties who made return to the Special Commissioner, and many probably of the persons who for want of precise information as to their callings, are arranged under 'miscellaneous.' The refunds made amounted to Rs. 1,58,735 in 1860-61, Rs. 52,898 in 1861-62, Rs. 56,430 in 1862-63, Rs. 22,036 in 1863-64, and Rs. 25,189 in 1864-65, or Rs. 3,15,289 in all, in Calcutta and its suburbs.

All other Sources of Revenue.

MADRAS.—The receipts from all other sources as well as land and income-tax was during the five years ending 1865-66 :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	411,25,879	420,64,980	429,65,352	418,11,620	429,17,664
Forest Revenue ...				2,92,527	3,21,581
Abkarry ...	33,29,961	35,03,651	40,51,918	39,60,490	41,42,805
Income Tax ...	25,48,110	23,18,250	16,45,522	14,65,652	6,70,548
Mohiturpha, or Tax on Pro- fessions, &c.	3,11,644	4,780	2,456	2,518	.....
Sea Customs	20,94,896	17,66,809	20,37,373	18,10,046	19,51,019
Land Customs	2,71,484	1,94,084	2,61,146	2,28,733	1,34,465
Salt ...	86,00,532	91,26,362	89,79,243	103,45,973	101,12,489
Stamps ...	30,14,598	20,98,040	23,81,746	26,83,918	30,66,558
Miscellaneous Items ...	75,295	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	613,72,399	610,76,956	623,24,756	626,01,477	633,17,129
£ Sterling ..	61,37,239	61,07,695	62,32,475	62,60,147	63,31,712

The consumption and price of salt was :—

Items.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-55.	1865-66.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Home consumption	27,30,757	28,49,502	29,74,214	32,36,772	33,30,837
Inland do.	30,91,008	32,72,713	31,25,278	37,09,269	33,50,364
Total ...	58,21,765	61,22,215	60,99,492	69,46,041	66,81,201
Exportation ...	6,11,116	4,16,286	3,03,127	5,32,018	12,86,965
Grand Total ...	64,32,881	65,38,501	64,02,619	74,78,059	79,68,166
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund...	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	1 8 0				1 11 0

The revenue from Stamps increased by Rs. 3,82,640. The operation of the new Registration and Abkarry Acts, the establishment of Courts of Small Causes, and the increased facilities for obtaining stamps offered by the discount system of sale, account for this result. The Sea Customs revenue partially recovered the effects of the depressed state of trade in 1864-65, when the revenue fell by Rs. 2,27,327. It this year rose by Rs. 1,40,973; but was still considerably below the revenue of 1863-64. The increase is due to large imports of spirits at Madras; and to increased exports of grain and oil seeds from Tanjore, South Canara, and the Godavery. There was a falling off of Rs. 94,268 in the Custom's duties collected on the frontiers of feudatory territories, owing to the arrangements effected with the Travancore and Cochin States, with the view of freeing interportal trade from taxation and assimilating the Tariffs and duties of these States to those of British India.

BOMBAY AND SINDH.—The Income Tax is by no means a difficult mode of taxation in India in Presidency towns. The assessment of the Island of Bombay in the first year amounted to only 9½ lakhs. At last, in 1864-65, the total assessment was about 24 lakhs, or considerably more than double that leviable three years previously, when the provisions of the Act were applicable to a far larger class of the community, and when the tax was one-fourth heavier. The unexampled prosperity amongst all classes in Bombay during that year contributed, no doubt, very largely to these results, but this cannot be held as the sole cause of the increase, which is attributed to a considerable extent to the improved means of ascertaining what was really the amount assessable, and to the tax-payers themselves having become better acquainted with the obligations that had been imposed upon them. In Sindh the receipts were Rs. 48,372 against Rs. 1,87,195 the previous year.

Customs.—The receipts were :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
<i>Import Customs.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
On general trade	66,83,120	64,52,294
<i>Spirits and Tobacco.</i>		
Special duty on tobacco	1,30,698	1,40,853
Excise or still head duty on spirits	5,92,398	6,41,693
Customs on spirits imported by land	263	201
Miscellaneous items	86	71
Total Imports ..	74,06,565	72,35,112
<i>Exports.</i>		
Sea customs	4,81,894	4,49,290
Land frontier duties	60,084	61,917
Grand Total ...	79,48,543	77,46,319

Sindh yielded Rs. 3,40,544 of duty or Rs. 438 above the previous year.

Salt.—The amount removed from the paks on payment of full duty was 3,271,362 maunds against 2,921,647 the previous year. The duty was Rs. 53,53,317 against Rs. 43,40,102. The increase is owing partly to the rate of excise being raised from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 1-8 from 20th January 1865. Sind yielded Rs. 96,158 or Rs. 10,968 less than in the previous year.

Opium.—The number of chests on which pass fees were levied was 36,200 yielding Rs. 2,12,73,600 against 35,090 yielding Rs. 2,10,54,000 the previous year. Of the amount in 1865-66 Rs. 2,00,98,800 was due to Indore and Rs. 11,74,800 to Ahmedabad. In the previous ten years the following numbers of chests passed through the Bombay Custom House :—

1856-57	... 28,913½	1861-62	... 38,667
1857-58	... 40,405½	1862-63	... 51,745
1858-59	... 36,111½	1863-64	... 21,732½
1859-60	... 32,506½	1864-65	... 35,090
1860-61	... 45,072	1865-66	... 36,200

Sindh yielded Rs. 88,091 from opium or Rs. 3,003 more than in the previous year.

BENGAL.—*Customs and Salt.*—The gross and net customs revenues have been :—

YEAR.	Receipts on Merchandize.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1840-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1860-61	1,36,21,367	91,39,550	2,27,60,917	6,08,573	2,21,52,344
1864-65	88,76,138	2,45,06,123	3,33,84,261	7,35,288	3,26,48,973
1865-66	86,95,620	1,96,65,593	2,83,61,213	6,97,947	2,76,63,266

The following shows the growth of the Salt trade :—

YEAR.			Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1844-45	...	...	50,14,736	.....	9,70,595	59,85,331
1854-55	...	...	48,28,681	15,600	17,97,049	66,41,330
1864-65	...	...	8,86,028	28,109	75,40,345	84,54,482
1865-66	...	...	12,92,197	7,731	59,93,626	72,93,554

Opium.—The following is a Comparative Statement of the quantity of Provision Opium sold and the value realized on it during seven years :—

	NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD.			AMOUNT REALIZED		Alkaree and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50..		10,102	35,919	2,64,16,323	1,08,66,085	3,02,210	3,75,85,518	98,11,678	2,77,73,840
1850-51..		9,644	32,038	2,14,44,441	91,71,855	5,50,912	3,11,67,208	1,03,18,886	2,08,48,322
1859 60...	20,419	4,834	25,253	3,01,01,125	1,22,07,550	8,27,015	4,31,35,690	67,73,414	3,63,62,276
1860 61...	15,044	6,319	21,363	2,90,20,150	1,20,22,770	8,44,882	4,19,87,802	88,11,740	3,31,76,053
1863 64...	23,993	18,628	42,619	2,99,83,314	2,19,35,430	15,49,639	5,34,67,383	2,30,40,524	3,04,26,859
1864-65		24,540	54,486	2,90,09,020	2,20,67,150	14,78,297	5,25,54,467	2,37,14,631	2,68,39,836
1865 66 ..		24,727	56,011	3,60,21,397	2,68,27,225	10,16,960	6,38,65,582	1,75,80,000	4,62,85,582

The total quantity of land engaged for poppy cultivation during the season of 1865-66 was 6,89,459 bigahs against 8,01,003 in 1864-65.

Excise.—The gross Excise revenue of the year, after crediting to the Opium Department Rs. 10,26,600 on account of the cost price of Opium, was Rs. 57,33,094 ; the charges of collection were Rs. 3,71,587 ; and the net revenue therefore Rs. 53,61,507. The following table compares the revenue derived from each article during the last two years :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ..	17,83,374	14,43,901	.....	3,39,473
Rum ...	6,45,017	6,22,277	.....	22,740
Imported Liquors ...	49,284	58,751	9,467	.....
Tari ...	4,86,594	5,08,704	22,110	.....
Pachwaii ...	1,31,759	1,27,554	.....	4,205
Charas ...	5,720	5,493	.....	227
Siddhi, Sabzi, and Bhang ...	6,533	6,840	307	.....
Majun ...	2,883	2,649	.....	234
Maddat ...	82,358	72,812	.....	9,546
Chandu ...	8,625	8,882	257	.....
Spirits used in arts, &c. ...	1,205	1,776	571	.....
Ganja ...	9,76,511	9,55,874	.....	20,637
Opium ...	17,05,173	19,15,941	2,10,768	.....
Miscellaneous ...	6,535	1,640	.....	4,895
Total ...	58,91,571	57,33,094	.....	1,58,477
Deduct charges ...	3,30,671	3,71,587	40,916	.....
Net Revenue ...	55,60,900	53,61,507	.....	1,99,393

The decrease was due to the scarcity which was felt throughout a large portion of the Lower Provinces for a considerable part of the year, the excise revenue being generally a remarkable indication of the prosperity or adversity of the people. The Opium revenue increased largely during the year. The gross receipts from Opium alone in Assam were Rs. 16,45,662, and the true net revenue probably not less than Rs. 11,21,078. Almost the whole Excise revenue of the province is levied from this drug. The quantity consumed there was 2,044 maunds, which is 57·7 per cent. of the whole consumption in Bengal. From 1st April 1865 the selling price of Opium in Assam was raised to Rs. 22 per seer, which is the full price levied throughout Bengal except in the producing districts. The increase in the consumption of the year in Assam was 104 maunds.

Stamps.—The value of stamps sold in 1865-66 was Rs. 53,42,640 against Rs. 33,54,122 the previous year, Rs. 25,71,239 in 1860-61 and Rs. 9,87,563 in 1850-51. The value of Stamps supplied from the Calcutta office to the other provinces of the Presidency of Fort William amounted to

Rs. 52,30,797-14-6, and this being added to the gross receipts from the Lower Provinces Rs. 59,97,603-12-6, gives an aggregate revenue from Stamps throughout the Presidency of Rs. 1,12,28,401-11. against Rs. 1,07,09,084-1 of the preceding year.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Land Customs :—

Department.	N. W. P.	Punjab.	Central Provinces	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt, ...	47,25,654	33,84,930	16,51,805	97,62,389
Sugar, ...	5,43,502	9,79,229	89,254	16,11,985
Miscellaneous, ...	8,498	6,736	20,760	35,994
Total ...	52,77,654	43,70,895	17,61,819	1,14,10,368

There has been a marked and steadily-progressing increase in the Customs' income, which was Rs. 14,61,279 more than in 1864-65. The gross income from salt crossing the Line was Rs. 97,62,389, being an increase of nearly Rs. 11,95,000 over the previous year. Of this sum, the North-Western Provinces contributed Rs. 47,25,654. In all, nearly 35,00,000 maunds of salt crossed the Customs' Line during the year. The largest importations were of Balumbha salt, aggregating nearly 12,00,000 maunds, and Sambhur and Sooltanpooree salt, of which 5,93,000 maunds and 5,66,000 maunds respectively paid duty to Government. The cost of the Customs establishment prior to 1862 was Rs. 7,000 per mensem, the net cost of the arrangements in 1865-66 amounted to Rs. 3,800 per mensem. There was a slight falling off in excise which was Rs. 20,14,702 against Rs. 21,48,266 the previous year.

Stamps.—The amount of Stamp Revenue for 1865-66 was Rs. 25,62,880, showing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 1,74,250. The bulk of the increase was in the receipts from judicial stamps. The sale of bill of exchange and hoondie stamps declined to the extent of nearly Rs. 4,500, owing chiefly, it is believed, to the cotton failures in 1865.

Income tax.—During the last year of its incidence 38,847 persons contributed to the tax, against 39,905 in the previous year and 41,055 in 1862-63. The amount paid by them was Rs. 15,91,453, or about Rs. 41 per head. In only

3,654 instances were the former assessments not maintained; and of these, 859 were cases in which the parties had not been assessed the previous year. The proportion of correct returns was 5·9 per cent., and the amount of surcharge no less than 282 per cent. The proportions of smaller incomes to the total number of tax-payers remained much the same as in the previous year; but there was a large falling off in the number of parties with incomes exceeding £500. Out of 28 millions of people excluding official incomes and the salaries of servants of companies, there were in 1864-65 only 1,626 parties charged on incomes higher than £500, against 1,906 in 1863-64. 44·5 per cent. of the whole number have incomes under £70, while 83 per cent. have incomes below £170. The three largest classes of contributors, excluding officials, were—(1) bankers and money-lenders, 10,661 in number, who paid Rs. 5,42,758; (2) agriculturists, numbering 10,111, and paying Rs. 3,86,465; and (3) retail dealers, who numbered 5,701, and paid Rs. 1,44,786. The agricultural class paid 24·2 per cent., and the official class 13·3 per cent., of the whole assessment. During the five years that the tax has been in operation it has yielded in round numbers £1,200,000, and, taking the average of the various years during which it has been in force, the annual yield of a one per cent. duty on incomes above £50 per annum would appear to be a little more than £55,600. The average number of tax-payers during the three years in which Rs. 500 has been the minimum of incomes subject to the tax has been 39,936.

PUNJAB.—The collections during the official years 1864-65 and 1865-66, from the several sources of revenue, were:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
Land Tax,	1,85,12,438	1,85,85,937
Miscellaneous,	8,07,663	8,33,817
Spirits,	4,70,543	4,86,242
Opium and Drugs,	3,14,464	3,13,948
Customs and Salt,	76,88,551	77,97,338
Canals,	10,29,127	9,96,399
Income Tax,	4,77,039	1,69,967
Stamps,	11,20,493	12,82,996
Total,	3,04,20,318	3,04,66,644

Excise :—

Year.	Licence fees.	Still-head duty.	Gross receipts.	Outlay in establishments and contingencies.	Net income.
1864-65 ...	2,05,763	2,64,840	4,70,543	65,347	4,05,196
1865-66 ...	2,41,492	2,44,750	4,86,242	61,254	4,24,988
Difference, ...	+35,489	—20,090	+15,699	—4,093	+ 19,792

The largest income ever obtained in the Punjab from spirituous liquors was in 1859-60, when the revenue aggregated Rs. 4,62,280. The demands, collections and balances connected with opium and drugs, have been :—

Year.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			BALANCES.
	Opium.	Drugs.	Total.	Opium.	Drugs.	Total.	
1864-65	1,92,742	1,36,591	3,29,333	1,85,548	1,28,916	3,14,464	14,869
1865-66	1,89,573	1,37,282	3,26,855	1,82,957	1,30,991	3,13,948	12,907
Difference, ..	—3,169	+691	—2,478	—2,591	+2,075	—516	— 1,962

The Customs and Salt receipts have been shown under the head, North-Western Provinces.

Stamps.—The receipts have been :—

Year.	Amount.
1861-62 ...	Rs. 9,73,153
1862-63 ...	9,48,503
1863-64 ...	10,33,494
1864-65 ...	11,20,493
1865-66 ...	12,82,996

The revenue derived from Bill and receipt Stamps has shown a steady decrease, owing chiefly to evasion of the law.

OU DH.—The Excise revenue decreased from Rs. 5,95,040 to Rs. 5,70,910. The Stamp revenue was Rs. 5,27,690 against Rs. 4,60,880 the previous year. Salt yielded Rs. 26,925 against Rs. 40,676 the previous year. The Customs Department in Oudh is maintained for the sole purpose of repressing the manufacture of earth-salt. The officers of the department are confident that this object has been fulfilled, computing that about 6,25,000 maunds of salt, which has paid a duty of Rs. 18,75,000 on the customs line, enters the province. The number of persons charged, and the very small quantity of salt seized, indicate that the action of the department is directed against the most petty domestic manufacture. The departmental calculation is, that it has been lessened $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds, and the tendency of the Deputy Commissioner would not be to exaggerate this. Opium yielded Rs. 75,873 against Rs. 61,712. The cultivation was confined to the Fyzabad Division where it covered 33,668 beegahs.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The revenues were:—

		1865-66.	1864-65.
Land revenue	...	Rs. 54,53,296	Rs. 54,90,427
Customs (Salt, &c.)	...	" 18,42,939	" 16,95,309
Excise on Spirits	...	" 9,44,804	" 8,77,855
Income-tax	...	" 71,582	" 2,26,145
Stamps	...	" 5,73,837	" 5,03,194
Forests	...	" 2,02,644	" 92,469
Miscellaneous	...	" 2,26,125	" 1,75,584
Total	...	Rs. 93,15,227	Rs. 90,60,983

Under the Central Distillery system, it is reported, the Gonds and other hill tribes, who used to be notorious drunkards, are no longer addicted to drunkenness, or are much less inclined to excess, though they may not have ceased to drink. Formerly, these tribes planted their coarse grains on one hill side this year, and the next year they moved off to another hill or valley, setting up for themselves rude huts, of matting and branches, at each clearing. Now they are in some places slowly adopting a more settled manner of living; they are beginning to plough and reap like other people; to possess bullocks and to hoard money; and to procure ornaments for their wives. The women of the Gond families seem particularly to appreciate the change which has taken place, and they have been heard to attribute the improvement to the new system of excise. Formerly, their husbands, they

say, could get drunk for a penny or twopence, and the liquor shop was brought almost to every man's door; now no man can get drunk under sixpence, and he has often to go some little distance from his home to get liquor at all. So far as can be learnt, neither the Gonds, nor any other large class of the people, were ordinarily in the habit of taking daily a small amount of liquor to stimulate or refresh their bodily powers. Liquor is in no sense to a Gond what beer is to an English labourer. When an ordinary Native drinks at all, he drinks till he becomes intoxicated. To drink without getting drunk is, in a Gond's estimation, to lose the whole zest of the thing.

BRITISH BURMAH is alone in being under a capitation tax which shows an increase of 3·63 per cent. upon the previous year, a result sufficiently near to the increase in population, namely, 3·50 per cent. The various items of revenue were :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
Land	Rs. 28,31,715	Rs. 29,61,629
Fisheries	5,03,744	5,23,624
Salt	74,031	51,067
Forest produce	7,455	7,940
Capitation tax and land assessment in lieu	20,28,345	21,02,013
Excise, including net profit on the sale of opium	8,19,092	8,42,662
Customs, including fines and confiscations	20,54,380	19,10,725
Marine	2,62,085	35,913
Forest revenue	9,40,802	9,03,134
Stamps	3,48,110	3,68,297
Postage Stamps	56,536	66,547
Income Tax	1,12,258	13,209
All other items	2,62,067	2,33,562
Total Rupees	1,03,00,620	1,00,23,322

The Local Funds yielded Rs. 8,74,476 against Rs. 9,02,041.

BERAR.—The demand on account of excise, opium and other drugs was Rs. 6,89,821-3-6, being an increase of Rs. 2,53,180-13-6 upon the previous year. The collections from the Salt Contracts were Rs. 33,281. In the previous year

the sum of Rs. 38,736-8-6 was realized. The Local Funds yielded Rs. 2,38,903.

MYSORE.—Excise yielded Rs. 9,93,247, being Rs. 1,24,423 in excess of the revenue of the preceding year. Of the above amount, the sum of Rs. 4,30,484 was collected as still head duty and license fees on arrack, the realizations from this source in the previous year being Rs. 3,61,644-6 8. The Mohturpha or taxes on houses, shops, looms, &c., amounted to Rs. 3,73,723, and exhibit an increase of Rs. 3,184, which arose chiefly from the revival of local manufactures of cotton cloth, and the resumption of looms which were largely abandoned, owing to the depression caused of late years by the diversion of the cotton trade to England.

The Customs yielded Rs. 8,88,699. Assessed Taxes comprise the following :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
House Tax	1,62,853	1,69,503
Shop Tax	1,11,556	1,08,376
Loom Tax	80,049	84,358
Oil-mill Tax	15,362	16,067
	3,69,820	3,78,304
Plough Tax, credited to Local Funds.	95,889	88,799
	4,65,629	4,67,103

COORG.—

	1864-65.			1865-66.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Forests	1,02,218	10	4	75,456	5	0
Abkaree	1,40,491	14	10	1,33,079	15	6
Income tax	6,866	10	0	3,243	12	0
Stamp	17,262	8	3	21,141	9	0
Mohturpha	6,466	13	5	7,073	1	1
Fines	2,907	0	7	3,853	14	2
Unclaimed Property	298	0	5	645	2	0
Local Fund	2,970	12	9	6,685	15	7
Miscellaneous						
	2,79,482	6	7	2,43,167	10	4

The Local Funds yielded Rs. 11 590.

Local Funds.

	ACTUAL, 1863-64.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1865-66.		Estimated Balance on April 1866.
	Actual Balance on 1st May 1863.	Receipts.	Charges.	Actual Balance on 30th April 1864.	Receipts.	Charges.	
Bengal	353,901	458,844	478,998	333,747	555,842	544,272	223,231
N. W. Provinces...	222,915	450,230	431,130	242,015	471,450	487,930	248,206
Oudh	90,294	104,601	93,529	101,366	109,890	113,549	100,112
Punjab	198,122	211,910	225,813	184,219	214,053	264,522	69,918
Bombay	340,084	299,894	127,314	512,664	199,471	170,787	445,949
Central Provinces	62,534	141,407	133,937	70,004	90,323	96,077	60,579
Berar	70,359	89,796	88,133	72,022	84,794	100,249	42,598
Madras	77,886	159,481	140,591	96,776	162,464	162,305	62,161
British Burmah ...	64,930	72,012	64,081	72,861	61,686	79,635	80,978
Government of India ...	83,586	61,128	11,754	132,960	44,323	18,928	267,579
Total	£1,564,611	2,049,303	1,795,280	1,818,634	1,994,296	2,038,251	2,327,017
							1,601,311

CHAPTER V. EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

Expenditure.

THE amount spent from the imperial revenues on Education, Science and Art in India in 1865-66 was £670,739. From this has to be deducted £66,090 received as fees or in other ways paid back. But in addition to this very large sums were spent, as will be seen under the head of each of the local Governments, from fees, from a cess on the land, and from private efforts supplementing Government grants-in-aid. The Charter of 1813 directed that at least £10,000 should be devoted to "the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India," with the proviso that the grant was to be paid only out of any "surplus which might remain of the rents, revenues, and profits of our territorial acquisitions." Under the Despatch of 1854 the President of the Board of Control ordered the establishment of the present organization, of three Universities, a Director and Inspectors in every province, and Grants-in-aid of private effort. The following sums have of late been spent on Education, Science and Art by the Government of India, independent of local cesses and subscriptions.

1861-62	£342,593	1865-66	£670,739
1862-63	400,361	1866-67 (11 months)	683,130
1863-64	441,856	1867-68 (Estimate)	821,667
1864-65	531,980		

The grants for 1865-66 were thus distributed—

MADRAS.	£	£
Madras University: Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Registrar, Allowances to Examiners, &c. ...	1,578	
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies ...	12,601	
Presidency, Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges	13,283	
School Establishment and Contingencies, including Government Book Agency ...	16,777	
Grants-in-Aid to Schools and Educational Institutions ...	15,864	
Scientific Institutions, Public Museums, Observatory, Botanical Gardens, &c. ...	12,459	
Miscellaneous ...	6,455	
		79,017

	£	£
Brought forward ...		79,017
BOMBAY AND SIND.		
Bombay University : Salary, Establishment and contingencies of the Registrar, Allowances to Examiners, &c. ...	3,678	
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent charges ...	16,541	
Government Colleges ...	10,290	
School Establishment and Contingencies, including Government Book Depôts ...	40,343	
Grants-in-aid and Allowances to Schools, &c. ...	19,899	
Scientific Institutions and Societies, &c. ...	1,809	
Miscellaneous ...	6,499	
		99,059
BENGAL.		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent charges ...	23,601	
Presidency, Medical, Sanskrit and other Colleges in Calcutta and in the Moffusil ...	62,621	
Schools at the Presidency and in the Provinces..	38,270	
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	35,759	
Scholarships, Prizes, &c. ...	5,805	
Donations to Scientific and Literary Institutions, &c. ...	14,102	
		180,158
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, &c.		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent charges ...	25,236	
Government Colleges ...	24,981	
School Establishment and Contingencies, including Government Book Depôt ...	14,495	
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	20,762	
Charges on account of Scientific Institutions, &c. ...	2,401	
		87,875
Carried forward ...	.....	446,109

	£	£
Brought forward ...		446,109
PUNJAB.		
Director of Public Instruction, Inspectors of Schools, &c. : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent charges ...	9,370	
Government Colleges ...	3,323	
School Establishment and Contingencies, including Government Book Depôt ...	26,241	
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	14,757	
Surveys and Scientific Institutions ...	3,917	
OUDEH.		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges ...	2,388	57,608
School Establishment and Contingencies, including Government Book Depôt ...	6,088	
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	3,774	
Miscellaneous ...	2,040	
		14,290
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Director of Public Instruction : Salary, Establishment and Contingent charges ...	1,799	
School Establishment and Contingencies ...	10,993	
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	1,822	
Surveys and Museums, &c. ...	2,165	
		16,779
BRITISH BURMAH.		
Inspector of Schools ...	80	
School Establishment and Contingencies ...	1,674	
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	4,402	
Survey and Scientific Institutions ...	3,712	
		9,868
EAST AND WEST BERAR.		
School Establishment and Contingencies ...	.....	2,754
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.		
Grants-in-aid and Allowances to Schools, &c. ...	.....	2,519
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.		
Calcutta University : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Registrar, Allowances to Examiners, Scholarships, &c. ...	4,891	
School Establishment and Contingencies, &c. ...	925	
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	452	
Surveys and Observatories, including Museums, &c. ...	113,340	
Miscellaneous ...	1,204	
		120,812
		670,739

The amount spent in Science and in Grants-in-Aid to non-Government schools, according to the above, was in 1865-66—

	Science and Art.	Grants-in- Aid.	Universi- ties.
Madras	£12,459	£15,864	£1,578
Bombay	1,809	19,899	3,678
Bengal	14,102	35,759	4,891
N. W. Provinces	2,401	20,762	.....
Punjab	3,917	14,757	.....
Oudh ... ..	.....	3,774	.....
Central Provinces	2,165	1,822	.....
British Burmah	3,712	4,402	.....
Government of India	113,340	452	.....
Total	£153,905	£117,491	£10,147

The rest of the grant was spent on educational institutions directly conducted and inspected by Government. The cost of the Universities was not in reality half £10,147, for the fees of candidates are credited on the revenue side.

General Statistics.

The following shows the number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, or aided by, Government with the average number of pupils attending them, the amount expended by Government, and the gross expenditure in all India :—

Years ended 30th April.	Number of Educational Institutions.	Average atten- dance of Pu- pils.	Amount ex- pended by Government.	Total Expendi- ture from all Sources.
			£	£
1852-53	413	28,179	...	100,210
1854-55	501	43,517	76,045	...
1855-56	508	43,664	137,206	...
1856-57	8,490	190,656	174,357	...
1857-58	8,070	151,188	231,479	...
1858-59	12,479	239,053	259,377	...
1859-60	13,550	306,506	233,444	315,372
1860-61	14,322	333,078	235,369	363,883
1861-62	13,219	350,762	248,330	284,076
1862-63	15,136	394,531	274,470	401,126
1863-64	16,616	473,013	319,888	497,760
1864-65	17,209	441,591	391,277	613,794
1865-66	19,206	573,181	452,917	732,875

Schools and Attendance of Pupils in each Province of India in each of the following years.

Years ended 30th April.	Madras.	Bombay and Cindh.	Bengal.	North- Western Provinces	Punjab.	Oudh.	Central Pro- vinces	British Bur- mah.	Berar.	Mysore.	Coorg
1852-53	3 448	230 14,876	115 11,020	15 1,835	1,462 20,691	1,462 20,691	1,462 20,691	112 2,824	112 2,824	1,207 64,433	1,207 64,433
1853-54	21 2,148	291 23,681	121 11,100	88 6,558	1,960 32,834	1,960 32,834	1,960 32,834	234 5,171	234 5,171	1,923 81,642	1,923 81,642
1855-56	49 4,315	314 26,120	145 13,229	1 1	1,856 32,389	1,856 32,389	1,856 32,389	144 2,791	144 2,791	1,860 64,433	1,860 64,433
1856-57	435 16,313	570 34,892	489 26,906	6,118 97,109	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	207 2,742	207 2,742	1,923 81,642	1,923 81,642
1857-58	264 11,477	593 29,442	570 29,161	5,069 53,683	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	171 3,840	171 3,840	1,860 64,433	1,860 64,433
1858-59	456 16,381	594 29,891	694 31,495	8,471 123,285	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	183 4,436	183 4,436	1,923 81,642	1,923 81,642
1859-60	742 22,421	781 40,306	680 36,702	9,641 152,210	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	207 2,742	207 2,742	1,923 81,642	1,923 81,642
1860-61	579 23,945	789 15,568	826 50,711	10,466 174,059	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	171 3,840	171 3,840	1,860 64,433	1,860 64,433
1861-62	793 29,194	807 51,975	965 57,183	8,325 167,475	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	171 3,840	171 3,840	1,860 64,433	1,860 64,433
1862-63	809 32,904	881 60,345	1,227 97,937	9,578 165,480	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	183 4,436	183 4,436	1,923 81,642	1,923 81,642
1863-64	862 34,709	941 66,510	2,241 103,076	9,290 179,740	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	207 2,742	207 2,742	1,923 81,642	1,923 81,642
1864-65	893 39,100	1,114 10,636	2,273 103,076	9,242 166,139	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	207 2,742	207 2,742	1,923 81,642	1,923 81,642
1865-66	1,084 38,736	1,224 83,673	2,561 113,902	9,194 173,451	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	2,036 46,832	207 2,742	207 2,742	1,923 81,642	1,923 81,642

* Exclusive of private Schools unaided, missionary, and indigenous Schools.

+ No date; the records destroyed during the mutiny. Indigenous Schools are included in the returns for this Presidency, which, though not aided by the Government, are open to inspection by Government.

‡ Exclusive of indigenous Schools, which are not aided by Government,

Amount Expended by Government and the Gross Expenditure for Instruction in each Province of India.

[illegible]

* Sanctioned scale of expenditure.

+ (Gross charges).

± Estimate:

§ Grants-in-aid.

The Three Universities.

Under the Despatch of 1854 the three Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were incorporated by Acts of the Imperial Legislature II, XXII and XXVII in the year 1857. All are based on the model of the University of London, but rigorous uniformity in details is not insisted on. The number of colleges of which each consisted was, at the latest date :—

<i>Calcutta.</i>		<i>Madras.</i>		<i>Bombay.</i>	
Govt.	Independent	Govt.	Independent	Govt.	Independent.
14	15	6	13*	5	1
29		19		6	

The results of the examinations since the foundation of the Universities have been :—

Matriculation or Entrance.

Year.		Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.	
		Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
1857	...	244	162	Not given.	...	41	36
1858	...	464	111		...	79	18
1859	...	1,411	583		13	57	30
1860	...	808	415		11	52	23
1861	...	1,058	477		19	80	48
1862	...	1,114	477		13	195	82
1863	...	1,307	690		21	252	105
1864	...	1,396	702		37	390	143
1865	...	1,500	510		95	565	223
1866	...	1,350	629	440	112	555	229
... Total...		10,652	4,756	440	321	2,266	937

Degrees.

Degree.	Calcutta. 1858-66.		Bombay. 1862-66.		Madras. 1858-66.	
	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.*	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
B. A. ...	476	243	36	28	107	60
M. A. ...	52	35	5	8	..	..
B. L. or LL.B. ...	167	107	2	2	33	16
M. B. or L. M. ...	7	7	4	16	..	..
M. D. ...	6	4	..	..	1	1
L. C. E. or B. C. E. ...	43	27	3	2	33	16
Total ...	751	423	50	56	174	93

Colleges.

In 1865-66 the following was the number of colleges, whether Government or Independent, of their students and their cost in all India. The list does not include Art Schools and Normal Colleges which will be given further on. As the Independent Colleges in the N. W. Provinces and Madras do not distinguish between the college and school branches, the columns of attendance are blank :—

		Pungal.		N. W. Pro- vinces		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay
		Government stitutions.	Private Institu- tions	Government stitutions	Private Institu- tions	Government stitutions.	Private Institu- tions.	Government stitutions.	Private Institu- tions	Government stitutions.
Number of Colleges		7	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	2
No. of stud- ents atten- ding them	No. on rolls	753	339	190	...	36	15	82	..	167
	Average atten- dance	723	815	159	...	29	12	62	..	143
Expenditure	From Govt. Im- perial Funds	Rs. 1,27,673	Rs. 19,374	Rs. 64,679	..	Rs. 33,824	Rs. 447	Rs. 36,888	..	Rs. 74,945
	From private or local sources	76,417	57,855	9,101	..	1,420	3,753	3,118	..	33,201
Total ..		2,04,090	77,229	73,680	..	35,244	4,200	40,006	..	1,08,146
Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Cost to Govern- ment	176	16	406	...	1,163	37	558	524
		Total cost	282	215	485	..	1,215	350	607	756

* The number of candidates is given only for 1866.

These Colleges were attended by 1,578 students, whose creed is seen below :—

		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Bengal	{ Government Institutions	727	14	8	*749
	{ Private	294	13	32	339
N. W. Pro- vinces.	{ Government Institutions	†169	†19	†2	190
	{ Private	+	+	+	+
Punjab	{ Government Institutions	29	4	3	36
	{ Private	10	3	2	15
Madras	{ Government Institutions	73	...	9	82
	{ Private	+	+	+	+
Bombay	{ Government Institutions	124	4	39	167
	{ Private	...	..	..	..
Total	{ Government Institutions	1,122	41	61	1,224
	{ Private	304	16	34	354
Grand Total		1,426	57	95	1,578

Of the whole number of Hindoos and Mahomedans attending Colleges, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were Mahomedans. At the head of all the Government Colleges in India is the Presidency College, Calcutta, conducted by a Principal and six Professors aided by five assistant professors. The large attendance (monthly average 301) at this college, the high fee rate (Rs. 10 per mensem, about to be increased to Rs. 12,) yielding an income of Rs. 32,000 per annum, and the great prominence which the Institution has in all the University lists, indicate the position which it has attained, and mark it out as a most encouraging proof of the stimulus which of late years has been given to education in the Metropolis. At the head of the Independent Colleges are the Doveton and Dr. Duff's Colleges, Calcutta. The Doveton College was established in 1855, when a legacy of Rs. 2,30,000 was left by Captain Doveton to the Parental

* Exclusive of four out-students in Patna College.

† Given approximately in the same proportion as for the College and School departments combined.

‡ Separate statistics for the College department not available.

Academy, with which the College is connected. This College, and the Free Church of Scotland Institution founded in 1830 by Dr. Duff, rank clearly first in the list of private aided colleges in Bengal, as is evidenced by their success in the University Examinations. The following returns of the University Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, in respect of Bengal students, in 1855-56, affords some means of judging the relative position of Government and Private Colleges:—

	First Arts Ex- amination	Passed	
		B. A. Examination	M. A. Examination
From Government Colleges ...	130	56	13
From Private Colleges (aided)...	32	15	1
Ditto ditto (unaided)...	3		
Schoolmasters ...	13	4	1

The Colleges of the North-Western Provinces do not as yet make much show in the University Returns, but considerable improvement is observable, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
First Arts Examination ...	4	5	9
B. L. Examination ...	1	2	3

In the Punjab the one Independent College, belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission, passed five or half of the students successful in the First Arts Examination, the other five having come from the two Government Colleges of Lahore and Delhi. The following statistics of the University show the position held by the Madras Presidency College relative to other Institutions:—

	Presidency College.	Other Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.
Passed in First Arts Examination in 1865-66 ...	29	24	23
Passed in B. A. ...	6	none.	none.

Up to 1865-66 the only Independent College in Bombay, Dr. Wilson's, passed two B. A. students, but was not aided nor open to inspection. The other University graduates belonged to the Government Colleges.

Schools.

In 1865-66 the following were the Government and Independent schools open to inspection. The number of schools which receive no aid and are not open to inspection is small or they are of a very low order:—

Government Schools, and Private Schools open to Government Inspection.—Statistics for the year 1865-66.

No. of Institutions.	Bihar		N. W. Provinces		Punjab		Madras		Bombay		Orissa		Central Prov.		Mysore.	
	Government Institutions	Private Institutions.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.
Higher Class	50	Aided. 63	5	4	21	14	17	14	9	2	10	4	1	1	6	4
Middle "	117	849	265	73	71	52	6	169	165	20	34	12	106	11	9	9
Lower "	81	1,132	3,097	5,161	1,708	3	17	625	1,121	69	61	36	546	680	32	7
Female "	3	182	497	77	333	686	...	139	33	incld in above	11	11	82	...	...	15
Total	231	2,236	3,644	5,312	2,195	769	64	1,147	1,324	91	105	63	744	692	47	33
No of pupils attending them.																
Higher Class	9,339	10,507	1,431	1,914	8,110	5,907	3,132	3,198	1,741	665	1,935	1,195	270	223	831	599
Middle "	4,124	27,624	1,545	10,232	6,909	1,313	3,786	9,762	24,794	2,328	2,084	1,042	10,633	640	382	893
Lower "	2,757	36,307	9,335	69,720	40,373	1,094	408	14,636	67,124	4,174	2,904	1,240	18,984	13,774	1,126	1,472
Female	133	6,070	9,269	1,494	6,531	12,717	...	3,315	incld in above	incld in above	270	...	2,361	...	...	345
Total	20,403	58,906	1,24,608	72,660	82,346	19,617	7,416	30,849	92,659	7,197	6,388	3,697	31,648	14,937	2,319	3,234
Expenditure																
Higher Class	Rs. 2,00,325	56,055	1,08,983	18,333	1,21,785	54,364	1,03,056	33,996	76,321	1,923	32,576	24,778	10,945	16,500	21,978	13,435
Imperial Funds	1,95,108	1,30,850	8,592	35,541	25,594	79,304	15,983	87,303	49,922	31,604	5,125	15,910	1,290	3,743	...	16,680
Middle Class	45,405	1,51,169	64,633	77,320	19,924	14,037	37,969	50,901	1,03,346	30,113	26,753	8,599	50,080	9,541	9,609	5,070
Imperial Funds	19,863	2,49,606	25,130	1,01,653	12,680	16,912	9,355	1,31,751	1,36,274	95,101	10,151	6,566	39,433	10,438	...	3,567
Lower Class	12,519	57,505	62,203	13,815	22,874	319	2,915	17,139	1,74,636	7,459	N.I.	2,400	659	426	7,681	3,966
Imperial Funds	2,720	62,561	1,73,153	2,49,352	1,51,277	263	...	14,733	2,09,631	95,431	5,082	1,963	1,09,692	18,665	...	4,346
Other sources	7,410	30,523	20,699	14,460	10,487	25,100	...	5,617	incld in above	incld in above	...	2,736	83	...	...	3,070
Imperial Funds	35	50,570	7,377	13,686	13,694	16,495	...	32,824	above	above	...	8,692	11,942	...	...	4,929
Total	2,65,692	2,35,350	2,52,517	1,75,073	93,869	1,44,969	1,07,006	3,54,303	38,495	59,629	37,741	61,797	11,619	39,068	25,461	29,462
Imperial Funds	2,17,726	4,93,599	1,72,552	1,02,653	2,06,945	1,12,974	25,383	2,66,590	3,59,847	2,23,296	20,653	36,131	1,61,727	32,856	...	40,401
Other sources	4,83,418	7,98,939	4,70,069	5,26,581	3,82,013	2,06,748	1,70,217	3,73,586	7,44,150	2,67,781	80,257	73,972	2,23,523	44,475	39,068	15,033
Grand Total																

Not given.

"Higher Class," Schools are those which educate up to the University Entrance standard. The "Middle Class" is "composed of schools which do not educate up to the University standard, but which are above the schools designed for the education of the masses," and the "Lower Class" is "composed of schools located in villages, towns, &c., and designed primarily for the education of the masses." In Bengal the "Lower Class" has been made to include only the "strictly elementary" schools in which instruction is "conveyed exclusively in the Vernacular," and is "mainly confined to reading, writing, and simple arithmetic," all other schools, whether Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular, (not being Institutions educating up to the University Standard) being entered under the Middle Class." This appears to have been carried out in all Provinces except the North-Western, Oudh and the Central Provinces, where the Tehsil or Town schools have been wholly or partly entered in the Lower Class. As these schools all provide a more than elementary Vernacular Education, they appear under "Middle Class schools." While in Bengal the average cost of each pupil in Government Higher Class schools was only Rs. 43 (of which Rs. 23 were paid by Government,) in the North-Western Provinces the average cost is Rs. 83 (of which Rs. 76 were paid by Government.) The cost per pupil in Private schools is in like proportion higher in the North-Western Provinces than in Bengal. The cause of this is not, as might be supposed, that the Bengal schools are better filled, making the average cost of each pupil less; for in point of fact the schools in the North-Western Provinces have a larger attendance. The inference is that the expenditure in the Institutions of the North-Western Provinces is on a much higher scale than in Bengal. The cost of Zillah school education in the Punjab is very moderate, being only half the amount per pupil shown in the Bengal returns. But the much higher class of education (as shown by the University returns) given in the Bengal Institutions, and the preponderance of lower class pupils in the Punjab schools fully account for the difference. In Bombay the cost per pupil is as high as in the North-Western Provinces (Rs. 83 per pupil in Government schools). But there is much in the local circumstances of Bombay which explains the high cost of education. The expense of living is exceptionally high, and the salaries of the Masters are of necessity somewhat in excess of those given in other Presidencies.

• The comparatively recent organization of some of the High

schools has also something to do with the high cost per pupil. The average fee realized from pupils on the Government Institutions is nearly as large as in Bengal. It will be seen from the following figures, relating to the pupils attending schools in the principal Provinces of India, that the percentage of Mahomedans is 18 per cent. :—

Pupils attending Higher Class Schools.

	Bengal.	N. W. Provs.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total
Hindoos	16 828	2,360	9,377	5,063	1,337	34 965
Mahomedans	... 1,561	375	3,362	473	28	5,799

Pupils attending Middle Class Schools.

Hindoos	... 40,896	13,783	5,784	21,085	21,207	93,755
Mahomedans	... 4,241	3,380	2,238	682	1,634	12,175

Pupils attending Lower Class Schools.

Hindoos	.. 32,374	1,21,713	29,125	14,049	63,653	2,60,914
Mahomedans	... 5,040	32,903	24,816	87	4,947	67,793

Total	...	{	Hindoos	...	3,89,634
		{	Mahomedans	...	85,757

Grand Total ... 4,75,401

The proportion of Mahomedans is greatest in Lower Class Schools, where it reaches 20 per cent. which is probably not far from the actual proportion borne by the Mahomedans to the Hindoo population of the country generally.

Since the year 1859 the average number of scholars in attendance in the elementary day Schools of Great Britain under the inspection of the Education Committee of the Privy Council has increased from 801,401 to 1,039,183; the number present at inspection from 880,131 to 1,264,829; the number of certificated teachers in the schools from 6,222 to 11,871; the number of schools under inspection from 6,586 to 8,753. In England the average number of scholars in attendance under annual inspection has increased 29 per cent. in the seven years, being more than three times the increase of population.

Colleges and Schools for Special Education.

Bengal.		N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Oudh.		Central Provinces.		Mysore.	
Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.
Normal ...	24	3	5	3	7	3	4	6	3	2	6	1			
Others ..	13	1	2	..	..	..	7	5	3	..	..	..
Total ..	37	4	10	3	7	3	14	11	3	2	6	..			
<i>Number of Pupils attending them.</i>															
Normal ..	1,250	71	455	62	284	80	1,011	258	392	153	97				
Others ..	920	246	234	..	..	..	473	280	180	..	52				
Total ..	2,200	317	709	62	294	80	1,484	538	572	153	59				
<i>Expenditure.</i>															
Normal ..	87,986	3,750	38,077	3,700	15,257	2,100	49,331	28,776	4,460	3,162	5,626				
From Imperial funds ..	4,035	11,536	7,626	5,196	16,140	2,155	1,02,969	64,220	10,576	13,760	4,493				
From Imperial funds ..	33,943	5,417	86,203	..	..	..	6,488	13,250	15,413	..	..		
From Imperial funds ..	2,85,006	4,750	1,24,250	3,700	15,257	2,100	1,52,300	92,986	10,505	4,460	..				
From Imperial funds ..	37,975	16,953	7,626	5,196	16,140	2,155	11,147	29,205	15,413	13,760	7,720				
From Imperial funds ..	3,32,984	21,703	1,31,006	8,896	31,427	4,253	1,63,447	1,22,201	25,918	18,220	10,382				
Total ..	3,32,984	21,703	1,31,006	8,896	31,427	4,253	1,63,447	1,22,201	25,918	18,220	10,382				
<i>Grand Total</i>															

Of the 24 Government Normal Institutions in *Bengal*, four are English and 20 Vernacular. The four English Departments have proved a failure. Students with the proper qualifications cannot be induced to enter them, because they are not affiliated to the University. The 20 Vernacular Training Institutions were more successful. Of the three Private Normal Institutions, one (in Calcutta) is for Mistresses. Of the 14 other Institutions for Special Education, two are schools for training in useful Arts,—one a Government Institution, and the other a Private Institution, both situated in Calcutta. Two are the Mahomedan Madrissas at Calcutta and Hooghly; six are Law Classes attached to the Colleges in Calcutta and the Mofussil; one is the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College; and three are the English, Bengalee and Hindoostanee Classes of the Calcutta Medical College.

Of the eight Government Normal Schools in the *North-Western Provinces*, six are for male Teachers and two for female Teachers. The three Private Normal Institutions appear to be intended for the training of other than Native Teachers. Of the two other Special Institutions, one is the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, and the other the Agra Medical School designed for giving an education to Native Doctors.

The seven Government Normal Schools in the *Punjab* are designed for training Vernacular Teachers for the Town Schools and Village Schools. In 1865-66 they turned out 44 Town School Teachers and 133 Village School Teachers. Out of 2,012 Teachers employed in Government Vernacular Schools in the Punjab, 1,417 have already undergone a Normal School training. There are 166 now under instruction, leaving 429 who have yet to be sent to a Training Institution. The three Private Normal Schools are all for training female Vernacular Teachers. One of them is in connection with the S. P. G. Mission at Delhi, and two are under Native Committees at Lahore and Umritsur. The number of women under instruction during the year was 80, of whom 40 were Hindoos and 40 Mahomedans. The Lahore Medical College is an Institution started, some seven years ago, with the object of training Native Doctors and also Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The School Department (for Native Doctors) has turned out some 51 men qualified as Native Doctors, and six men have been qualified as Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the College Department.

The seven Government Normal Institutions in *Madras* con-

sist of five Schools and two Normal Classes. They are not merely Vernacular Training Schools, but qualify Teachers also for Anglo-Vernacular Schools; six of these Institutions sent up successful candidates for the University Entrance Examination, the aggregate number being 21, of whom 12 came from the Madras Normal School. The seven other Special Institutions in Madras consist of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges, Law Department of the Presidency College, School of Industrial Arts, and School of Ordnance Artificers.

The six Normal Schools in *Bombay* are all Government Institutions. They are intended primarily for supplying qualified Teachers for Vernacular Schools. The two principal Institutions are at Poona and Ahmedabad. The eight other Special Institutions in Bombay consist of the following:—Grant Medical College, Law School, Poona Engineering College, Engineering School, Hyderabad and Guzerat Provincial College, Ahmedabad—all Government Institutions. The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Furdoojee Sorabjee Parak's School of Arts and Industry, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts, are Private Institutions. The Guzerat Provincial College is an Institution connected with the Ahmedabad High School, the special subjects of education being law, logic, moral philosophy, history, mathematics, and Sanskrit.

The two Special Institutions in *Oudh* are Government Normal Schools located at Lucknow and Fyzabad, and intended to train Teachers for the Tehsilee and Village Schools. Students, aspiring to the office of Village Teachers, are being collected and trained at the two Schools for one year. At the close of the year the two Institutions contained 392 pupils, of whom 378 were under training as Teachers for Village Schools, and the rest (14) for Tehsil and other Schools.

The six Special Institutions in the *Central Provinces* are all Government Training Institutions. The Nagpore Female Normal School was commenced in September 1865, and is reported to have made steady progress. Twenty female pupils are studying in it.

Of the two Special Institutions in *Mysore*, one is a Government Normal School intended to train Teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Schools. There are 27 students under training. The other Institution is an Engineering School, which had 32 pupils at the close of the year.

There are two Special Institutions in *British Burmah*, both under private management. One of them is the Vernacular

“Karen Theological Seminary” at Rangoon, designed to fit young men for the Christian ministry; and the other the “Normal and Industrial School” at Bassein, which contains two Departments, the one an Anglo-Vernacular School and the other a Vernacular Training School,—the industrial element pervading both. Besides the above, a large number of the Aided Middle Class Schools in British Burmah partake, more or less; of the character of Normal Institutions.

Scholarships are assigned every year to the most successful pupils and students in all the provinces except Mysore.

School Books.

Each province has some agency, direct or indirect, for selling and distributing books. In *Bengal*, the School Book Society is employed, with this result in the past two years :—

<i>Books Sold.</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	
	1864.	1865.
English	70,641	68,525
Sanscrit .. .	1,409	2,068
Bengalee . . .	76,582	83,588
Hindee . . .	5,616	3,890
Ooriya	5,922	12,824
Santhali	10	3
Cossyah	1,322	511
Arabic	21	29
Persian	136	71
Oordo	3,930	2,683
Anglo-Asiatic . .	3,829	9,851
Total	169,418	184,043

In 1863 the number was 139,370.

In the *North Western Provinces*, in 1863-64, the sales of educational books from the Central Depot amounted to Rs. 50,415. In the next year they amounted to Rs. 28,181, and in 1865-66 to Rs. 27,782. The number of copies of works sold in 1864-65 was, Rs. 185,470, and in 1865-66 it was 187,230. The books are printed and published on the recommendation of the Educational authorities.

The following Statement shows the issue of books in the Punjab for the last three years :—

	Number of Copies.			Value.		
	Sold.	Distributed gratuitously to Village Schools.	Prizes.	Sold.	Distributed gratuitously to Village Schools.	Prizes.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-66	55,499	2,730	7,032	16,690	2,634	3,520
1864-65	101,168	3,677	5,114	24,956	1,570	3,115
1865-66	98,851	1,238	8,892	26,225	795	3,775

In Madras the number and value of educational books sold during the last three years were :—

	Number.	Value.
1863-64	76,438	Rs. 33,661
1864-65	76,521	29,372
1865-66	76,533	31,206

The Bombay Book Department was more than self-supporting. The number and value of books sold or issued for sale from the Central Depot for the last two years were :—

	Number.	Rs.
1864-65	265,643	89,479
1865-66	351,857	1,15,714

In Oudh the following figures show the number and value of the books issued in the last two years :—

		Supplied Gratis.		Sold.	
		For School use.	Prizes.		
1864-65	Number	...	...	...	...
	Value	...	...	...	...
1865-66	Number	...	...	...	...
	Value	...	...	...	...

In the Central Provinces the number and value of educational books sold were :—

	Number.	Rs.
1863-64	57,408	11,899
1864-65	54,999	13,861
1865-66	66,435	16,578

Grant-in-Aid Rules.

The rules for Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, and British Burmah, provide for the grant of fixed al-

allowances to aided Institutions, under conditions which are substantially the same, and subject to the same general limitation of the amount of aid to an equivalent of the local income or half the total expenditure. But the Bengal Code provides further that, as a general rule, schools educating up to the University Entrance standard shall get only a half equivalent of the local income; and that schools of an inferior grade, but costing more than Rs. 30 per mensem, shall get a two-thirds equivalent,—the only schools to which the full equivalent will ordinarily be given being those costing less than Rupees 30 per mensem. The adoption of this scale in Bengal is regarded as justified, in respect of the Schools to which it applies, by the greater advance which education has made in Bengal than in other Provinces, and by the greater willingness of the people of Bengal to pay for education than is found as yet to exist generally in other parts of the country. In the Central Provinces special rules, besides the above, are added for Normal Institutions on the principle of paying, not a fixed allowance to the Institution, but a stipend of Rupees four per mensem to each Student signing a declaration of *bonâ fide* intention to follow the profession of a Schoolmaster, and agreeing to refund the amount so received if he does not do so; lump payments of Rupees 100, Rupees 50, or Rupees 25 being also promised to every Student qualified respectively as an Anglo-Vernacular Zillah School Teacher, a Town School Teacher, or a Village School Teacher. Special Rules are also given for regulating grants-in-aid to indigenous Village Schools, on the principle of payment by results, the Teacher receiving one, two, three, or four annas per mensem for pupils passing the prescribed examinations, (and double those rates for female pupils), subject, of course, to conditions in respect of the age of pupils, period for which the allowances may be drawn, &c.

The main feature of the Madras Rules is the "Teacher Certificate system." But it is also open to School managers to obtain "Pupil Grants" according to the standard of examination passed. Besides these there are Miscellaneous Grants such as payment of Normal and certain other scholarships; provision of books of reference, maps, &c. and in some cases of School books; establishment and maintenance of School Libraries and Public Libraries; erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of School buildings; provision of School furniture. All are subject to the general principle that the amounts shall not exceed the sum contributed by the Managers. The

Madras Education Act practically provides another system of grants-in-aid for the elementary "Rate Schools" established thereunder, for the Government gives an equivalent to all sums made available for the establishment of Schools under that Act.

The principle of the Bombay Rules is that of "payment by results," i. e., payment at specified rates for pupils passing according to the general standards. The annual grants obtainable for each pupil passing under all the heads of the general standards are as follows:—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
European and Eurasian						
Schools Rs.	10	15	25	50	90	150
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	6	9	12	21	30	100
Vernacular Schools ...	1	2	3	4	...	...

The Special Rules for European and Eurasian Schools projected by Bishop Cotton, contained in Lord Canning's Minute of October 1860, provide generally for the following grants:—(1).—That to the sum collected from private subscriptions as a Building and Foundation Fund, an equal sum be added by the Government. (2).—That from the opening of each School it should receive a grant-in-aid to the fullest extent allowed by the (ordinary) Rules. (3).—That if the School be built where ground is at the disposal of Government, the ground be given. (4).—That the Head Master of the School, if a Clergyman, be placed on the footing of a Government Chaplain in regard to pension. These Rules have given encouragement to a class of Institutions which certainly merited it. There is scarcely a Presidency or province in which one or more such Institutions have not risen up under the Rules in question. But the greatest development has been in the Punjab, where the number of such Schools, chiefly at the Hill Stations, is very considerable.

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION



IN THE YEAR 1865-66.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1866-67

VOLUME XI.

SERAMPORE:

PRINTED BY MARSHALL D'CROUZ

1867.

PREFACE.

THIS volume is the first attempt to present a uniform statistical picture of the Administration of India. It is, of necessity, only an attempt. The materials, consisting of the Annual Administration Report of each of the great Presidencies and Provinces, and of Reports of departments, are so confused, and in some cases contradictory, as to defy generalisation. Nevertheless uniform results have been arrived at, with considerable accuracy, in the case of almost every branch of the administration except that which includes the Civil and Criminal Courts, Police and Jails. The Chapter on the Area and Population of India, and that on the Feudatory States, will be found to contain much information that is either new or has not hitherto been presented in a compact form. For some of the generalised tables in the Chapter on Education the Editor is indebted to the Educational "Note" of Mr. A. M. Monteath, C. S., now Director General of the Post Office. Where information on other subjects, such as Trade, is wanting, use has been made of the Statistical Abstract relating to British India, presented to Parliament, although, in the few instances in which comparison is possible, the results in that Abstract do not accurately correspond with those now being worked out by the Financial Department of the Government of India.

India, however, will soon be independent of the necessarily imperfect Returns compiled in London. A Census of Bombay Island, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, has been taken since 1864. The detailed results of the two last appeared too late to be used in this volume. On 8th September 1865, on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council, the Secretary of State sanctioned the undertaking of a Census of all India in 1871, when the

Decennial Census of the rest of the British Empire is to be taken. The Local Governments in India, and the Statistical Committee in Calcutta, have been asked to make the necessary preparations by January 1870. Henceforth the Administration Reports will be compiled on the uniform system elaborated by the Statistical Committee and sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The new system of uniform Trade statistics, drawn up by that Committee, is now at work, but it came into force only at the close of the year to which this Volume refers. More attention has been paid to systematic meteorological observations, since the Cyclone of 1864 and the creation of the three Sanitary Commissions. In the course of January 1868 a Committee, representing all India, will sit in Calcutta to discuss a uniform standard of weights and measures. The Survey, Trigonometrical, Topographical and Revenue, has accurately mapped more than three-fourths of the whole Peninsula. The Surveyor General has already issued a Sketch Map on the scale of 32 miles to the inch, and it is being improved by the various Local Governments and district officials. The Geological Survey is making progress. The events of the Famine in Eastern India have given an importance to the collection of agricultural and vital statistics, which the Government of India has fully recognised. Altogether the progress of statistical enquiry in India, in which is involved that of improved administration, promises to be rapid during the next few years.

SERANPORE,

26th October, 1867.

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CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS, FORESTS AND RAILWAYS.

Expenditure.

THE Grant made by the Government of India for Public Works during 1865-66 was £6,037,402. Of this only £5,063,352 was spent being £974,050 or 16·1 per cent. less, or £855,990 deducting the loss by railway exchange. Of this short outlay £406,615 is due to the special works at Bombay, the cost of which is to be covered eventually by the sale of lands there. Omitting these, the short outlay is reduced to £449,375 or 8·88 per cent. of the grant, and is ascribed to the collection of materials for military buildings not begun, to the unavoidable delay in the issue of standard plans, and in the determination of the final arrangements for new cantonments. The total expenditure incurred by the agency of the Public Works Department was :—

	On Public Works Proper.	On guaranteed Irrigation Works and Railways not guaranteed.	On guaranteed Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
From Imperial Funds ...	4,674,625	4,982	220,590	4,900,197
„ Foreign Funds in Mysore ...	172,618	.....	.....	172,618
„ Local Funds ...	521,083	.....	.....	521,083
„ Contributions ...	77,229	.....	.....	77,229
Total ...	5,445,555	4,982	220,590	5,671,127

The revenue from Public Works aggregated £917,678 of which £455,061 was on account of sales of land, and of buildings at Bombay, constituting the Special Fund for special works at that capital. The objects to which the expenditure from imperial funds was devoted, compared with the previous year, were :—

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Outlay of 1865-66.	Outlay of 1864-65.	Percentage which the outlay on each head of service bears to Total Outlay on Public Works proper.	
			1865-66.	1864-65.
ORIGINAL WORKS.				
	£	£		
Military	834,670	648,658	17·86	14·35
Civil Buildings	609,773	595,158	13·05	13·18
Agricultural	176,181	215,490	3·77	4·77
Communications	830,756	949,940	17·77	21·02
Miscellaneous P. Improvement	170,427	192,767	3·64	4·26
	2,621,807	2,602,013	56·09	57·58
REPAIRS.				
Military	246,766	216,304	5·28	4·8
Civil Buildings	130,578	129,065	2·79	2·86
Agricultural	241,279	260,014	5·16	5·75
Communications	433,038	500,197	9·26	11·08
Miscellaneous P. Improvement	11,297	8,856	·24	·18
	1,062,958	1,114,436	22·73	24·67
Total Original Works and Re- pairs	3,684,765	3,716,449	78·82	82·25
Establishment	891,293	768,168	19·06	17·
Tools and Plants	74,641	128,621	1·6	2·84
Profit and Loss	15,248	49,027	·32	1·09
	4,665,947	4,662,265	99·8	103·18
Add Increase to value of Mate- rials on Stock	8,678	.....	·2	3·18
Deduct decrease in ditto ditto	.....	143,964	.....	.....
Total Outlay on P. W. Proper	4,674,625	4,518,301	100	100
State Outlay on Guaranteed Ir- rigation Works	3,343	4,524		
Ditto on Railways not Guar- anteed	1,639	3,822		
Ditto on Guaranteed Railways	220,590	366,843		
	4,900,197	4,893,490		
Grant from one per cent. In- come tax fund	110,000	250,000		

The amount expended on *new* communications has been :—

1861-62	...	£910,895
1862-63	...	907,851
1863-64	...	1,155,984
1864-65	...	928,015
1865-66	...	724,675

The following shows the proportion of outlay on Public Works in each province in 1864-65 and 1865-66 :—

Local Governments and Administrations.	Military.		Other heads of Service.		Total.		Percentage which the amount for each province bears to the total.
	Outlay of Outlay of 1865-66, 1864-65.		Outlay of Outlay of 1865-66, 1864-65.		Outlay of Outlay of 1865-66, 1864-65.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Madras ... { Including Special Fund	74,379	86,552	581,070	626,699	656,049	713,251	13.40
Bombay ... { Excluding ditto ...	366,994	280,038	976,690	945,864	1,343,684	1,225,902	27.42
Bengal ...	213,201	150,967	837,098	846,121	1,050,299	997,088	22.79
N. W. Provinces ...	141,118	83,551	600,207	685,964	741,325	769,515	15.13
Punjab ...	111,895	104,397	485,718	539,043	597,613	636,440	12.19
Central Provinces ...	143,983	131,992	446,781	552,765	590,764	684,757	13.99
British Burmah ...	41,738	27,642	262,583	239,862	304,321	267,504	5.47
Oudh ...	51,012	54,883	155,826	202,496	267,438	257,379	5.26
Hyderabad ...	51,825	28,649	122,298	78,977	174,123	107,626	2.20
Straths Settlements ...	46,666	34,860	73,724	59,751	120,390	94,611	1.93
Rajputana ...	4,962	4,790	25,214	25,974	30,176	30,761	0.63
Central India ...	29,045	19,979	13,766	7,667	42,811	27,646	0.56
Coorg ...	17,219	7,611	64,013	64,751	81,232	72,362	1.48
	...	18	10,271	5,718	10,271	5,736	0.12
Total ... { Including Special Fund	1,081,436	864,962	3,818,761	4,028,528	4,900,197	4,893,490	100.00
Percentage which the items bear to the total outlay	927,643	735,891	3,679,169	3,928,785	4,606,812	4,664,676	
	22.07	17.67	77.93	82.33			
	20.13	15.78	79.87	84.22			

Irrigation Works.

The Grants and outlay for Irrigation Works were :—

	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant originally assigned.	Outlay.	Grant originally assigned.	Outlay.	Grant originally assigned.	Outlay.
Madras ...	25,982	29,770	100,000	92,169	125,982	121,939
Bombay ...	76,380	66,566	44,067	40,757	120,447	107,323
Bengal ...	25,000	17,354	...	...	25,000	17,354
N. W. Prov. ...	66,354	25,493	44,400	39,993	110,754	65,486
Punjab ...	36,517	16,177	31,665	28,134	68,172	44,311
Total ...	230,233	155,360	220,122	201,053	450,355	356,413

In a despatch dated 30th November 1865 Sir C. Wood, Secretary of State, referred to "an able and elaborate note" by Colonel Strachey, Secretary in the Public Works Department, enumerating several Works of Irrigation, which he considered might be usefully constructed and submitting a scheme for the appropriation of very large sums for that object. It is therein stated, in very general terms, that an amount of from 40 to 50 millions sterling might be advantageously expended on Works of Irrigation. A rough distribution of such works in different parts of India is sketched out, and certain rules for the appropriation of the sums to be raised are suggested. But, Sir C. Wood added—there is, however, not even an approximate estimate of any of the works proposed, founded upon any survey or knowledge of the localities in which they are to be constructed, and there is no apparent reason for supposing that the sums assigned for the projected works would cover the cost of executing them. He referred to his opinion, expressed in his Public Works Despatch of 8th August 1864, that Irrigation Works are of the utmost importance in India, that they should be undertaken by the State rather than by private Companies, and that, if the surplus income and available balances should be insufficient to supply the necessary means for constructing such works within reasonable time, additional funds should be raised to meet any deficiency by means of loan. He declined to raise a loan at once or to pledge himself to do so hereafter. In reply,

on 15th March 1866, the Government of India made this explanation—We have estimates for completing the Baree Doab Canal and the Ganges Canal. For the Sutlej Canal a complete project was prepared by Major Crofton in 1862. For improving the Jumna Canal, we have a rough estimate partly based on surveys, and the same for the Chenab canal. For some of the Rohilkund canals, and for several small works in Bombay and the Central Provinces, estimates have been prepared in detail. Most of these estimates are more or less incomplete, and require more or less revision. But this is only in pursuance of the careful elaboration with which we require them to be drawn up. And on the whole so much progress has been made, that it seems to us that it was quite time to arrange definitely upon some system of raising funds to carry out the works. And this was all Colonel Strachey's scheme professed to do. Colonel Strachey's memorandum was meant to show her Majesty's Government at home what, in all probability, according to the best means of judging, would be the effect within the next few years of the Government fairly embarking in a really earnest and practical effort for the rapid extension of Irrigation Works by the agency of its own establishments, without calling in the aid of private Companies. The Government of India declared itself ready to submit definite designs and estimates for sanction as they are matured. On 23rd August 1866 Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State, replied—There is a marked distinction between borrowing for the prosecution of reproductive works, and for the ordinary purposes of Government; and, keeping this in view, I shall not object to a loan being raised for carrying on such works when the necessity shall have become apparent. This called forth the statement from the Government of India on 7th December 1866.—We now hope, during the next two or three years, to have designs and estimates for Irrigation Works prepared, and arrangements matured to carry on a large expenditure. So that, as the outlay on barracks diminishes, we shall be able to transfer the establishments and the annual provision of funds to the execution of Works of Irrigation for which the arrangements will, by that time, have been matured. But while the provision of improved barrack accommodation for the European Troops may be completed at an outlay of 10 millions within a period of five or six years, the extension of Works of Irrigation will demand a much larger expenditure, and be the work of at least a generation. An additional sum of £350,000 was added to the Public Works grant for 1867-68, making in all £700,000 to be devoted to Works of Irrigation.

The Ganges Canal now consists of 653 miles of main Canal, and 2,968 miles of rajbaha, or distributing channel. The length of the latter has been extended during the year by 229 miles. The Canal is divided into seven executive charges. The gross income for 1865-66 was Rs. 13,50,000; that of the preceding year was Rs. 9,90,866—on which, therefore, there is an increase of 36 per cent. On the income of the year 1863-64, the largest up to that time obtained, the increase is 75 per cent. The increase over the income of 1864-65 is due chiefly to the enhancement of the water-rates, but also in part to the further development of the system of distributing channels and of irrigation, and to complete immunity from accident and consequent stoppage. Major General Sir Arthur Cotton having taken exception to Major Crofton's scheme for remodelling the Canal, and urged that a new head below the junction of the Solani with the Ganges should be adopted in preference, a Committee of civil and military engineers, selected in such a manner as to ensure impartiality, was appointed to consider the project. They came to the conclusion that, with some modifications in detail, Major Crofton's plan should be carried into effect, and that, in addition, a new canal should be constructed from the Jumna below Delhi. Sir Arthur Cotton's plan, they stated, would be much more expensive than the scheme for remodelling the existing canal; but an additional amount of water for irrigation might be thereby obtained, at a cost which would not be so high as to render it impossible to carry out the work with advantage at some future day. The Government of India approved both of the scheme for remodelling the canal and of the construction of the new canal from the Jumna, for which the surveys were to be at once undertaken. There is strong ground for hoping that the remodelling works can be carried on without any interruption of the irrigation, which is spreading gradually and obtaining the appreciation and confidence of the people; and the extension of the distributing channels is, therefore, to be proceeded with as rapidly as the wants of the irrigation may seem to require. It is not certain whether a permanent dam on the Ganges at the headworks above Hurdwar is absolutely necessary; but instructions have been given for at least completing the plans of the work without delay. The state of the Ganges Canal is reported to be greatly improved, although the supply of water available at the head is short of what was originally expected: still, the canal is able to carry the whole of it without serious injury, and, indeed,

so well, that doubts have been felt of the necessity for remodelling it. The net receipts, *excluding enhancement of land revenue*, have reached $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital outlay; and, with the extension of the irrigation, and greater economy in the use of the water, there seems to be no reason to doubt the ultimate financial success of this great work. If the estimate formed by the Committee respecting the enhanced land revenue be correct, the canal is already paying five per cent. on the capital laid out.

The Eastern Jumna Canal constitutes a single executive charge, and is 130 miles long, with 596 miles of rajbuhā. The gross income for the year is Rs. 4,44,004; that of the preceding year was Rs. 3,39,458, on which, therefore, there is an increase of 30 per cent., due to enhancement of water-rates from the 1st May, 1865 as on the Ganges Canal. The increase over 1863-64 is nearly 68 per cent. The Doon Canals comprise five small canals in the Dehra Doon, aggregating 56 miles in length, and 10 miles of rajbuhā. The gross income for the year is Rs. 28,962; that for the preceding year was Rs. 27,357: the increase is therefore about 6 per cent. The Rohilkund Canals consist of the Bygool, 180 miles long; the Kitcha and Dhora water-courses, 32 miles; the Paha Canal, 13 miles long; and the unfinished Kylas Canal. The gross income for the year is Rs. 26,586. The income of the preceding year was Rs. 42,173, from which, therefore, there is a falling off of 37 per cent., which is due to the destruction of the Bhanpore masonry dam. In addition to the above, there are two other canals, the Nuggeena and the Nehtore, which are under the immediate control of the Collector of Bijnour. The gross revenue from them was Rs. 4,544; last year it was Rs. 5,564—showing a falling off of about 23 per cent., due partly to serious damage to the head works of the Nehtore Canal. The Agra Irrigation Works consist of the Futtehpore Seekree Reservoir, and of the channels led therefrom. No revenue was derived from them this year. The Humeerpore and Jhansie Irrigation Works consist of lakes and reservoirs partly natural, partly artificial, and are under the direct control of the Civil Authorities. They were visited and reported on by the Superintending Engineer during the cold season.

On the Baree Doab Canal in the Punjab no new works, except rajbuhās, were in progress. Arrangements for the supply of materials for the remodelling of the upper portion of the canal were commenced in the 1st and 2nd divisions. As to the Western Jumna Canals the year was occupied chiefly in collect-

ing information and preparing plans on which to base the projects for remodelling the canal channels, and draining the districts affected by the irrigation.

In Sindh the excavation of the Sukkur and Shadadpore canal was carried on the 12th mile. Beyond this work was stopped pending the preparation of fresh plans embodying some important modifications decided on by Lieutenant Colonel Fife. Water was admitted to the 74th mile of the Mitrow Canal, and the canal was opened out to the full width to the end of the 80th mile. It was also widened between the 9th and 25th, the 37th and 43rd, the 60th and 63rd, and between the 69th and 74th miles. The main Thurr Canal was extended to its full width to the end of the 12th mile. Owing to the water coming down the supply channel from Rohree at an earlier date than was expected, the excavation in the bed of the Narra was stopped before the end of May 1865. The usual canal clearances were carried out in the Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpoor collectorates.

In the Bombay Presidency a survey was undertaken to decide a long mooted point, viz. whether a canal from the Mulpurba river can be led to water the Dharwar districts. Surveys are in progress for a valuable Irrigational project from the Gutpurba river above the Falls of Gokak in the Belgaum Collectorate. The dam and head works were nearly completed at the Krishna Works. In the Khandeish Collectorate the Jamda Canal on the Girna river was finished for 10 miles.

In Madras the following sums were expended on the principal Irrigation Works.

Godavery.	{	Godavery anicut	...	...	Rs. 34,945
		Cocanada canal	..	...	13,493
		Godavery river banks...	...	...	32,638
		Cocanada river and bar	...	...	15,954
Kistna.	{	Masulipatam canal and minor branches	...	...	26,053
		Ellore do.	do.	...	6,282
		Pullairoo do.	do.	...	12,922
		Nizampatam do.	do.	...	16,474
		Kistna anicut do.	do.	...	11,969
Bellary.	{	Tungabuddra channels	...	...	13,632
		Karagal anicut	...	...	5,160
		Sirgoopah and Dassamur channels	...	...	6,033
Presidency.	{	Fortifications of Fort St. George...	...	...	8,400
Madras	{	Canal north and south of Madras	..	...	11,345
District.	{	Salt channels at Veyalur	...	...	9,316

Repairs were effected on 900 channels, 1,405 tanks, four calin-

Gulahs, eighty-six sluices, 465 dykes, eighty anicuts, nine locks, ninety-eight drainages and three irrigation dams.

The progress of the East India Irrigation Company in the year 1865-66 was less than had been anticipated, but a great deal of work was done, and in a very satisfactory manner. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who visited the works in February 1866, was well pleased with the result of his inspection. As the Company were unable, for want of funds, to avail themselves of the large amount of labour placed at their disposal by the distress arising from the famine, the Government of India granted a loan of 10,000% to the Company's Agent, as the readiest means of applying the money to the relief of the population.

In Buimah the Pyne Kyun Creek Canal, between the Pegu and Sittang rivers, was completed in June 1865, and with the exception of a few days in each month of the dry season, was navigable during the year.

The Forest Department.

The Forest Department was fairly organised on the new system approved of by the Secretary of State, under an Inspector General and a special Act (VII of 1865) which came into force on 1st May 1865. The expenditure and receipts have been, omitting Mysore—

	Receipts	Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64, Actual ...	30,44,430	...	...
1864-65, „ ...	35,04,390	18,62,939	16,41,451
1865-66, „ ...	35,78,488	21,45,378	14,33,110
1866-67, Regular Estimate (11 months)	35,27,782	23,12,580	12,15,202
1867-68, Budget Estimate ...	44,72,022	28,14,862	16,57,160

In the three years ending 1865-66, the gross receipts exhibit an increase of Rs. 5,34,058, but the charges having been much augmented by the new measures of conservancy, the net revenue shews a decrease of Rs. 2,08,341. The charges increased from Rs. 18,62,939 in 1864-65 to Rs. 28,14,862 in 1867-68. The receipts and charges in each province were in 1865-66 :—

GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.		
	Actuals, 1865-66	Regular Estimate, 1866-67 (11 months.)	Budget Estimate, 1867-68, as sanctioned	Actuals, 1865-66.	Regular Estimate, 1866-67 (as reduced for 11 months.)	Budget- Estimate, 1867-68, as sanctioned
	R _s	R _s	R _s	R _s	R _s	R _s
Government of India						
Madras	3,26,204	3,66,670	4,00,000	10,163	31,302	29,752
Bombay and Sindh ..	10,07,610	11,26,260	14,63,197	2,53,582	2,74,242	2,73,000
Bengal ..	38,584	2,098	1,40,978	7,75,054	7,74,446	9,17,570
N. W. Provinces ..	6,50,401	5,37,885	6,01,448	35,772	26,296	1,21,440
Punjab ..	2,08,050	2,56,400	2,60,570	2,92,514	3,48,606	4,08,385
Straits ..	3,034	3,629	3,052	2,72,078	2,49,618	2,48,650
Oudh ..	1,19,969	1,28,620	1,28,120	242	502	520
British Burmah ..	8,98,629	7,05,627	8,69,000	58,769	92,641	1,06,089
Central Provinces ..	2,02,644	3,03,331	4,17,907	3,12,066	3,05,943	3,48,862
Hyderabad ..	15,106	29,886	1,26,000	1,13,498	1,77,469	2,90,924
Coorg ..	1,08,257	67,376	61,750	8,991	13,886	50,557
Total	35,78,488	35,27,782	44,72,022	12,649	17,629	19,113
Total British Net Revenue	14,33,110	12,15,202	16,57,160	21,45,378	23,12,580	28,14,862
Mysore ..	3,42,959	3,39,495	3,91,460	97,747	1,26,467	1,39,954
Net Revenue ..	2,45,212	2,13,028	2,51,506			

Railways.

The following facts, taken from the Report of Juland Danvers, Esq., Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, refer to the calendar year 1866, and the financial statements generally to the official year 1866-67.

Position of the Railways in 1866.—During the year 1866 the length of line open for traffic increased from 3,331 to 3,638 miles; and the extent now sanctioned (including the Indian Branch Railway) is 5,641 instead of 4,924 miles. An addition of 7,750,000*l.* was made to the capital expenditure, which, on the 1st April 1867, had reached a total sum of nearly 68,000,000*l.* The materials sent out during the year amounted to 326,845 tons, of the value of 2,658,357*l.* On 1st January 1867, the total amount of goods which had been provided for the railways from England, was 3,195,862 tons, which cost about 20,200,000*l.* The proprietors of Indian Railway stock and debentures increased from 39,466, on 1st January 1866, to 43,824, on 1st January 1867. The capital held by them amounted respectively to 60,000,000*l.* and 64,500,000*l.* The number of locomotive engines increased from 725 in 1865 to 795 in 1866, the passenger carriages from 1,584 to 1,830, and the other vehicles from 16,173 to 17,446. The gross receipts, for the year ending 30th June 1866, were 4,537,235*l.*, as compared with 3,122,480*l.* of the previous year. The working expenses were 2,225,495*l.* and 1,566,437*l.*, and the net receipts 2,304,534*l.* and 1,341,550*l.*, respectively. In 1864-65 the number of passengers were about 12,500,000*l.* In 1865-66 they amounted to about 12,867,000. The sum paid by the passengers in 1866, exclusive of telegraphic messages, was 1,278,580*l.*; the amount received for the conveyance of merchandise, parcels, &c., was 3,091,723*l.*, and 10,120,920 train miles were run. Of the 306 miles added since 1st January 1866, 150½ belong to the Great Indian Peninsula, 47½ to the Great Southern, 30 to the Delhi, 34 to the Madras, 42 to the Indian Branch Railway, and 2 to the East Indian. The last-mentioned section is small in length, but it is important in character, as it includes the fine girder bridge which crosses the River Jumna at Delhi, and gives the East Indian and the Delhi Railways access to that city. The additions to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway include the last section of the line to Nagpore, the present terminus of that line in the great cotton districts of Central India. The first train traversed the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore on 2nd May 1867, and it was opened to the public on 1st August. The Great Indian Peninsula Rail-

way, which joins it at the latter place, will be nearly finished by October or November 1868, and through communication will then be established between Bombay and Calcutta. Satisfactory progress was made on the Delhi Railway works. A section of thirty-five miles was opened in April 1867 between Meerut and Ghazeeabad, at which place it forms a junction with the East Indian Railway. The following table shows the length of each line now open for traffic and the extent remaining to be finished :—

Railway.	Total Length sanctioned.	Total Length opened 1st May 1867.	Length remaining to be finished in			
			1867.	1868.	1869 and subsequently.	Total.
East Indian { Main line ...	1,276½	1,131½	...	...	145	145
Indian { Jubbulpore line ...	225	...	225	...	...	225
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,266½	852½	141	281	...	422
Madras { S.-W. line, including Bangalore branch ...	492	492	...	...	...	...
{ N.-W. line ...	333	153	..	60	120	180
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	312½	306	...	6½	...	6½
Scinde ...	109	109	...	...	...	...
Punjab ...	253	253	...	...	...	...
" Delhi ...	320	30	27	117	141	285
Eastern Bengal ...	159	114	...	...	45	45
Great Southern ...	166	126	39½	...	...	39½
Calcutta and South Eastern ...	29	29	...	...	...	...
Indian Branch ...	700	42	...	...	658	658
Total ...	5,641½	3,637½	432	464½	1,109	2,005½

New Guarantee Contract.—The Indian Branch, a new name, has been included in the above list, and 5,626 miles instead of 4,944, as last reported, have been sanctioned under the guarantee system. Not without a loan from the Government, the Company obtained just sufficient funds, viz., 225,000*l.*, to enable them to construct a line from Cawnpore to Lucknow in Oude, a distance of

42 miles, having previously executed a branch line to Moorshe-
dabad from the Nulhatee station of the East Indian Railway in
Bengal. One of the last acts of Lord Cranborne, before leav-
ing office, was to offer the guarantee to the Branch Railway
Company, upon similar but somewhat modified terms to those
contained in existing contracts to construct a system of Rail-
ways through Oudh and Rohilcund. In the new contract there
is no period fixed for the termination of the guarantee or of the
interest of the Company in the undertaking, but the Govern-
ment have the power of taking possession of the line after the
first 20 years of the agreement, or at the expiration of any ten
years thereafter. In the event of their exercising this power
within 100 years, they will have to pay to the Company a sum
equivalent to the average value of the stock during the three
preceding years. If they do not exercise the power until after
100 years, they only have to pay back the capital expended.
There is a preliminary provision in the new contract, which is
not in the old, empowering the Secretary of State, if after the
surveys have been made he should consider it undesirable to
proceed with the work, to terminate the contract by paying the ex-
penses of such surveys and returning to the Company any money
they may have paid into the Government Treasury. Instead
of 1s. 10d. being the rate at which, in the transactions be-
tween the Government and the Companies, the rupee is con-
verted into sterling, 2s. is to be the rate for the future. With
respect to fares, it is provided that a maximum rate shall
be fixed by the Government, and that the Company shall
be allowed to charge such rates as they shall think fit within
the limits prescribed. There is no such provision in former
contracts, but the principle has been acknowledged by the
Secretary of State as applicable to all the Companies. The
division of surplus profits is to be made yearly, instead of half-
yearly as provided in the old contracts, in consequence of the
inequality of the earnings during the two half years end-
ing the 30th June and 31st December respectively. Whenever
under the provision of the contract the Government has to pay
back capital to the Company, it may be done by transferring
to them an equivalent amount of 5 per cent. Government of
India Stock. In the existing contracts this payment may be
made by an annuity, equivalent to the gross amount payable,
the rate of interest which shall be used in calculating such an-
nuity being determined by the average rate of interest during
the preceding two years received in London upon public ob-
ligations of the Secretary of State in Council.

Railway Extension — Three great projects of railway extension were under discussion in 1866. The first is a line commencing at Baroda on the present Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and going through Neemuch on to Delhi. The second is called the Indus Valley line, and is projected to unite the existing Scinde and Punjab Railways, providing by this means a continuous line of railway communication, about 2,200 miles in length, from the port of Kurrachee to Calcutta, *via* Hyderabad, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, and Allahabad. The third is a line from Lahore to the North-West Frontier at Peshawur. It is roughly estimated that the cost of these three lines would be,—

	£
For the Lahore and Peshawur line, 250 miles, at 20,000 <i>l.</i> a mile... ..	5,000,000
For the Indus Valley line, 500 miles at 12,000 <i>l.</i> a mile	6,000,000
For the Rajpootana line, 570 miles, at ditto...	6,840,000

This expenditure of nearly 18,000,000*l.* would be spread over several years, and the yearly decreasing demand upon the Government for the guarantee on the open and productive lines would enable the revenue to bear the additional liability without any sensible inconvenience, but it is a not inconsiderable amount to add to the 80,000,000*l.* which will have to be raised to complete works now in progress. It was subsequently decided to prosecute only the Rajpootana line, and surveys for that are being made. Another project is that of making the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system more complete, by the construction of a chord line eastward of the Ghats, to connect the north-east and south-east branches of that railway. The Directors were not disposed to regard the proposition with favour, being of opinion that the suggested line possessed no commercial advantages. The Government, however recognizing the obvious political recommendations of the proposal, have ordered surveys and estimates to be made. The extension of the Madras Railway beyond its present western terminus at Beypore, to some place on the sea coast which should besides serve the purposes of a maritime terminus, has likewise been under consideration. The only eligible place to which it would be desirable to extend the line is Cochin, which is about 60 miles lower down the coast than Beypore. The project for carrying the East Indian Railway across the Hooghly into Calcutta, and forming a junction in that city between it, the Eastern Bengal, and the Mutlah Railways, is, in the opinion of

those best able to judge, imperatively required in the interests both of the Railway Company and of the public.

A new and improved system of audit, founded upon that originally adopted by the East Indian Railway Directors, was generally introduced during the year.

The Shipments from England to India for the purposes of the railways since their commencement have been

Year.	No. of Ships.	Ships lost.	Amount of Goods shipped.	Value of Goods shipped.
			Tons.	£
Up to end of 1860 ...	2,605	39	2,094,686	10,431,976
In 1861 ...	407	—	182,621	1,669,443
„ 1862 ...	280	1	138,013	1,487,582
„ 1863 ...	279	2	166,840	1,285,464
„ 1864 ...	233	—	102,318	1,018,164
„ 1865 ...	442	2	199,157	1,729,543
„ 1866 ...	581	7	312,227	2,527,757
Total ...	4,827	51	3,195,862	20,199,929

At the end of 1866 the ten Railway Companies possessed 19,280 vehicles of all kinds. Of these 795 were locomotives.

Shareholders.—The number of shareholders increased from 39,466 to 43,398 during 1866. The natives of India continued to form a small proportion of the number. In 1865 it was above one per cent. ; in 1866 it fell below that. A considerable number of persons who derive their income from or have accumulated fortunes from their connexion with, India, either as members of the Service, merchants, or otherwise, have invested in these securities. The Indian Tramway Company is the only unguaranteed railway in India and it is striving to obtain a guarantee to enable it to extend their existing line which goes from Arcunum on the Madras Railway to Conjeveram on to Pondicherry, the one remaining possession of the French in India, but they are ready to make any lines as branches to the main lines which circumstances may seem to require. The number in each Company at the end of 1866 is seen :—

Railway.	Registered in Eng- land.			In India.			Number of Debenture Hold- ers.	Total number of Proprietors.
	With Stock or Shares to the Amount of 1,000l. and upwards.	With Stock or Shares of less amount than 1,000l.	Total in England.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total in India.		
East Indian ...	4,996	6,194	11,190	158	124	282	3,956	15,428
Great Indian Peninsula	3,557	4,832	8,389	73	119	192	1,343	9,924
Madras ...	1,973	2,862	4,835	..	.....	.....	879	5,714
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,530	2,510	4,040	18	69	87	1,005	5,132
Scinde ...	536	730	1,266	16	3	19	156	1,441
Punjab ...	516	804	1,320	17	2	19	63	1,402
Delhi ...	541	665	1,206	40	6	46	...	1,252
Indus Flotilla ...	87	196	283	...	.....	.....	120	403
Eastern Bengal ...	385	672	1,057	21	17	38	428	1,523
Great Southern of In- dia ...	238	337	575	4	7	11	57	632
Calcutta and South- Eastern ...	111	242	353	28	51	79	115	547
Indian Branch ...	207	128	335	21	22	43	48	426
Total ...	14,677	20,172	34,849	396	420	816	8,170	43,824

Staff.—The average number of servants, European and East Indian on the Railways during the half year ending the 30th June, was 8,001. Out of 114 station masters on the East Indian Railway, 35 are Europeans, receiving from 150 to 350 rupees a month; five are East Indians, receiving from 150 to 300 rupees, and 74 are Natives, receiving from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. There are no returns from Bombay and Scinde but the statistics of the other lines are:—

Railway.		Eurs. & E. Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Miles open	Stations open.
East Indian	...	1,69	19,204	20,900	1,129	120
Madras	...	622	7,893	8,515	645	64
Scinde { Punjab	...	...	...	...	253	19
{ Delhi	...	229	781	1,010	Nil.	Nil.
Eastern Bengal	...	158	2,625	2,783	110	21
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	31	335	366	28	9

Capital.—The following shows the state of the Capital Account in each case up to 31st March 1867:—

Railway.	Amounts estimated to be required for the undertaking as now sanctioned with a certain time of double time.	Amount authorised by Government to be raised up to 31st March 1867.						Amount raised in England to 31st March 1867.				Amount raised in India to date of last Advances.	Total raised to 31st March, 1867.	Total amount advanced for expenditure to 31st March 1867 (partly estimated).
		Share Capital.		Debentures.		Total.	By Shares.	By Debentures.		Amount paid to 31st March 1867.				
		£	£	Conv-rt-ble into shares	Inconver-tible.			£	£		Convertible.				Inconver-tible.
East Indian { Main line	27,000,000	18,445,000	2,555,000	3,040,000	24,000,000	17,444,150	2,523,800	2,985,920	23,549,713	24,224,895				
East Indian { Jubbulpore line.	3,600,000	2,078,340	1,121,660	...	3,200,000	2,030,506	1,121,660	...	3,159,830	2,026,447				
Great Indian Peninsula	18,000,000	13,000,000	...	4,000,000	17,000,000	11,865,387	...	4,000,000	16,250,610	15,532,561				
Madras { Main line	6,250,000	4,050,850	1,638,050	311,000	6,000,000	3,568,830	1,484,850	311,000	5,394,780	5,947,776				
Madras { Bellary line	4,500,000	3,000,000	...	...	3,000,000	2,086,246	...	...	2,988,246	2,235,948		
Scinde	2,350,000	1,919,200	180,800	150,000	2,250,000	1,647,155	180,800	150,000	1,888,650	2,084,977				
Indus Flotilla	700,000	542,600	81,400	...	624,000	306,005	25,400	...	331,405	549,508				
Punjab	2,800,000	1,900,000	100,000	500,000	2,500,000	1,528,254	...	500,000	2,038,713	2,524,475				
Delhi	6,000,000	5,000,000	...	...	5,000,000	1,934,774	...	...	1,941,514	2,082,847		
Bombay, Baroda, and C. India	7,500,000	5,973,650	1,176,350	100,000	7,250,000	5,194,319	1,167,345	79,300	6,462,628	6,902,576				
Eastern Bengal	2,800,000	1,500,000	...	682,000	2,182,000	1,368,415	...	610,500	10,754	1,988,688				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	600,000	329,300	270,700	...	600,000	308,877	112,850	...	20,517	442,244				
Great Southern	1,700,000	874,500	125,500	150,000	1,150,000	885,779	90,800	100,000	1,221	1,027,800				
Total	83,700,000	53,613,540	7,249,480	9,873,000	74,786,000	51,028,676	6,707,705	8,746,730	770,701	87,354,802				

To which will have to be added the Indian Branch Railway, with an estimated capital of (say) 4,500,000.

* To which will have to be added the Indian Branch Railway, with an estimated capital of (say) 4,500,000.

The following statement shows the manner in which the *expenditure* has been incurred :—

Railway.	Works and Bridges.	Permanent Way and Stations.			Freight and Insurance.		Rolling Stock and Engines.	Establishments.	Miscellaneous, Electric Telegraph, Stores, &c.
		£	£	£	£	£			
East Indian ...	8,500,000	6,220,000	2,550,000	2,880,000	3,220,000	2,302,000			
Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,219,000	4,135,000	1,623,000	1,448,000	1,057,000	143,336			
			Including certain stores.						
Madras ...	2,314,800	2,842,503	.....	609,888	659,036	331,650			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	2,442,000	1,435,337	547,152	779,763	422,134	745,015			
Scinde ...	401,872	333,720	176,082	172,647	259,368	462,448			
Punjab ...	211,372	667,300	438,070	338,931	307,889	397,516			
Delhi ...	502,180	796,871	10,886	106,950	88,104	164,205			
		Steamers and Barges.							
Indus Flotilla ...	.....	383,888	27,575	31,048	56,580	68,917			
Eastern Bengal ...	521,882	610,405	145,632	174,282	194,500	143,286			
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	135,200	210,800	.....	136,200	77,300	22,000			
		Included under other heads							
Great Southern ...		293,327	120,246	50,145	49,048	87,852			

The following table gives the receipts and expenses of the railways for the year ending 30th June 1866 :—

Railway.	Receipts.				Expenses.			Net Receipts
	Passengers, &c.	Goods and Minerals.	Telegraph or Sundries.	Total.	Working.	Maintenance.	Total.	
East Indian ...	£ 523,078	£ 1,304,180	£ 93,050	£ 1,920,308	£ 649,311	£ 190,112	£ 839,423	£ 1,080,885
Great Indian Peninsula ...	264,729	1,188,945	47,052	1,430,726	609,683	137,605	747,288	683,438
Madras: S. W. and N. W. Lines ...	168,890	260,159	9,738	438,787	132,000	57,415	189,415	249,372
Bombay and Baroda ...	196,708	228,476	4,813	429,996	209,069	45,151	254,220	175,776
Scinde ...	6,691	46,475	.....	53,166	.....	.....	43,083	10,083
Punjab ...	27,839	58,981	3,449	90,269	47,035	7,839	54,874	25,395
Eastern Bengal ...	62,501	54,537	7,854	124,892	54,195	12,911	67,106	57,786
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	8,009	2,884	318	11,211	9,232	3,326	12,558	*1,347
Great Southern ...	20,135	17,096	649	37,880	13,562	4,466	18,028	19,852
Total ...	1,278,580	3,091,723	166,923	4,537,235	1,724,387	458,825	2,225,495	2,304,534

* Deficit

Fuel and Cost of Working.—In working the Indian Railways the importance of the fuel question can hardly be exaggerated. Cheap and dear fuel may, in some cases, be almost equivalent to success or failure. The high rate of freights from England makes the value of coal and coke, before it is landed in India, something like 50s. per ton. When to this is added the landing charges, and the cost of conveyance down the lines, the average cost of coal for the railways on the western and southern sides of India may be taken at about 60s. per ton. Thus, while the cost of coal per train mile on the East Indian Railway was $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ on the Great Indian Peninsula it was 1s. $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ in 1866. The rates and fares were in some places slightly raised, in others lowered; but no material change was made during the year. An experiment is being tried on the Great Indian Peninsula line to run "coolie" trains, corresponding with the trains for workmen on some of the English lines. The charge on such trains is at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per mile.

Account Between the Railways and Government.—A sum of 2,964,073*l.* was in 1866 advanced by the Government on account of guaranteed interest. Against this has to be set a sum of about 2,150,000*l.*, which the Railway Companies earned, reducing the net amount paid by Government to about 800,000*l.* The net amount so paid in the previous year was 1,450,000*l.* It is estimated that for 1867 it will be about 600,000*l.* The total amount advanced by the Government from the year 1849 to the end of 1866, for guaranteed interest, was 18,929,576*l.*, and about 7,000,000*l.* had been paid back by the Companies from the earnings of the railways, making the present debt of the railways to the Government nearly 12,000,000*l.*

CHAPTER VII.

THE TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.

The Telegraph.

The progress of the Government Telegraph, exclusive of the railway lines, since its establishment in 1850-51, is seen in the following table :—

[illegible]

The Accounts of the Department were long in confusion ; and the Annual Reports for the four years ending 1865-66 were issued in one and not till August 1867. In that Report for four years Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, the Director General of Telegraphs in India, records the total reorganization of the administrative staff since July 1865. The methods of transacting business and accounts were greatly simplified ; the administration and the executive staff were materially strengthened ; heavy arrears of correspondence were cleared off ; the inefficient balance was reduced from Rs. 19,88,389 to Rs. 14,17,405. The store accounts of 60 lakhs of rupees were submitted in full ; a central office of accounts was organized and opened ; a staff for the complete examination and comparison of every message was entertained and put in motion ; and arrangements were made for regular schools of instruction. The most important change was the introduction of a new tariff based on the same principles that regulate the Telegraphs of Europe, which, although higher than that formerly existing, is still very far below the Telegraph rates of Europe or America. The new tariff was accepted and approved of by all the Railway Companies, except that of the Southern of India, who made some frivolous objections, which must be over-ruled. The assimilation of charges enabled the Director General to recommend an enlargement of the terms of the licenses of all Railway Telegraphs which are connected with the Government system, which, by affording increased facility for the transmission of messages by more than one line, will prove of great convenience to the public. In exchange for these concessions, all that is asked is a perfect uniformity in the tariff, code of signalling, description of instruments, and method of counting and working. The whole extent of lines and offices were re-divided into fourteen circles or divisions instead of ten. These divisions, each under a superintendent, were again further divided into four subdivisions, over each of which (lines and offices) an assistant superintendent was placed in executive charge. The practical results expected are that, whilst the superintendent is left free from all accounts and executive charge, these young officers will take a direct and stronger interest in the working of their subdivisions, and vie with each other in the maintenance of efficiency. Colonel Robertson sums up his recommendations for the future in this—make Europe the model, keep pace with the age and to be in advance of the demand. It is not to be expected that the brains of any one man, however clever he may be, can devise a series of inventions superior to the emanations

of several men whose whole life is devoted to, and whose prosperity is dependent on, their producing superior articles. He therefore, advocates a broad principle of striving to obtain those forms of Telegraph materials which experience and the opinions of European Telegraphic Engineers have declared to be the best adapted to the requirements of India, rather than to experiment with the invention of our Indian savans. He attributes the bad working of the better Indian lines to a deviation from these principles; in other words, to the department being inflicted with the Brooke bracket and insulator, both of which are most thoroughly unfit for the purpose for which they were designed. All stores required from England should be prepared under the superintendence of an officer of the Indian Telegraph Department of known ability. There are always one or more of these officers on leave in England, whom a moderate monthly allowance for performing this duty would readily induce to devote their services. These officers would always know what improvements were being made in telegraphy, which the most improved form or kind of cable or instrument, and would, at short intervals, bring these improvements to the knowledge of the Director General. Every line should have double instead of single brackets; the difference is but trifling, and with the double bracket, the second wire can be put up, if wanted, with great rapidity.

On 21st February 1867, Colonel Glover, the Officiating Director General, submitted a general memorandum which was reviewed by the Government of India. That Government remarks that Colonel Glover has fully shown that the greater number of the Indian lines have been undertaken for political and administrative purposes. Many lines which are of great value in this view would never have been constructed, and could never be maintained were the directly remunerative character of the Government Telegraph its only object. Even such lines, however, are often not wholly unremunerative in an economical point of view, in so much as they conduce to greater energy of administration and afford means of more directly controlling public expenditure. To the community also they are often of important service; and, even though not giving a return which would justify their construction or retention as commercial undertakings, have indirectly contributed no doubt to the increasing prosperity of the country. As regards those lines which might properly be regarded as commercial lines—lines, that is, connecting the great centres of commerce, Colonel Glover has also shown that it is scarcely fair to judge of their remuneration

rative nature by a comparison with the commercial lines of England or of any European country. The far greater distances between the centres of commerce in India, and the greater difficulty of maintaining the lines arising from causes connected with the nature of the country through which they pass, and of the climate, put the case on a wholly separate and special footing, and make it difficult to render even such lines very remunerative. At the same time it has been the careful study of the Government of India to avoid constructing, as far as possible, lines which do not at least pay their own working expenses; but, as already indicated, the importance of lines to the Government and to the public is not in any degree to be measured by the magnitude of their returns; and the exigencies of the public service and Political and Military considerations must, in a large majority of instances, over-ride all considerations of economy. Under these circumstances, and with regard to the general working and to the manner in which telegraphic communication has been introduced into India, the Governor General in Council is not disposed to consider the financial results, disclosed by Colonel Glover's papers, as wholly unsatisfactory. Of late years it is shown that the Telegraph Department has been occupied in re-constructing the most important lines with the improvements which the latest state of telegraphic science have suggested. The first object sought has been to place the chief centres of business in communication with Kurrachee and with Europe. At the end of 1866 the total length of line now working in the department is 13,400 miles, the estimated cost of which amounts to Rs. 1,00 36,400, at Rs. 600 per mile. The total expenditure up to 30th April 1866, amounted to Rs. 1,34,53,279. The balance of capital, Rs. 34,16,879, is accounted for by lines abandoned from time to time, destroyed in the mutiny and reconstructed and unserviceable stores. Tables show an amount of Rs. 1,21,84,433 as the working expenses of the department during the 15 years it has been in existence, the income during the same period being Rs. 70,88,873, exhibiting a total loss of Rs. 50,95,560, or an average loss of between three and four lakhs per annum. Making allowance for free messages, &c. Colonel Glover reduces the deficit to about Rs. 28,00,000, showing an annual loss of about two lakhs of Rupees from the first establishment of the Telegraph. He points to the little telegram sent from Delhi, on the morning of the 11th of May 1867, as an instance of the importance of the department to the Government of the country. The following shows the number of errors

ascertained, not from the number of complaints made by the public, which are few in comparison to the number of errors shown, but from a careful scrutiny of the messages themselves by the Check Office of the Department.

	Total number of messages sent and received.	NUMBER OF ERRORS.			PERCENTAGE.		
		Trivial.	Serious.	Total.	Trivial.	Serious.	Total.
Indian messages ...	29,968	774	132	906	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indo-European messages ...	1,978	155	22	177	8	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$

The scheme adopted for re-organising the Department, with a view to improving its efficiency, involved an increase of salaries of 45,000*l.* per annum; but it was anticipated that it would be more than covered by the augmentation of the traffic, which was annually increasing at the rate of 30 per cent., and might be expected to be further promoted by the revised tariff of charges and amended administration. Three years' experience of open competitive examinations for the purpose of recruiting the staff of the Telegraph Department in India, has shown conclusively that such a plan cannot be relied on. It was determined, as an experiment, to nominate to the Department a certain number of young men who, after passing a preliminary examination in the subjects comprised in an ordinary liberal education, should be sent, for 6 or 12 months, to such a college as that at Glasgow or the London University, to be trained in the branches of physics directly applicable to electric telegraphy, and then, before being sent to India, should be placed for a few months under a leading telegraph engineer, to learn the practical construction of lines, testing of cables, &c.

Commons Committee on the Telegraph.—A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1866 to inquire into the practical working of the system of communications between England and the East Indies, and made a report on the 20th of July, in which, as regards the telegraph, they stated that messages for India are forwarded by one of two principal alternative routes, the one through Turkey, the other through Russia. On its way to Constantinople, a

message may be dealt with by the French, Belgian, Dutch, Prussian, Austrian, Bavarian, Minor German, Italian, Servian, or Wallachian administrations; and thence through the Turkish, and sometimes also the Persian systems, it reaches the Persian Gulf line, which is under the control of the Government of India. The alternative route, in a similar manner, involves dependence on the Dutch, Prussian, Russian, and Persian administrations, before the telegram comes into the hands of any officer responsible to the British Government. Thus there is much difficulty in tracing the cause of delays in the transmission, and imperfections in the rendering of messages; and the public are rarely successful in obtaining compensation for any disappointment in consequence. The submarine line, through the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee, with an alternative land line between that port and Gwadel, on the Mekran coast, has worked admirably. The numerous complaints which had been made against the working of the line were, in the opinion of the Committee, attributable to two causes,—the imperfect administration of the Turkish system, and the neglect of the authorities in India to make adequate provision at Kurrachee for the immense amount of business which resulted from the opening of the line to Europe. The imperfection of the service through Turkey did not seem to be greater than was to have been anticipated from the introduction of a method of communication so novel to the habits of the people; and there appeared no reason to doubt that, by reserving one wire at least for messages to and from the East, by employing an adequate number of European officers and signallers well acquainted with the English language, and by careful attention to the condition of the line, the service might in time become satisfactory in its working. With regard to the telegraphs in India, the defects were, in the opinion of the Director General, to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the circumstance that the officers of the Department were underpaid, and that little progress had been made in the thorough re-construction of the lines, which were hastily erected, in place of those destroyed during the mutiny. Great improvement had, however, taken place in the working, and efficacious measures were adopted for the establishment of a second wire from Kurrachee to the internal system of India, and otherwise to redeem that part of the service from the reproach cast upon it. After alluding to the various schemes for constructing alternative lines of telegraph to the East, the Committee concluded by recording their opinion that it is not expedient to depend

upon any single line or system, in the hands of several Governments, and that the establishment of separate lines, entirely or partially independent of the present one through Turkey, is desirable. They therefore recommended that means should be taken to improve the lines connecting the Persian system with Europe, by way of Georgia, and to bring within the Turkish convention the line recently established through Syria, for connecting Alexandria with the main line to India at Diarbekir; that the communication by way of the Persian Gulf should be doubled, either by the laying of a second submarine cable, or by continuing the land line from Gwadel to Bunder Abbas and Ispahan; and that serious consideration should be given to a proposition which had been made for the establishment of a direct communication between Alexandria and Bombay, by way of Aden, on the principle of a line practically under one management and responsibility, between London and India, to be afterwards extended to China and the Australian Colonies. With regard to the lines in India, the Committee recommended that the Government should sanction the use of the wires of the several railway companies by a public company willing to rent the privilege on equitable terms, or that such an organisation should be made of the various independent companies as would establish unity of system, and bring the lines fairly within the reach of the public.

The Post Office.

In the year 1865-66 three hundred and forty-seven new Post Offices and 302 letter boxes were opened. There was an increase of 122 miles in the length of the postal lines, raising the total to 46,997 miles; of these 32,763 were by railway, 4,967 by mail cart, 33,311 by runners and 5,444 by sea. Three hundred and seventy-two miles of railway were opened. The progress of the mail was seriously obstructed by the state of the road between Wurdah and Jubbulpore.

The Correspondence Returns are considered satisfactory, although seriously affected by the suspension of trade in the latter part of the year. In Bombay the increase is under 2 per cent., instead of the usual average of 13 per cent. The percentage of increase of correspondence in 1865-66 over 1864-65, is greater than that of 1863-64 over 1862-63, although it is not so great as the increase in 1864-65 over 1863-64 :—

YEARS.	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.	Books.	Total.
1864-65 ...	51,069,317	4,917,329	591,094	391,208	56,968,948
1865-66 ...	54,797,304	5,134,600	579,073	392,159	60,903,136
Increase ...	3,727,987	217,271	...	951	3,934,188
Decrease ...	.....	.....	12,021	.....	.....
Percentage increase ...	7.26	4.41	.....	00.24	6.90

The following shows the description of letters received:—

YEARS.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	Total.
1864-65 ...	21,970,586	18,459,573	9,722,684	916,474	51,069,317
1865-66 ...	22,435,572	19,904,301	11,384,467	1,072,964	54,797,304
Increase ...	464,986	1,444,728	1,661,783	156,490	3,727,987
Percentage ...	2.11	7.82	17.09	17.07	7.26

The increase of service letters was no less than 17 per cent., due chiefly to the almost unrestricted license to frank letters on the public service granted to so many officials. The Director General believes that the weight of articles unnecessarily sent through the Post may be reckoned by tons. This, by causing a false estimate of the money value of the Post Office Department, tended to retard the extension of its operations and to check the necessary increases to salaries and establishment. The introduction of the English system into India, under which each department is charged for its own correspondence, will show the real amount of postage collected through the agency of the Post Office with the exception of local district correspondence, temporarily excluded. There is this reason to hope that the increase of official correspondence will be checked, each department being interested in keeping down its own charges. The belief that Act XVII. of 1854 would entail on each public officer the charge of the postage of all letters franked by him caused in the month of October a reduction in official letters in Bengal of 54.82; but when the change did not take place the number of service letters began rapidly to increase as shown in the following table:—

		August 1854.	October 1854.	April 1855.	April 1859.
Bengal	...	90,904	59,062	88,858	101,458
Bombay	...	99,746	70,777	106,833	265,347
N. W. P.	...	172,052	117,170	152,242	246,155
Madras	...	.....	54,053	68,423	110,038
Total	...	362,702	301,062	416,356	722,998

The correspondence was disposed of as follows :—

Directly delivered 87 per cent.	...	47,198,480
Retained for re-issue 13 do.	...	7,598,824
		54,797,304
<i>Details of re-issue.</i>		
Sent to District Post Office	...	5,178,233
Do. to Dead Letter Office	...	1,635,444
Remainder disposed of by re-direction to other Offices or in deposit at the end of the year	...	785,147
Total	...	7,598,824

The result of the working of the Dead Letter offices is slightly more favourable than in the previous year. The sale of postage stamps, paper and envelopes largely increased.

	8-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	1-anna Note Paper.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.
1863-64 as compared with 1862-63 ...	159·09	7·71	9·76	16·75	9·59	8·95	21 50	17·27	15·05
1864-65 as compared with 1863-64	21 66	6·94	8 54	10·29	8·26	13·60	Decrease 7·34	Decrease 6·83	Decrease 13·22
1865-66 as compared with 1864-65	10·52	2·96	6·39	6 28	7·14	18·31	Increase 99·18	Decrease 6·36	Increase 92·04

The District Post continued to claim much attention. In all places of importance in Bengal, Madras and the Punjab under the control of district authorities the Post Office aimed at establishing branches. The amalgamation of the district post in the North Western Provinces with the imperial has resulted very successfully. The table below gives the District Post operations for the whole of India showing on the whole an improvement in delivery except in Bengal where 16 per cent. of articles are returned undelivered:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Sent to District Post for delivery. }	5,451,649	{ Being 8·95 per cent. on the total number of covers received for delivery.
Portion of the above received back undelivered. }	592,702	{ Being 10·87 per cent. on the number sent to District Post.
Received from District Post.	3,183,903	{ Being 5·22 per cent. on the total number of covers received by General Post Office for delivery.

The number of offences by Post Office servants was 96; of these 41 cases were punished judicially, 55 departmentally. The offences were theft, neglect of duty, drunkenness and embezzlement. There were 51 attempts at highway robberies of the mail, of which 36 were made in Native States; the numbers during the previous year, and 1863-64 were respectively 69 and 61. In the Nizam's territory and frontiers 10 highway robberies occurred against 22 during 1864-65. The abolition of the Budraka escort, which instead of preventing is supposed to have caused the robberies, proved so satisfactory that not a single case has been neglected since. The Madras, Bombay, Nagpore and Kurnool roads are placed under the charge of a very active sharp officer with a force of 409 men; the district officers being held responsible for the protection of the mails on all the other routes in the Madras Presidency. In one case where the mail was attacked and plundered by Dacoits at Ladjoomah, the mail was almost entirely recovered with the exception of a few newspapers. In no case have the authorities been successful in recovering any property of value.

The *Post Office Establishment* in India numbered 24,187 ; of these 52 were inspecting postmasters, 1,272 postmasters and deputies, 1,269 clerks, 2,781 peons and 18,813 road establishment.

The *Financial Results* continued to be satisfactory, the receipts amounting to £856,727, while the disbursements were £418,863 giving a net surplus of £437,864. The disbursements increased by £25,805 chiefly in consequence of the rise in wages and rates of horse hire. The postage collected on private correspondence alone is sufficient to cover 85 per cent. of the total expenditure.

General Progress.—Compared with the three previous years the progress of purely postal revenue was :—

YEAR.			
1853-54, last complete year of former rates	...	...	128
1854-55, first complete year	..	...	100
1864-65, tenth ditto	...	...	214
1865-66, eleventh ditto	...	...	222

The financial progress of the Indian Post Office continued to be more rapid than that of England since the adoption of the penny postage. This probably arises from the fact that, by the adoption of the uniform penny postage, a great reduction was made in the postage duty levied on the majority of letters ; out of 77,500,000 chargeable letters passing through the Post in Great Britain in 1858, only 8,000,000 were Penny Post letters, while 57,000,000 were charged at rates varying from 4 pence to 9 pence. Whereas in India, from 1839, the uniform charge on a $\frac{1}{2}$ tola letter conveyed less than 100 miles was $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna, and therefore the alteration in system in 1854 did not affect any letters conveyed for a distance of less than 100 miles, that is to say, nearly half the private correspondence of the country was unaffected by the change. In the following table the revenue of the English Post Office is taken from Appendix F. of the English Report of 1862, the revenue of 1840 being represented by 100, and that of the other years proportionately :—

Last complete year of the old system, 1838.				172
First complete year of the new system, 1840				100
2nd to 6th year, average of 5 years, 1841-				
45...	...	...	...	120
7th to 11th	ditto	ditto	1846-	
50...	...	...	...	156
12th to 16th	ditto	ditto	1851-	
55...	...	...	...	188
17th to 21st	ditto	ditto	1856-	
60...	...	...	...	229
22nd	year	...	1861	258
23rd	ditto	...	1862	267
24th	ditto	...	1863	285
25th	ditto	...	1864	302

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ENGLISH AND NATIVE ARMIES.

Strength.

As compared with the period before the Mutiny the English Army in India has been increased by 16,000 men and the Native army diminished by 134,000. The relative strength is thus seen—

	<i>Before the Mutiny.</i>	<i>Now.</i>
English Army and all English Officers	45,000	61,000
Bengal Native Army	...	...
Madras ditto	...	...
Bombay ditto	...	...
	160,000	122,000
	57,265	
	38,850	
	301,115	183,000

To the latter may be added the Volunteer Corps thus

Calcutta	about	...	350
Madras	"	...	450
Simla	"	...	200
Lahore	"	...	80
Oudh	"	...	80
Behar	"	...	80
Orissa	"	...	60
Cachar	"	...	60
Assam (Debrogurh & Seeksagur)	"	...	60
" (Golaghaut)	"	...	60

184,480

A corps is in process of formation in Bombay city. A Parliamentary Return dated 13th February 1865 represents the

of the Native Army at 114,883 and of the Police at 154,435. Since that time the English Army has been considerably reduced. In April 1861 it was 82,000 strong. The Parliamentary Return of February 1865 gave the Contingents of Feudatory chiefs at 14,347, which is in addition to the Native Army of 122,000. The police are a civil constabulary organised on the Irish system. There are arms for one-fourth of their number and all are expected to be drilled, but the force is purely civil and has of late become much more so. The course of the military expenditure of India as affected by the Mutiny campaigns, is seen in the following table submitted by Mr. Wilson when financial member of Council :—

<i>Govt. of India, Bengal, N. W. Prov., and Punjab</i>	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	£	£	£	£
Military	5,973,784	8,524,561	11,477,220	8,202,380
Civil Corps,—Oude, Pegu, &c.	273,733	132,404	135,802	144,100
New Levies	256,783	483,374	1,393,657	1,430,860
Police	764,616	697,970	1,461,946	1,370,150
Total	7,268,916	9,838,309	14,468,625	11,147,490
Military Public Works ..	174,718	178,871	769,260	1,281,930
Total	7,443,634	10,017,180	15,237,885	12,429,420
<i>Bombay.</i>				
Military	1,879,895	2,568,726	3,767,941	3,927,365
Civil Corps	171,086	210,250	243,328	281,430
New Levies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police	357,299	374,663	327,227	305,304
Total	2,408,280	3,153,639	4,338,496	4,514,099
Military Public Works ...	80,347	73,465	175,361	110,650
Total	2,488,627	3,227,104	4,513,857	4,624,749
<i>Madras.</i>				
Military	3,005,283	3,653,450	4,633,774	4,303,030
Civil Corps ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Levies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police	156,418	177,496	204,411	240,057
Total	3,161,701	3,830,946	4,838,185	4,543,087
Military Public Works ...	119,492	140,444	127,711	135,425
Total	3,281,193	3,971,390	4,965,896	4,678,512
Total, exclusive of Public Works +	12,838,897	16,822,894	23,645,306	20,204,670
Grand Total, inclusive of Public Works ... }	13,213,454	17,215,674	24,717,638	21,732,687

The military expenditure of India, including buildings and stores, was £7,041,162 in 1834-35 and £6,847,096 in 1835-36. From the latter date it steadily rose to £10,598,016 in 1846-47, falling to £9,932,209 the subsequent year, after which it was £10,739,647 in 1848-49 and £10,098,926 in 1849-50. From that year the following has been the cost in India, up to the time when the financial reductions began to tell. These entries are taken from statements prepared in the Financial Secretary's Office and are exclusive of Military Works charges.

1850-51	...	...	...	£10,715,145
1851-52	...	...	...	10,552,776
1852-53	...	...	...	10,963,249
1853-54	...	...	...	11,691,465
1854-55	...	...	...	10,624,149
1855-56	...	...	...	10,653,135
1856-57	...	...	...	10,858,963
1857-58	...	...	...	14,746,737

In his Budget speech on 27th April 1861 Mr. Laing stated that in 1858-59, owing to the Mutiny, this cost rose to £21,000,000 in India, and £3,750,000 in England, showing a total increase of £11,000,000 on the expenditure of 1856-57, to which should be added an increase of £1,000,000 for Military Police. This was the *maximum* point at which reductions began. Since that time the Military Police have been abolished, all Native Infantry corps have been reduced to a uniform force of 600 Privates, or 712 Natives of all ranks, Regiments have been disbanded and no such thing as Native Artillery exists except a few Mountain Batteries in unhealthy districts. Of late years the cost of the whole Army, English and Native, in England and India has been—

Year.			In India.	In England.
			£	£
1859-60	...	...	20,909,307	3,750,000
1860-61	...	...	15,838,980	2,750,000
1861-62	...	...	13,681,900	
1862-63	...	...	12,764,325	2,213,132
1863-64	...	...	12,697,009	
1864-65	...	...	13,181,957	
1865-66	...	...	13,909,412	2,429,461

In 1865-66 the three Armies of Bengal (including all directly under the Government of India) Madras and Bombay cost the following detailed sums. The total, taken from the accounts submitted to Parliament, is nearly half a million greater than that given above and taken from the Budget returns in India :—

	Govt. of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	
<i>I.—Effective.</i>	£	£	£	
Army and Garrison Staff ..	245,779	123,565	123,808	
Administrative Staff ..	97,979	49,861	50,010	
Regimental Pay and Allowances ..	4,001,250	1,529,851	1,312,941	
Commissariat ..	1,976,678	591,766	559,638	
Stud and Remount ..	134,841	41,302	11,619	
Clothing ..	92,524	36,060	24,623	
Barrack ..	216,848	60,903	55,811	
Martial Law ..	18,004	14,838	8,820	
Medical ..	251,441	102,301	89,791	
Ordnance ..	219,375	107,557	122,842	
Ecclesiastical ..	13,896	4,798	5,339	
Education ..	18,721	2,187	1,865	
Sea Transport ..	137,318	88,741	112,117	
Miscellaneous ..	118,724	204,174	198,731	
Volunteer Corps ..	1,664	2,057	418	
<i>II—Non-Effective.</i>				
Rewards ..	12,015	4,424	2,332	
Retired Officers ..	8,656	11,560	2,561	
Pensions to Officers ..	257,864	272,056	116,665	
Pensions to Widows and Orphans ..	5,356	3,043	2,614	
Civil Pensions and Gratuities ..	10,311	5,714	4,128	
Europe Stores ..	910,000	80,880	59,466	
	8,140,644	3,341,224	2,869,270	
Total charges in India ..	.....	...	.....	14,360,338

Home Military Charges, in 1865 66.		£.	s.	d
<i>Effective</i>				
Education of officers and cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst ..		9,790	10	0
Education, and pay of assistant surgeons at Netley, and allowances and passage to India on appointment ..		9,157	3	10
Passage of officers and troops ..		280,416	9	5
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India ..		645,000	0	0
Furlough allowances ..		199,031	18	4
Indian troop transports ..		177,020	18	9
Miscellaneous ..		30	0	0
			1,320,447	0 4
<i>Non-effective.</i>				
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay ..		222,500	0	0
Retired pay, including colonels' allowances ..		761,021	1	8
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund ..		125,493	10	2
			1,109,014	11 10
			2,429,461	12 2

The following figures are taken from the Statistical Abstract Relating to British India, and probably include the men in the English depots. —

Total Number of Troops Employed in British India in each
under-mentioned Year.

Years.	Troops Employed.					Grand Total.
	Royal Troops, Europeans.	Indian Forces.*		Total.		
		Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	
1840 ...	20,217	15,387	199,839	35,604	199,839	235,443
1841 ...	21,935	16,471	212,616	38,406	212,616	251,022
1842 ...	24,153	17,960	212,624	42,113	212,624	254,737
1843 ...	28,628	18,098	220,947	46,726	220,947	267,673
1844 ...	28,360	17,880	216,580	46,240	216,580	262,820
1845 ...	28,285	17,826	240,310	46,111	240,310	286,421
1846 ...	26,461	17,553	240,736	44,014	240,736	284,750
1847 ...	26,954	17,369	247,473	44,323	247,473	291,796
1848 ...	24,906	19,364	220,891	44,270	220,891	265,161
1849 ...	27,234	20,659	229,130	47,893	229,130	277,023
1850 ...	29,381	19,899	228,448	49,280	228,448	277,728
1851 ...	29,480	19,928	240,121	49,408	240,121	289,529
1852 ...	28,324	20,385	239,073	48,709	239,073	287,782
1853 ...	26,865	20,068	238,345	46,933	238,345	285,278
1854 ...	27,035	20,111	236,849	47,146	236,849	283,995
1855 ...	25,003	21,090	237,091	46,093	237,091	283,184
1856 ...	23,580	21,524	225,221	45,104	235,221	280,325
1857 ...	24,263	21,259	232,224	45,522	232,224	277,746
1858 ...	Records destroyed during the Mutiny.					
1859 ...	86,186	20,104	196,243	106,290	196,243	302,533
1860 ...	72,158	20,708	213,002	92,866	213,002	305,868
1861 ...	62,120	22,174	184,672	84,294	184,672	268,966
1862 ...	67,545	10,629	125,913	78,174	125,913	204,087
1863 ...	71,074	5,011	121,775	76,085	121,775	197,860
1864 ...	70,674	4,287	121,060	74,961	121,060	196,021
1865 ...	65,901	5,979	118,315	71,880	118,315	190,195

* The East India Company's Troops appear under this head up to the year 1858, after which the Europeans and Natives are Her Majesty's Indian Forces distinct from Royal Troops employed in India.

16th Brigade Royal Artillery A. Battery	Persepore	150	82nd	"	83
B. "	Rawulpindree	144	88th	"	568
C. "	Agra	132	"	"	216
D. "	Mooltan	137	90th	"	526
E. "	Jullundur	137	91st	"	574
F. "	Meeran Meer	134	"	"	176
G. "	Peshawur	129	93rd	"	612
22nd Brigade Royal Artillery A. Battery	Meerut	148	94th	"	86
B. "	Jhansie	133	97th	"	764
3. "	Lucknow	70	"	"	661
4. "	Meerut	61	98th	"	208
5. "	Morar	82	"	"	508
6. "	Fort Lahore	81	101st	"	310
7. "	Darjeeling	82	104th	"	903
24th Brigade Royal Artillery 1. Battery	Mooltan	60	"	"	473
2. "	Meeran Meer	65	107th	"	215
3. "	Peshawur	73	"	"	153
4. "	Allahabad	74	"	"	611
5. "	Morar	65	"	"	"
6. "	Govindghur	53	"	"	"
25th Brigade Royal Artillery 1. "	Saugor	58	"	"	750
2. "	D-lhi	58	"	"	610
3. "	Fort William	62	"	"	102
4. "	Attock	55	"	"	"
5. "	Shoetan Field Force	54	"	"	"
6. "	Shoetan Field Force	51	"	"	46
Armstrong M. T. Battery	Shoetan Field Force	43	"	"	314
Garrison Battery No. 1	Lucknow	56	"	"	29
Sappers and Miners	Roorkee	38	"	"	316
Cavalry.			"	"	609
2nd Dragon Guards	Muttra	386	"	"	127
5th Lancers	Lucknow	496	"	"	133
7th Dragon Guards	Benares	277	"	"	335
" Hussars	Cawnpore	194	"	"	"
19th "	Sealkote	523	"	"	"
20th "	Meerut	436	"	"	"
" "	Campbellnore	341	"	"	"
21st "	Rawul Pindee	137	"	"	"
" "	Umballa	469	"	"	"
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade					
3rd "					
Convalescent Depot					
General Hospitals					
Fort Lahore					
Cawnpore					
Futteeahurh.					
Peshawur					
Jubbulpore					
Nagode					
Sealkote					
Umitaur					
Umballa					
Saugor					
Nowgong					
Roorkee					
Delhi					
Jhansie					
Fort Gwalior					
Seepree					
Allahabad					
Meerut					
Nowshera					
Attock					
Darjeeling					
Parasnah					
Nynee Tal					
Landour					
Kussowlee					
Jhurnalla					
Nundrowa					
Murree					
Allahabad					
Kudderpore					
Chinsural Depot					

The Gain and Loss of the Bengal Army in strength during 1865 were—

At Head-Quarters and on Detachment on 1st January 1865	...	...	37,647	
Recruits from England in India on march to join	...	...	896	
On staff employment	...	...	192	
In military and other prisons	...	...	227	
Sick in other hospitals, including men remaining at convalescent depôts	...	...	1,343	
Total Strength in India on 1st January 1865				40,305
Additions to the Army during the year.				
Transfers received from other regiments and batteries	...	...	327	
Transferred from re-	{	from Bengal Presidency	916	
giments leaving India, by volunteering		from other Presidencies	340	
Recruited in India	{	new soldiers	62	
		time-expired men	162	
Received from England, landed after 1st January—Recruits	...	...	1,351	
Ditto ditto ditto Invalids returned	...	...	116	
Deserters rejoined	...	...	18	
Additions, the sources of which are not specified	...	...	34	
Total additions of the year	...	...		3,326
Loss of the Army during the year.				
Transfers given to other regiments and batteries	...	...	954	
Time-expired men who have left the Army	...	...	2,287	
Men who have purchased their discharge	...	...	201	
Invalided to Europe	{	for discharge	633	
		for change of climate	1,076	
Dismissed by sentence of court-martial	...	...	14	
Sentenced to penal servitude	...	...	2	
Deserted	...	...	31	
Died at head-quarters and on detachment	...	...	802	
Died absent from their	{	at convalescent depôts	40	
regiments		in other hospitals	76	
Causes of decrease not stated...	...	...	17	
Total loss of the year	...	...		6,133
Strength of the Army at the close of the year, including all men borne on the roll who are in India	...	...	...	37,498

This table is a compilation from regimental statements. It refers to regiments and batteries which have served throughout the year in the Presidency. Regiments which arrived from Europe towards the end of 1865 are not included, while those which proceeded to England are reckoned as at the date of their departure; hence the number stated as remaining at the close of the year cannot be regard-

Sickness and Mortality—During the year 1865, the average strength of the British troops in the *Bengal Presidency* amounted to 37,210; of these, 2,241 were, on an average, sick every day of the year; the proportion of daily sick throughout the 12 months was 60 per 1,000; the minimum of 45 per 1,000 having been reached in December, and the maximum of 73 per 1,000 in July. The total admissions into hospital during the year amounted to 59,735, or 1,605 per 1,000, the greatest number of admissions having taken place in August, and the smallest number in February. Compared with the statistics of each year since 1859, the results are :—

Per 1,000 of Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Number daily sick ...	90	84	82	76	69	62	60
Number of Admissions ...	2,228	2,051	2,045	1,970	1,838	1,641	1,605

The amount of sickness among the European troops during 1865, was thus less than during any of the preceding 12 years. Nine hundred and two deaths occurred during the year; the mortality thus amounted to 24·24 per 1,000, or if 16 other deaths be included, the deaths were in the ratio of 24·67 per 1,000. The greatest number of casualties occurred in June, and the smallest number in February. The ratio per cent. in which the chief diseases have contributed to the total mortality among European soldiers during 1865, is as follows :—

Fevers ...	...	15·30
Hepatitis ...	...	14·41
Cholera ...	...	12·86
Heat apoplexy ..	...	12·31
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	...	11·86
Phthisis ...	...	5·66
Heart Diseases ...	...	4·21
Chest affections ...	...	3·88
Small-pox ...	...	1·66
Delirium tremens ...	...	1·44
Injuries, and deaths out of hospital ...	...	5·88
All other causes ...	...	10·53

100·00

The general mortality of the European force in *Madras*, during 1865, is not shown by the Sanitary Commission for that Presidency, but the following Table, extracted from their annual Report, exhibits the ratio of deaths per 1,000 at each station :—

			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Average Strength.
I.—Stations whose average annual strength has exceeded 500 :			
1. Wellington	...	...	13.440
2. Fort Saint George	...	...	14.880
3. Theytmyoo	..	...	16.214
4. Cannanore	...	...	16.848
5. Kamptee	...	...	19.104
6. Saint Thomas' Mount	...	...	20.040
7. Secunderabad	...	...	20.700
8. Bangalore	...	...	21.120
9. Bellary	...	...	23.988
10. Rangoon	...	...	24.880
II.—Stations whose average strength has been under 300 :			
1. Calicut	...	...	11.808
2. Singapore	...	...	12.903
3. Trichinopoly	...	...	14.530
4. Palaveram	...	...	16.080
5. Port Blair	...	...	18.132
6. Malliaporam	...	...	29.352
7. Vizagapatam	...	...	37.680

From this it will be seen that, with the exception of three stations, and two of these of small size, the annual mortality among the European troops in Madras during 1865, was considerably below the average annual mortality in Bengal during the same year. On the other hand, the results in the *Bombay* Presidency were much more unfavourable. The mortality there was greater in 1865 than it has been for many years previous. "The deaths in hospital were 402, and those out of hospital 16, giving together a mortality of 35.1 per 1,000 of strength, or considerably more than double what it had been in 1864. The European portion of the army lost 16 men in every 1,000 from cholera alone, the deaths from that cause be-

ing 45·7 per thousand of all deaths. Fever caused the death of 3·1 in every 1,000, and hepatic disease of 2·2; dysentery and diarrhœa of 2·4, and through phthisis pulmonalis the loss of life was 1·5 per mile." As regards the mortality in the two Presidencies from the chief diseases, the results are thus compared.

Bombay.—

In 1865.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Delirium Tre- mens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Dis- ease.	Phthisis Pul- monalis.	Apoplexy.
Bengal ...	3·12	·40	3·71	·35	2·23	·64	3·49	·08	1·38	2·98
Bombay ...	16·3	·2	3·1	·5	1·6	·8	2·2	·3	1·5	*

In 1864 the mortality among European soldiers in the Bengal Presidency amounted to 21·10 per 1,000. The ratio is more than 3 per 1,000 higher than during 1864. The total increase in the ratio of casualties is to be ascribed mainly to cholera, fevers, apoplexy, dysentery, and hepatitis, due in some respects to the peculiar character of the hot season of 1865; a season remarkable for its high temperature generally throughout the country, and for the unusually late period to which it was protracted. As regards delirium tremens, diarrhœa, respiratory diseases, phthisis, wounds, and accidents, and "all other causes," 1865 bears favourable comparison with 1864, although the difference in each case is but small. If the mortality of 1865 be compared with that of the years since 1859, the result will be found as follows:—

Died per 1,000 of Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
In hospital ..	43·97	35·64	44·77	26·82	22·49	19·69	23·46
Out of hospi- tal ..	1·38	1·13	1·16	1·29	2·59	1·41	1·21

Although the ratio of deaths during 1865 was thus very materially less than that of the earlier years exhibited in this

* Not separately shown.

statement, the result is not so favourable as that of either 1863 or 1864. The varying unhealthiness of the several provinces is seen from this table :—

PROVINCE.	Of Admissions into Hospital.	Of Deaths from all Causes.	Of Deaths from Cholera.
Bengal Proper	2,048	33·53	6·41
Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawn- pore	1,470	29·14	5·55
Meerut and Rohilcund	1,521	19·72	·78
Agra and Central India	1,935	26·87	7·25
Punjab	1,558	18·59	·14

The total deaths from cholera during the year were 116, or at the rate of 3·12, while the ratio of admissions was 4·3 per 1,000. Looking at military stations we find that at six the deaths from all causes amounted to less than 10 per 1,000, viz., Moradabad, Roorkee, Nowgong, Subathoo, Jullundur, and among the men of the road making detachment in the Murree Hills. The mortality of only 3·94 per 1,000 at the plains station at Moradabad is remarkable. In 17 stations, viz., Fort William, Berhampore, Darjeeling, Dinapore, Azimgurh, Shajehanpore, Bareilly, Seepree, Jhansie, Umballah, Dugshaie, Ferozepore, Sealkote, Rawul Pindce, Campbellpore, Nowshera, and Peshawur, the mortality was less than 20 per 1,000. In 15 stations, viz., Hazarcebaugh, Roy Bareilly, Lucknow, Seetapore, Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, Meerut, Muttra, Agra, Morar, Gwalior, Jubbulpore, Dehra Ishmail Khan, Kangra, and Umristsur, the mortality was above 20, but less than 30 per 1,000. In six, the deaths numbered between 30 and 40 per 1,000. These were Barrackpore, Allahabad, Delhi, Mooltan, Meean Meer, and Attock. At Dum-Dum the casualties amounted to 57·18 per 1,000; at Benares, to 41·08; at Fyzabad, to 57·7; at Nagode, to 56·82; at Saugor, to 51·22; at Lahore Fort, to 51·47. Among the Artillery of the Bhootan Field Force, it was 76·92. In some of these, however, the number of men present was very small. While under 20 years of age the mortality was only 8·27 per 1,000, above 30 it was 38·32, or nearly five times as great. As regards fevers and cholera, the

young men enjoyed but little more immunity than the old, but the results as regards apoplexy are striking. No man under 20 died from this affection. Among men above 30, the deaths were 7·20 per 1,000. Under the heads of delirium tremens, dysentery, and hepatitis, the same marked increase of mortality above 30 is shown.

Invaliding.—Commencing with 1861, the number of men annually invalided per 1,000 has been as follows:—

1861	...	28·1	1864	...	36·8
1862	...	31·5	1865	...	46·87
1863	...	35·0			

During 1865, 639 men were invalided for discharge from the service, and 1,097 for change of climate. The mere increase in the number of invalids does not necessarily indicate an increase of disease. The greater facilities for conveying men to the port of embarkation, and the greater consideration which has of late years been evinced for the soldier, must be taken into consideration. The causes were

Causes of Invaliding.	Invalided per 1,000 of Strength.						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Fevers ...	1·92	2·54	1·96	1·74	2·01	1·63	1·58
Eye diseases...	1·47	3·31	1·96	1·68	1·81	2·05	1·07
Dysentery ...	2·01	3·56	2·54	1·46	1·59	1·63	2·91
Diarrhœa ...	·31	·82					
Rheumatism ...	3·79	8·22	3·81	5·15	5·47	3·81	5·35
Veneral diseases	·71	1·39	·98	2·28	2·42	2·38	3·20
Phthisis ...	1·51	2·15	1·56	1·88	2·03	3·32	3·01
Epilepsia ...	·33	·77	·45	·51	·71	·77	·67
Heart disease	1·56	2·29	1·49	1·68	1·67	3·00	3·47
Lung diseases	1·07	1·45	1·54	·93	1·22	1·19	1·45
Hepatitis ...	3·37	6·50	3·81	4·84	5·18	5·05	6·31
Worn out ...	1·62	4·03	2·65	4·00	3·72	5·20	8·89
Other causes	1·32	1·11	·80	·67	·61	1·12	·88
Causes not speci- ally calculated...	3·81	5·16	4·14	3·61	5·78	4·96	7·00
Mental diseases	...	·79	·60	·74	·72	·64	1·00
Total ...	24·80	41·09	28·09	31·50	31·97	36·75	46·87

Women and Children—Among both the mortality continued lamentably high, having been 42·00 per 1,000 among the former, and 83·15 among the latter. During the four years ending 1853-54, the average annual rate of mortality among soldiers' wives was 44·5 per 1,000. During the four years ending with 1863, it was 49·6 per 1,000. Among the children for the four years ending with 1853-54, the average annual rate of mortality was 84·1 per 1,000; for the four years ending 1863, it was 90·4. A return shows that, with one exception, the proportion of daily sick per strength was considerably greater among unmarried than it was among married men, and that in each case the mortality among the latter was in a higher ratio than it was among the former. The number of married men is in most cases so small as to afford an altogether inadequate basis for correct calculations. The amount of sickness among this class is doubtless influenced in great measure by the absence of venereal disease, by their generally more steady habits, and by the positions which many of them hold. Men who are fully able for the comparatively easy duties which devolve on some non-commissioned officers would have been forced into hospital had they been private soldiers.

Sanitary and Administrative Improvements.—Under Act XXII. of 1864 the Bengal Sanitary Commission and a special committee submitted to Government a fresh draught of rules for the sanitary administration of military cantonments. The Commission also drew up rules to secure the registration of public prostitutes; the prohibition of public prostitution by unregistered women; the adoption of means for the detection of venereal disease among the registered prostitutes; and, the establishment of lock-hospitals for the treatment and detention of women suffering from venereal disease. These were approved of by Government and their working was left with the magistrate of the district and the cantonment magistrate, and on their exclusive responsibility, the military authorities being left to scrutinise any shortcoming in their management. It was decided that three and a half regiments of infantry and one garrison battery of artillery shall in future be located in the hills. Dugshaie, Subathoo, and Pokree will each have a full regiment of infantry, while at Darjeeling there will be half a regiment of infantry and a garrison battery of artillery. For the accommodation of convalescent soldiers, there are now five dépôts in the hills, viz., Darjeeling, Nynce Tal, Landour, Kussowlie, and Murree, besides a small dépôt at Dhurmsala. A sixth dépôt was also ordered

for Dalhousie, and it is proposed to place a small dépôt at Jutogh. The Parasnath Hill in Bengal was experimentally tried for small detachment of sick soldiers. Nearly all of them increased in weight and improved very much in appearance during their stay there. Specimen plans of barracks for hill stations were prepared. In connection with the very unsatisfactory condition of Simla, the whole question of the proper means to be adopted for the conservancy of hill stations was reported on. A committee of experienced officers had been appointed at Roorkee to experimentalise and report on the whole subject of the ventilation and cooling of barracks. In their preliminary report the difficulties attendant on the problem to be solved are pointed out. Experiments are still being carried on. No definite conclusions have yet been arrived at, but it is believed that a machine on the principle of Dr. Arnott's gasometer pump will be found to be the best capable of accurately and efficiently driving the amount of air required, and the fact that air of different densities has different capacities for heat will in all probability be turned to account in obtaining the desired temperature of the air thus propelled. The principles on which hospitals for European troops are to be constructed were decided on. A scale of hospital equipment suited to the requirements of the country was submitted. The scale of equipment of hospitals in England and the Colonies was adopted as the standard, leaving out such articles as appear to be unnecessary, and adding such as seem to be required. Steps were taken for the improvement of cots and bedding. A scheme for conducting and recording meteorological observations was submitted. It was shown that, although such observations of various kinds are taken in all parts of India, they are for the most part very imperfect and untrustworthy. The analysis of drinking-water continued to engage much of the attention of the Commission, and a scheme for analyzing the water of wells in all military cantonments was submitted. The Commission strongly recommended that the dry-earth system of conservancy should be carried out without delay in all the latrines of British regiments, leaving its adoption in urinaries for further trial. It was adopted, as a beginning, at Rawul Pindee, Lucknow, Dinapore, and Dum-Dum.

In many instances the working of the soldiers' gardens was very satisfactory. The 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment at Ferozepore was the most successful. During the weather the men of the battalion were supplied with fruit and vegetables at a very low price,

and the Commissariat took vegetables monthly to the average value of 192 rupees. The Garden Fund, after paying for extensive repairs to regimental institutions, as the theatre, bowling alley, and gymnasium, shows a balance credit of Rs. 598-6-2. The Company gardens of the 77th Regiment at Bareilly deserve especial praise; no less than 170 men were working at one time. The results of Regimental Workshops were declared by the Commander-in-Chief to be very satisfactory, more especially in the 7th Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, the 7th, 19th, 34th, 42nd, 79th, 91st, and 101st Regiment of Foot, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Although there is a decrease of six in the numbers of corps reported on (in consequence of embarkations for England), and a proportionate diminution in the number of tradesmen, the amount realized for work done increased by more than 7,500 rupees; the extended usefulness of the institutions, and their continued success, having been thus demonstrated. The experiment of employing soldiers to white-wash their own barracks and to execute other repairs, was continued with some success. The construction and improvement of the road in the Himalayas between the stations of Murree and Abbottabad were continued by a party of the 79th Highlanders. From the 21st May to the 21st October 1865, upwards of 600 of the men of this regiment were employed on this work.

The future distribution of the British forces in India was resolved on. When the necessary arrangements have been completed, certain stations now occupied by European troops will be abandoned, and so far as political considerations will admit of, the force to be cantoned at stations which have proved to be unhealthy will be reduced. The unhealthiness of the climate of one station in particular renders it extremely desirable to lessen, as much as possible, the number of those exposed to its influence, and it has been accordingly resolved to locate there a reduced garrison in an entrenched position in place of the large force which as hitherto occupied it. In the Budget of the current year, upwards of two millions sterling were assigned for military works, 1,800,000*l.* being for original works and 200,000*l.* for repairs. In these large sums are included the building of new barracks at several stations, and the improvement of existing barracks, in the construction of which proper sanitary arrangements had not been sufficiently attended to. Of this allotment, nearly one million and a half were sanctioned for expenditure in the Bengal Presidency.

The Native Army.

The average strength of the Madras Native Army during the year 1865-66 was 32,986, that of the Bombay Native Army on 1st May 1866 was 24,853 in 37 regiments and that of the Bengal Regular Army was 43,500. The Punjab Frontier Force, which forms an important part of the Bengal Army, is not under the Commander-in-Chief. It was 11,718 strong in May 1866 and consisted of 537 Artillery, 2,802 Cavalry and 8,373 Infantry.

Sickness and Mortality—In *Madras* the number treated in Hospital was 20,441, and the total of deaths 304. The death rate to strength was only 9 per 1,000

DIVISIONS.	Average strength.	Treated	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of.		
					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency	4,366	1,936	39	106	44.3	0.8	2.01
Southern	2,978	1,037	32	37	34.8	1.07	3.08
Mysore	7,177	4,555	61	190	65.4	0.8	1.4
Ceded Districts	2,612	1,655	12	84	62.6	0.4	0.7
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	6,596	2,115	36	126	32.06	0.5	1.7
Nagpore Force	3,718	4,942	42	141	132.9	1.1	0.8
Northern	3,798	2,538	61	78	66.8	1.6	2.4
Pegu (for eight months)	1,711	1,662	18	73	97.1	1.05	1.08
Total	32,986	20,411	304	835	61.9	0.9	1.4

There were 1,641 persons treated in 9 Lock Hospitals and of these 10 died. As there was a marked decrease in the proportion of venereal diseases, at the larger stations occupied by European troops, these Hospitals have been to some extent, effectual in reducing the virulence and prevalence of these disorders in Military cantonments. The provisions of the Health of Cantonments' Act of 1864, for the registration and supervision of the class of prostitutes inhabiting Military bazaars, had not come into operation.

We find no vital statistics of the Bombay Native Army.

The returns referring to the *Bengal* Presidency include men absent on furlough and sick leave. The average daily strength

of the Regular Native Army during 1865 was 43,600. The deaths amounted in all to 1,293, or at the rate of 29·72 per 1,000, a ratio considerably in excess of that among the European Force for the same period, also largely in excess of the mortality of the Native Troops during any year since 1861. This high ratio is due solely to the Bhootan campaign. Leaving the Bhootan Force for separate consideration, the average strength of the Regular Native Army present during the year amounted to 39,129, the maximum having been in January, and the minimum in May. The daily number of sick averaged 1,439, or 4·48 per cent.; the highest average having occurred in the month of October, and the lowest in February. The deaths numbered 473, or 14·72 per 1,000. The deaths of men who were at the time absent from their regiments are not comprehended in this statement, nor does the average strength include the men absent on furlough or sick leave, and who may be estimated at an additional 10 per cent. Upwards of 200 men are known to have died during the year at their homes or in the hospitals of other regiments, and if these be included, the death-rate will rise from 14·72 to 19 per 1,000. Compared with previous years, the result is—

YEAR.	Average Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.		
		Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Deaths from all causes.
1861	39,797	40·1	1,169	20·3
1862	35,922	44·8	1,385	17·2
1863	37,459	46·2	1,477	19·7
1864	37,225	43·0	1,389	15·0
1865	32,129	44·8	1,475	19·0

The year 1865 bears a singular resemblance to 1863. The ratios of admissions into hospital and of deaths from all causes per 1,000 are almost identical. As usual, cholera, fevers, and affections of the bowels supplied the chief forms of sickness, and proved the chief causes of mortality. The sickness and mortality differ much according to the various provinces arranged in order of mortality. They stand thus :—

PROVINCE.	Ratio per 1,000.		
	Of Admissions into Hospital.	Of Deaths from all Causes in Regimental Hospitals.	Of Deaths from Cholera.
Bhootan Field Force ...	3,849	94.4	22.23
Bengal Proper and Assam ..	2,135	31.32	9.20
Central India Force ...	*	17.75	8.75
Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawn-pore ...	1,333	17.37	2.53
Agra and Central India ...	1,611	11.73	3.18
Punjab Irregular Force ..	1,205	9.23	0.20
Punjab... ..	1,295	8.73	0
Meerut and Rohilcund . .	1,294	6.89	0

Out of the whole regular native army, there were during the year but 69 cases of small-pox. Fevers, as usual, most largely contributed to the sickness. In the Bhootan Field Force the admissions from fevers amounted to 210 per cent, and the deaths to 20 per 1,000; but these figures by no means fairly represent either the prevalence or the fatality of the disease, so many men having been sent away as the only probable means of their recovery. Dysentery and diarrhœa proved a fertile source of sickness and mortality. In the Native Army generally, the admissions from the former were 10.02 per cent., and the deaths 1.25 per 1,000; from the latter the admissions were 8.05 per cent., and the deaths 1.37 per 1,000. The greater prevalence of both diseases in the Lower Provinces is well illustrated. Venereal diseases caused an admission rate of 5.11 per cent. in the army generally, the total number of men treated for these affections having been 1,642. The highest ratio of cases was at Nagode, where it reached 14.77 per cent., and the lowest at Mooltan, where it was 1.11. If the death-rate of the several stations be considered it will be found that, excluding Bhootan, where it amounted to 94.4 per 1,000, the highest mortality occurred at Sylhet and Cachar, where it amounted to 58.08; next comes Barrackpore, with a death rate of 35.77. At seven stations the mortality exceeded 30 per 1,000, viz., at Fort William, Barrackpore, Dacca, Sylhet, Debroogurh in the

* Imperfect.

first province, and Dinapore and Nagode in the second. In two stations the deaths amounted to between 20 and 30 per 1,000; viz., Alipore and Bhaugulpore; at all the others the ratio was below 20. The lowest death rate of the year was at Ferozepore, where it was only 1.51 per 1,000.

Sanitary Improvements—The principles on which hospitals for native troops are in future to be constructed were decided. Single storied buildings, having their floors raised three feet in dry climates, and five in damp climates, should suffice; but where the soil retains much moisture the buildings should have a vaulted basement. When space is restricted, or when it is required to accommodate more patients than can be conveniently placed in one floor, a second storey may be resorted to. The width of the ward is to be 22 feet, the height 16, the wall space per bed 9, the area per bed 99 superficial feet, and the cubic feet 1,584 per bed. The cook-room is to consist of a well-ventilated building 36' x 14', divided in the centre by a cross-wall, one compartment being for Hindoos, and the other for Mussulmans. The question of providing latrines for the whole native population of military stations, was considered by the Sanitary Commission.

The following from a Home return shows the sickness and mortality among European and Native Troops employed in all British India in each of the undermentioned years.

YEARS	EUROPEAN TROOPS					NATIVE TROOPS.				
	Average Strength	Admissions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength	Admissions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided
1858	75,269	170,328	3,951	311	*2,053	168,230	201,663	2,714	466	*2,241
1859	95,823	180,391	3,021	502	*2,054	203,896	211,013	2,178	483	*2,241
1860	97,892	151,574	1,965	672	†2,507	161,221	183,140	1,917	678	†3,821
1861	72,791	125,442	1,329	1,079	2,306	113,890	106,855	1,200	289	6,561
1862	71,06	121,360	1,236	508	2,629	101,031	104,191	968	238	6,861
1863	64,002	105,139	1,085	231	2,367	97,612	106,323	1,085	181	2,848
1864	63,281	98,501	980	145	†1,773	85,151	98,861	924	328	†1,710
1865	64,405	102,619	1,246	339	2,801	94,356	116,666	1,412	454	2,108

* These are averages in consequence of the Bombay returns not being complete for the year 1858.

† Exclusive of Bombay, the returns not affording the information

‡ Exclusive of Madras ditto ditto ditto.

CHAPTER IX.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN EASTERN INDIA.

FROM the beginning of October 1865 very alarming scarcity began to be felt in Orissa, and at a later date in the adjoining Madras district of Ganjam and in Chota Nagpore and Behar. The scarcity, which soon deepened into a famine of the most serious and extensive character ever witnessed in India, was primarily due to the premature cessation of the rains in the middle of September. The rainfall had not been unusually small but it was unseasonable. Much fell before the usual time for sowing; the latter rains due at the end of September and in October failed altogether. The famine prevailed in Orissa throughout 1866, reaching its height in October. In Ganjam and Behar it was of shorter continuance and was most intense in July and August. On 4th December 1866 the Governor General in Council appointed Mr. Justice Campbell, a North-West civilian but of the Bengal High Court; Colonel Morton, R. E., Public Works Secretary to the North-West Government, and Mr. Dampier, Commissioner of Nuddea in Bengal, a Committee to report on the famine in Orissa and the rest of Bengal, omitting Behar. Mr. Grigg, a young Madras Civilian, wrote a report of the famine in Ganjam. On 13th November 1866 the Bengal Government instructed Mr. F. R. Cockerell, of the Bengal Civil Service, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to report on the famine in the Patna and Bhagalpore Divisions which constitute Behar. Taking the famine in the order of its intensity in the three provinces, we shall begin with Ganjam and go on to Behar and finally to Orissa and the rest of Bengal.

Ganjam.

Previous Famines in Ganjam—There have been three within historical recollection—the first 1789 to 1792, second 1799 to 1801 and third in 1836. Of these the first was the most severe, far surpassing that of 1866 in intensity. But the records which exist are very meagre in the information they give, either of the extent of the suffering or the measures taken to alleviate it. Of the second period there are no English records at all; the Collector of the day having found it convenient to do away with them. The tract of country known as the Northern Circars was occupied by the English in 1766. Though much lawlessness prevailed amongst the Zemindars,

the condition of the people seems to have been prosperous at our advent, and continued to improve until the severe check it received in the years from 1789 to 1792. The way in which the Circars had been changing hands had rendered the Zemindars almost independent, and for some time previous to the British occupation little or no Peshcush had been levied. This circumstance had, doubtless, in some measure increased the wealth of the country; for the Zemindars, though usually unenterprising and burdensome landlords, frequently employed their wealth on works of piety and usefulness. The numerous small pagodas and tanks, often of noble dimensions, show their concern for their people. The decline of native arts of every description tells its own tale.

The great famine which desolated Bengal in 1770-72 did not extend to Ganjam, and probably the people reaped no small profit from the export of grain. The great grain trade however was with Madras, and we find that serious complaints were made by the people in 1787, on the ground that the large importations to Madras from Tanjore had driven the Ganjam rice out of the market, owing to its superior quality and cheapness. The extent of the famine of 1789-92 is not anywhere exactly given. The Madras Government in their despatches always speak of it as the "Famine to the northward," and there is an incidental reference from which it may be inferred that it extended to the Kistna. But towards the north it did not extend beyond the Bengal frontier, and even the bordering estate of Callicote did not suffer much. Contrasted with 1866, it is worthy of note that the two earlier famines of 1789 and 1800 began in the north of the district and increased in intensity towards the south, whilst that of 1836, as in 1866, was felt with greatest severity in Orissa and parts of the Distirict adjacent to Bengal. The Famine in the region of the Godavery about 1824, does not appear to have extended to Ganjam, though the crops were endangered by a partial failure of rains in 1825.

The crops had been very scanty in 1789, and Mr. R. Munro, Member of the Ganjam Council, warned Government not to attempt the full collection of revenue on the Havelly or Government lands, though apparently to no purpose. But the south west monsoon rains having again failed, the Government of Ganjam, which consisted of a President and Council, took most prompt measures to ward off as far as possible the misery and starvation that awaited the people. The President's name was Crawford. These measures,

however, were in accordance with the economic doctrines of the day. As early as 7th November a Proclamation was issued suspending all import and transport duties on grain and other edibles in the Havelly lands, stationing a guard of sepoy at Cunchelly to prevent exportation to the south, and laying an embargo on the export of grain from the sea ports. The distress was further aggravated by the depreciation of the copper coin owing to large importation of Dutch dubs. Mr. Webb, the Havelly Collector, estimates it at 25 per cent. The effects of this depreciation were chiefly felt by the labourer and the vendor of Government monopolies. In December we find the Council interposing to check exportation of grain to Pooree for religious purposes by the Raja of Vizianagram. Crowds of his people came flocking through the district to eat at Jaggannath the rice they were denied at home. The Council, however, speedily despatched both grain and people back to the place whence they came. The south-west monsoon rains having again failed, the Madras authorities grew alarmed, and the Board of Revenue in September required the strictest observance on the part of Zemindars, who appear to have been smuggling grain out of the country, of the Government Proclamation, and extended its provisions to every necessary of life. The people were employed on tanks and roads and paid in kind, while many were fed at *chuttrums*. Rice was retailed in Berhampoor at cheap rates by the Government. Mr. Snodgrass, President of the Ganjam Council, who afterwards obtained a most unenviable reputation, acted throughout the distress with great energy, but at the same time with little wisdom. His general policy seems to have been to feed the people, but to take full advantage of high prices, by renting out the lands at exorbitant rates. Thus whilst the produce had decreased in many instances 50 per cent., the rent derived from the land had only decreased 10 per cent. He was no doubt led into this course by the constant demands for money on the part of the Company. However in the last year of the famine the renters had outdone themselves, and Mr. Snodgrass found it necessary to give large remissions and to take other remedial measures. It is much to be regretted that no record exists of the extent of this importation of food by Government, as from it might be drawn some estimate of the numbers fed by Government, as compared with the year 1866, and the proportion they bore to the population of the Province. As in 1866 the duration of the famine was increased by the failure of the dry crop in 1792 owing to the very late date on which the

south west monsoon rains began, and also by the damage caused by floods. A liberal policy of remitting the land revenue followed. In the third year of the famine the cattle perished but there was no pestilence. The population of the district in 1787 was 465,773, of whom 170,069 are set down as cultivators, and 9,508 as weavers. The population of the same area in 1862 was 630,000, a rate of increase in population which contrasts strongly with that of Great Britain. The returns of 1757 are doubtless below the mark, as only the towns and settled villages would be counted. In these were 103,989 houses. This would be only slightly over four persons to a house—a low average in this country. What proportion of the population perished it is impossible to say with any approach to the truth, but it seems that the dreadful state of depopulation and ruin into which the province is described as having fallen in 1801 by Mr. Brown, and two years later by Mr. Cherry, prior to the introduction of the permanent settlement, was rather the result of the anarchy and misrule, (ending in famine 1799) which prevailed in the district during the ten years subsequent to the famine, than the actual effects of the famine, for the condition of the country as described by Mr. Snodgrass in 1792 is far less wretched than it appears to have been when Mr. Brown took charge of the district.

During the actual famine, the measures of relief must have done much to save the people from starvation, but the Government policy, which had ruined, by a system of rack-renting whilst it fed the ryot, rendered him utterly unable to recover himself in spite of the temporary remedial measures of 1792. The corrupt and reckless administration of Mr. Snodgrass, together with a wide-spread rebellion amongst the Zemindars, reduced the district in 1799 to actual famine. There does not seem to have been any very great failure of rain, but the weak and impoverished state of the ryots rendered them unable to avail themselves of what supply there was. The state of the people was most deplorable. The prices of grain viz. 71 Rs. per Madras *garce* for 2nd class paddy, 168 Rs. 2nd sort rice and 75 Rs. for Raggy, which ruled in 1801 were only once exceeded during the following fifty years. The rate of wages at the beginning of the century was a *funam i. e.* one anna and 4 pice a day for a man cooly, and a woman about a third less. When paid by the month cooly men received $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, women 1 Rupee. The rate of cooly wages at present prevailing in Ganjam varies from 1 anna 6 pice to 2 annas a day for

a man, and 6 pice less for a woman, consequently wages of unskilled labour have risen 75 per cent. in 60 years. On the other hand, if one may judge from the fact that the price of iron agricultural instruments, of ropes and basket work, has not risen during the same period at least in this district, it would seem apparent that there has not been a corresponding rise in rate of remuneration for skilled labour. The price of grain in the meantime has risen over 300 per cent. But it must not be forgotten that labour was chiefly remunerated in kind, for which now a money payment is substituted. The employer has, no doubt, chiefly profited in this change, but it shows the increase of capital, and consequently the increased demand for labour, which must lead to a higher rate of wages, though custom, caste and ignorance are obstacles, which have rendered the labouring classes, slow to avail themselves of their advantage.

The third period of scarcity, after an interval of 30 years, occurred in 1836. Cholera was very prevalent and many of the cattle also perished. Rice, which had been selling from 60 to 80 seers, fell to 20 or 30 seers the Rupee. Raggy fell from 100 seers to 40 the Rupee, and dholl 24 seers to 16. This great fall was enhanced by the number of troops at that time in the district to quell the Gumsur disturbance, but a judicious importation of grain relieved the pressure upon the bazaars, when even *loot* was anticipated. The four following years up to 1841 seem to have been unfavourable, and prices were high, but no extensive dearth is recorded.

The Famine of 1866.—Again, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, Ganjam was visited by a severe drought during the latter part of 1865 and the early months of 1866. The rains of the south-west monsoon almost wholly failed, and little fell during the north-east monsoon, nor indeed till the month of April 1866 when some heavy showers occurred, concluding with a heavy hailstorm on May 5th, hailstones being found as big as a pigeon's egg. Owing to this unusual drought, the ryots throughout the Northern or Principal Division, including the Zemindary estates, are calculated to have reaped on an average less than half a crop of paddy, and many of them were in danger of utter ruin. The ryots were ill prepared to bear up against this calamity, for the crops of the two previous years had been but scanty, and many of them had already exhausted their resources, before the more severe suffering overtook them. Consequently, to meet the demands of their respective landlords or the Government, as the case might be,

these men had to resort to money-lenders for assistance, and ultimately, in too many cases, to resign their holdings and migrate elsewhere or sink to the grade of village cooly labourers. Yet it must not be forgotten that, prior to the last two years of scarcity, the Government ryots had been making great progress in wealth and prosperity. The land revenue alone had increased 1,57,552 Rs. between Fasli 1264, and 1274, whilst the total revenue of the district had risen from Rs. 15,74,143 in Fasli 1264 to 27,29,045 in Fasli 1274—net increase Rs. 11,54,902 chiefly due to salt manufacture. The great export of grain, which had been going on for years, had also exhausted the surplus produce. By the second week of October 1865 the usual importation of grain from Cuttack ceased, there was a general closing of the stores and various attempts at plunder in Berhampore. The imports and exports of grain to meet the high demand at prices in Cuttack enriched the grain merchants. The following shews the grain trade of the district for 4 years :—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Amount of duty.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
Fasli	M.	Rs.	M.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.
1272	10,262	20,424	6,30,695	12,61,390	39,125	10	1
1273	24,327	48,634	11,97,924	23,95,848	42,819	3	3
1274	21,481	61,833	5,51,340	15,21,920	48,846	10	11
1275	1,20,716	7,96,233	1,01,071	4,93,013	26,121	3	8
1276 from July to Oc- tober.	*32,977	1,36,966	1,767	5,650	524	11	8

Owing to the usually large and constant rain fall in Ganjam, where in some years it has averaged as much as 60 inches, and where in the month of January alone, occasional showers seldom fall, the ryots depend far more on the chance of a copious rainfall for cultivation, than upon contrivances for irrigation. Also we must not pass unnoticed the slothful and unthrifty character of the people, more particularly of the Oriyas, who will often allow their crops to perish rather than

* This is exclusive of the grain imported by Government.

depart from the course which an ignorant custom has sanctioned; or voluntarily perform any work they conceive to be the province of others, or which they are not actually compelled to perform. The average rainfall was 44.50 inches in 1863; 32.24 in 1864; 32.84 in 1865 in the whole district. In the principal division where the famine was severe it was respectively 29.39; 20.44 and 18.65.

The district of Ganjam has an area of 6400 square miles, with a population at the last census of rather over 1,100,000 souls. The area of that part which extends from the Chilka Lake on the north, southwards as far as Ichapoor, and then turning again towards the north, forms a sort of basin enclosed by the Khond Hill ranges, amounts to about 2,500 square miles with a population of 631,929. Of this number, 363,288 are cultivators. The other classes number 268,641. This is the tract of country in which the drought was most severe. The population of the Government Taluks at last census was 495,246. Of this number 147,763 are in the Southern Division. The number of Government villages in the whole District is 1,695 inclusive of 222 Inam villages. Of these 1,695 villages, 1,293 are in the Northern Division, the remaining 402 in the Chicacole taluk. In the whole district 153 villages reaped less than half a crop, and 135 less than a quarter crop. Though prices had risen greatly as early as September 1865, and though, on the cessation of imports from Cuttack, a panic had prevailed in the bazars early in October, followed by an attempt at loot in which the Sepoys of the 11th Regiment were implicated, yet the scarcity did not appear sufficiently severe to call for any special measures on the part of Mr. Thornhill, the Acting Collector. Moreover the Khond outbreak, which was at its height during the months of November and December, demanded Mr. Thornhill's presence at Russellconda, and absorbed wholly the attention of the authorities.

On January 21st, Mr. Forbes assumed charge of the district on his return from England. The Khond disturbance had still to be quelled. For this purpose he set out immediately for the Hills. However the miserable state of the people at once attracted his attention. On his arrival at Russellconda, he addressed a letter to the Revenue Secretary to Government, dated January 27th, setting forth the state of suffering to which the people were reduced, and the measures that he desired the Government to take to meet the approaching crisis. "The grain in store," he writes, "is known to be inconsiderable. Prices are already so high as to render it difficult for the labouring class to maintain

themselves, and they have begun to emigrate in considerable numbers, and the poorer sorts are even now in great straits, and are forced to eat wild roots, and plants. I do not venture to propose that Government should interfere in the way of direct relief, which will be obtained as far as may be from local contributions, but the pressure on the grain bazars may be lightened in large towns by putting the troops and public establishments on rations, rice being imported for the purpose at once in sufficient quantities to continue the system for eight months." Anticipating the objection that trade interests would suffer, he mentions that some of the large importers had expressed their willingness to contract, and consequently their interests would not suffer. In the same letter the Government were applied to for instruments for boring artesian wells for cattle, the scarcity of water being already very great. The Madras Government, in its Proceedings, February 20th, objected to the first proposal on general grounds, and referred the second to the Geological Survey Department, who after a lapse of some considerable time, returned answer that, as there had been no survey, they could not express their opinion on the suitability of Ganjam for such wells. The necessity of the first proposal was afterwards seen by the Government, and large quantities of grain were imported for this purpose during August. On the same day Mr. Forbes called for subscriptions and instructed the zemindars to relieve the poor. The appeal was liberally and promptly responded to. Relief houses were opened.

As, however, the distress was daily extending, and even cattle were beginning to perish, while in hardly a tank was water to be found and deaths from starvation were daily increasing, Mr. Forbes on 6th and 31st March published appeals in the papers of the three Presidency cities: On 31st May came the news that Government had resolved to supplement the funds subscribed by private charity with a grant of Rs. 10,000. The relief houses had now been in working for nearly three months, but necessarily on an utterly inadequate scale. Government had as yet rendered no assistance except in small grants for Public Works, yet with one or two exceptions, the whole responsibility and personal direction of the relief houses had fallen upon the officers of the District, both European and Native. The scene at the relief houses at this time was very different from what it was two months later. Instead of orderly rows of recipients, were disorderly and discontented mobs clamorous for food, to most of whom it was utterly impossible to render aid. In many

cases the assistance of the Police was absolutely necessary to keep order. As soon, however, as the people understood that sufficient food was prepared for them; their quiet conduct was most praiseworthy. The interest taken in the affairs of Ganjam by the Madras Government, and by many persons throughout the Presidency, was known to have the warm approval of Lord Napier; and for his fuller information, Mr. Forbes, on the 25th June, in a letter to the Private Secretary, despatched further particulars. In this month the famine had reached its crisis,—at the end of May affairs were at the lowest ebb, but each day, as the month advanced, brought some sign that the tide had turned. Still the misery of the people was very great. No less than 2,932 deaths were registered from cholera, small-pox and starvation. The number receiving relief at the Government Poor-Houses in the Principal Division averaged about 8000. In spite of the stream of imports, prices continued to rise. The Famine Fund was further augmented by a grant of 20,000 Rs. from the North-West Famine Fund. The Telegram was received July 3rd, and immediately the Madras Government were requested to sanction the commencement of the Chilka canal from this money. The Chilka Canal had been for some years under the consideration of Government, and estimates were prepared during Sir W. Denison's time. The object proposed is, to unite the river and port of Ganjam with the Chilka Lake. The length of the proposed canal is about 9 miles, its breadth about 26 feet, and depth about 6 feet. Its cost is estimated at 1,18,200 Rs. It leaves the Chilka at Calyabada near the sea, and runs along the coast almost in a direct line to Ganjam.

On 20th July Lord Napier landed in Ganjam. The most important results of his visit were, the commencement of the Chilka Canal and the establishment of Dispensaries, as well as the encouragement it gave to all to continue their efforts on behalf of the suffering. The mortality was chiefly among this class of agricultural labourers, and the effects of the Famine will consequently be chiefly shown for some time to come in the want, not only of sufficient labour power to increase the area of cultivated land, but even to cultivate lands already reclaimed. The state of the people during the months of August and September had been gradually improving, and deaths from cholera had greatly decreased. The returns show 1,131 deaths: Of these, 463 are set down as from starvation. The numbers seeking relief at the *Chartrums* had also showed a marked decrease. Whilst in July

they averaged £000, at the end of September the number was 6700, and at the end of October about 6000. By the third week in November the number had decreased to 5,200. At the beginning of November the early paddy was in many places cut, and this produced a great change in prices. That the relief measures which had been taken were fully adequate to support the people, is shewn by reference to mortuary returns from the hospitals. After organizing the system of relief, and procuring the assistance of Government in the supply of seed-grain, the Collector's attention was chiefly directed towards affording relief to the weaver class, placing the orphan children who had gathered round the *Chuttrums* under proper care and guardianship, supplying the most wretched of the people at the *Chuttrums* with cloths, as well as procuring the postponement of the introduction of the Municipal and District Road Cess Acts into the District. In December 1866 there were 537 children, 281 male and 256 female, mostly under 13 years of age, who having lost their parents in the famine, are left as waifs and strays in the country, and are now supported out of the Famine Fund. Most of them are the children of various village coolies and paupers. They were placed under the care of the Missionaries, Protestant and Roman Catholic.

The total remissions granted to Government ryots throughout the district amount to Rs. 1,25,405; of this Rs. 1,12,313 were granted for loss of crop in 315 villages to 17,528 ryots paying Sist of Rs. 2,14,166. There were 9 Relief Houses maintained out of the funds of the Famine Committee. The cost of these Houses may be stated at 60,000 Rs. up to the end of 1866, at (with all the outlay in carriage, buildings servants, &c. included) a cost per head of Rs. 1-8. The total cost of this famine to Government cannot be estimated at less than 6,00,000 Rupees, when the great increase of Police expenditure and the probable decrease in the Land Revenue, are taken into account. What loss has been sustained by the Zemindars it is impossible to say. In many cases it must have been heavy, though the high price of grain may have compensated some of them in a great measure. Of the money expended in the distribution of food, &c., about 46,500 Rs. came from private sources including the 20,000 Rs. from the North-West Famine Fund. Rs. 25,000 were contributed directly by Government and 14,800 bags of rice. The exact number of deaths reported during the 12 months from 1st October 1865 to the end of September 1866 was 56,262. No deaths from actual starvation probably occurred before December 1865.

These returns fall far below the mark, and the heads under which they were made cannot be relied on, as many of those set down as from cholera, were really the result of starvation. The total deaths in the whole district were 56,262 or about 50 in 1000. Deaths from starvation were 10,898 *i. e.* rather less than one-fifth of the total. The deaths in the Northern Division were 38,937 or about 56 a 1,000. Of these, 10,867 were from starvation *i. e.* about one third of the total deaths in this Division. These returns have, no doubt, been somewhat swelled by the deaths of many who came into the district from Orissa; but their numbers are too small so make any very appreciable difference. This loss of life has shown itself in the decrease of cultivation in the district, which shows up to October, as compared with the same month in Fasli 1275, in the Berhampore taluk, a decrease of 17,704 acres in extent, and Rs. 34,224 assessment; in Gumsur a decrease of 8,251 acres, and Rs. 20,944 assessment. This, however, is counterbalanced by a slight increase in Chicacole taluk. What the decrease was in Zemindary estates it is impossible to say, but probably very much greater as they have not shared the same advantages as Government ryots. This decrease is also partly due to the poverty of the inhabitants and their inability to purchase seed:—

Statement shewing the Deaths in the Ganjam District from October 1865 to September 1866.

	Population last Census taken in 1861-62.	Total deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Starvation.	Other Diseases.
Deaths from October 1865 to September 1866 in the Principal Division	6,82,804	38,937	16,317	3,240	10,867	8,513
Do. Do. in the Sub-Division	4,46,660	17,325	9,537	1,090	31	6,667
Total	1,129,464	56,262	25,854	4,330	10,898	15,180

The number of convicts in the jails of the district rose from 3,438 in the year ending September 1865 to 4,907 in 1866, or on a monthly average, from 382 to 515.

With regard to the measures that should be taken to lessen the effects of future famines, the Report urges that there should be irrigation works and that we should encourage the rise of a class of intelligent capitalist farmers unfettered by any Government claims upon the land. This can be done without endangering the independent position of the present peasant proprietors, or affecting their interests in any way except for good. The isolated position of the ryot, under the Puttah system, often renders any united effort on the part of the whole village community very difficult. A capitalist landlord is not thus hampered, and any improvements he may introduce cannot fail gradually to themselves commend to the people. Under the present system of middlemen or renters, such objects cannot be attained, or if so, only in a comparatively small degree. If, however, the Zemindars would more generally undertake the personal management of their estates, these objects might, in some measure, be attained, though the system of equal division of the produce affords little encouragement to the ryots to co-operate with energy. A class resembling the English capitalist farmer is the great want of the country, not for the purpose of superseding the ryot, but of taking the lead in progress whether moral or material.

The Behar Districts and Sonthal Country.

In the years 1864-65 the general average rainfall was deficient in quantity and unseasonable. The rain commenced so late in June that the sowings were generally backward, and this was followed by such an abundant fall in July, that the young rice plant in the lowlands was swamped. The rains in both years ceased for the most part early in September, and there was none at all in October in either year. The out-turn of both years was more or less deficient, varying generally from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and in some exceptional cases, such as the north of Tirhoot and Chumparun, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ordinary produce. In every district, wherever rice was the sole, or almost the sole, cultivation, the local distress was most severe, as upon the out-turn of this crop the condition of the people was mainly dependent. The supply of food was still further reduced by the drain on old stocks caused by excessive exportation in the years 1864-65. The greatly extended cotton cultivation in the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, and other parts of the empire during the years 1863-64 not only necessarily left a proportionately diminished area available for cereal produce, but also enriching the cultivators tended to increase the consumption

of food throughout the cotton-growing country. This created a demand, which could only be met by the Bengal Province. Between 1st May 1864 and 30th April 1865, no less than 8,152,657 maunds of rice and other edible grains were exported from Calcutta to Bombay; and from the districts of Rajmehal, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Patna, and Shahabad, about 3,029,155 maunds of grain, used for food, were exported by railway to the North West Provinces during 1864 and 1865. That there was a general exhaustion of stocks arising out of these causes seems to be clearly established by the following statement, showing the rapid decrease in the average quantity of rice obtained for one rupee at the principal grain marts in the chief rice-producing districts of Lower Bengal;—

		September 1864.	September 1865.	September 1866.
Backergunge	...	30 Srs.	22 Srs.	12 Srs.
Dacca	...	30 "	22 "	13 "
Furreedpore	...	30 "	22 "	14 "
Noacolly	...	28 "	21 "	11 "
Tipperah	...	21 "	16 "	9 "
Chittagong	...	20 "	15 "	11 "
Rungpore	...	27 "	22 "	11 "
Dinajepore	...	27 "	21 "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Bograh	...	36 "	28 "	14 "
Malda	...	30 "	19 "	11 "
Moorshedabad	...	22 "	17 "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rajshahye	...	24 "	18 "	9 "
Pubna	...	23 "	16 "	11 "

The prices here quoted for September 1864 are 15 to 25 per cent. higher even than the average current rates at the commencement of that year. There was little or no importation from other districts. The crops in the Nepal Terai, which being a thinly populated country, and in ordinary years producing abundant rice crops, exports largely to the districts on the north side of the Ganges, failed entirely. Exportation from that country was absolutely stopped by the intervention of the Nepalese Government. Whilst the price of food rose to three times its former average, the wages of labor underwent little or no change, and hence the want of the means of support pressed most severely on the labouring classes. Throughout the districts lying to the north of the Ganges and east of the Koosey the wages of day labour have undergone little or no change during the last 10 years, the rates paid to adults ranging between Rs. 3 and 2 per month. Only to the south of the Ganges and

in the vicinity of the Railway the value of labor is said to have increased about 20 per cent. during the last five years.

The more substantial agriculturists suffered no personal privation; where the failure of their crops was only partial, they were probably better off than in ordinary times. The ryot ordinarily divides the produce of his fields so as to keep a sufficient quantity for the food of himself, his family, his labourers, and dependents, and their families, up to the period of the following harvest, and applies the proceeds of the residue to the payment of rent, purchase of stock, and his general expenses. The diminished quantity of produce, therefore, necessitated such a modification of his usual arrangements, as would admit of his bringing sufficient grain into the market, to profit by the high prices and compensate himself for the deficiency of his crop. This resulted in the ryot dispensing with his ordinary hired labour for which he would have to pay not in money, but in grain, and so the mere labourer dependent on the cultivator was deprived of his customary means of support. Similarly, the petty village artisans and day labourers, the dosads, mosahcers, domes, koor-mies and others, who in a village community ordinarily receive a day's food, supplemented by some small cash payment, for a day's work, could no longer obtain this employment when the day's food had assumed a value hitherto unknown, and every householder's store of grain was so reduced that he with difficulty supported his own family. The professional beggars, the crippled and infirm, the mass of pauperism in fact, that in ordinary times subsists upon the charity of the village community, and is by it ungrudgingly supported, could no longer appeal successfully to the compassion of the villagers. The zemindars did not generally sustain any material losses; even in the rare instances in which the failure of crops was absolute, the area was too limited to cause any serious injury to the proprietor. In the Durbhunga Estate, in Tirhoot, in which the most extensive failure of crops and desertion of lands occurred, the remissions of rent, though they were fixed by Government officers and deemed fully equal to what the occasion required, did not exceed 6 per cent. of the entire rental of the property. No claim to remission of Government revenue has been maintained on the part of the zemindar in any district, nor were there any considerable remissions made by them in favour of the farmers, by whom their estates are held in lease. As a body they in a great measure ignored the responsibilities and obligations of their position under the permanent settlement. The amount subscribed was Rs. 1,29,293, and this sum includes the contributions of all officers of Government and others who

have no property in those districts. The Government revenue derived from estates situated in localities where the failure of crops and local distress were greatest, is Rs. 32,79,942. The amount of the Government revenue demand in these districts, where the assessment is light, does not, on an average, exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of the zemindar's receipts from his property.

There can be no question as to the fact of the too tardy recourse to measures of public relief, which the plain indications of the miserable condition of a large mass of the people in most of the districts, but especially in those belonging to the Patna division, should have called for at a much earlier period. The relief measures eventually adopted, were initiated, not as they should have been, under a proper system of acquaintance with the condition and wants of the people, by the spontaneous action of the district officers, but by the Commissioner's circular letters. Special enquiries were set on foot, the result of which was, as the reports of those officers shew, to create a decided apprehension and forewarning of the impending severe distress amongst the poorer classes. Had this apprehension led to such extended enquiries as to the effect of the failure of the crop upon the general condition of the working classes, as the occasion manifestly required, and had the subsequent progress of events been carefully watched, and relief applied in the way of giving employment on works of public utility on a very large scale, after the rice harvest was over, much of the suffering and loss of life that subsequently occurred would have been prevented, and the money which was expended at a later period in the mere attempt, which it may be assumed from the excessive mortality which is known to have occurred was in a great measure unsuccessful, to save people from perishing through want of food, might have been made reproductive. There was no definite proposal for undertaking special works, as a means of affording relief, till about the end of May, and no such work actually commenced until June. Before the end of June the rains had set in, and from that time employment on the earthwork of roads was little more in effect than a form of gratuitous relief. The delay in the commencement of relief measures necessarily led to their insufficiency. No sooner were relief centres established, and it became generally reported that the Government was going to feed the people, than they came to the several depots in crowds; many of them were in the last stage of emaciation, and it was found impossible to arrange a systematic distribution of food with proper regard to the diet suited to the physical condition of the applicants. The food

was not sufficient in quantity or variety. It varied from 8 *chittacks* or 16 ounces to less than 3. In the Bengal Jails 15 *chittacks* is fixed as the minimum to maintain life unimpaired. During the famine in the North-West Provinces adult recipients of gratuitous relief obtained a daily allowance of 16 oz. of bread and 4 oz. of vegetables. The following statistics, in regard to the six districts in which the distress was most severe, contain in one view a complete summary of the effects of the famine and the extent of the relief measures undertaken :—

Districts	Square Miles	Population.	Area in which distress was intense	Govt Revenue from that area	Relief centres	Subscribed Rs	Assigned by Govt for relief Rs	Assigned from Imperial and Local Funds for relief works Rs	Total amount expended in relief Rs	Daily average number relieved gratuitously or by employment on public works in August 1866.	Number of deaths from starvation or disease engendered by want.
Chumparun	3,781	870,000	1,700	3,36,261	10	9,574	14,500	5,000	24,451	0	56,000
Gya	5,689	1,367,392	1,360	4,78,514	6	12,371	1,000	9,050	12,640	3	3,387
Monghyr	3,592	843,775	1,316	1,87,829	9	8,894	2,000	6,324	15,218	5	1,247
Saran	2,612	1,200,000	700	6,81,462	12	16,147	10,000	25,000	45,308	0	8,175
Shahabad	4,403	1,602,271	1,204		10	10,861	3,000	12,784	26,645	3	4,424
Tirhoot	6,114	1,856,279	3,000	7,43,098	25	38,315	4,000		39,447	6	60,321
Total	26,191	7,739,717	9,280	2,427,164	72	86,162	34,500	58,158	163,711	4	133,554

The amount expended from public funds was Rs. 2,29,202. The largest daily average number relieved during any one month was 37,329, whilst the total number of deaths ascertained to have occurred as the direct, or indirect consequence of an insufficiency of food was no less than 135,676. Taking the number of deaths added to the number relieved as representing the aggregate of persons unable to support themselves during the famine, the number of persons relieved and supported as compared with that of persons requiring relief shews a proportion of but little more than 1 to 5. The proportion of lives lost to those saved was considerably upwards of 3 to 1; and taking four months as the average period during which the public relief operations continued in full force, a sum of about Rs. 50,000 per month only was expended for the relief of upwards of 150,000 persons.

The remedial measures, which the experience of the past year seem to call for, are—The promotion of irrigation works; the improvement of the internal means of communication in the several districts; and the creation of a special agency for collecting accurate information in regard to the population, agricultural produce, and the state of trade. The District Officer, *i. e.* the Magistrate-Collector, is the referee on every subject on which local information is required, in regard to districts the extent of which is as great as 6,000, and, in the Behar Province, in no instance less than 2,500 square miles. With the exception of the officers in charge of the Subdivisions, of whom there are rarely more than two in each district, and except in Tirhoot nowhere more than three, and the Excise Officers, of whom there are not many, the Magistrate-Collector has no subordinate agency in the interior of the district. When information is sought a special enquiry must be instituted. Such enquiry can only be made through the irresponsible agency of the landholders, and the facts reported by the Magistrate-Collector are mainly based upon a sort of average of the general information so obtained, supplemented perhaps by the results of a special local inquiry instituted through Office agency in the immediate vicinity of the Magistrate-Collector's or the Subdivisional Courts. The only opportunities which the Magistrate-Collector has are during the tour which he is required to make annually in the interior of the district, and owing to the claims upon his time which his judicial functions entail, these tours are of less duration. Under an efficient administrative system the Chief Reve-

nue Officer of the district ought to have full information as to the extent, and exact nature, of the cultivation of the entire revenue-paying lands, the incidence of the assessment fixed by the permanent settlement upon the several estates within the district as shewn in its practical operation in the division of the produce of the land between the State, the proprietor of the land and the cultivator, and the consequent effect of such partition upon the condition of the population and the wealth of the district. He should know further the extent of the population, the numerical strength of the classes into which it is divided, their requirements in the consumption of food, the sufficiency or insufficiency of the local produce to meet such demand, and the extent to which the supply is ordinarily supplemented or diminished by the action of trade. No subordinate agency that could be established would work well without the most active supervision, and so long as the offices of Magistrate and Collector remain united.

Orissa and other parts of Bengal.

The Report of the three Commissioners embraces Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore, the three districts of Orissia—omitting the hill tracts—in which the famine raged with greatest intensity and continued longest, Manbhoom, Singbhoom, Midnapore, Banchora, Raneegunge, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Nuddea and the 24 Pergunnahs. The Report, District Narratives, Evidence, official and other correspondence and tabulated statistics occupy two folio volumes of upwards of 600 pages each. The Commissioners' Report, consisting of 177 pages, is divided into three parts—a history of the famine in 1865-66, immediate measures recommended for Orissa and the risk of future famine, and general measures of mitigation—all preceded by preliminary remarks.

PRELIMINARY.

All such establishments and information as enabled Colonel Baird Smith to give most precise information regarding the famine of 1861 in the North-Western Provinces are wanting in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In the latter Collectors have no executive establishments, and their Assistants in Sub-divisions are more judicial than executive in their functions. In Orissa the settlement is not permanent, and remissions of revenue are not unfrequently granted. Thirty years ago a temporary settlement, almost more minute and careful than that of the North-Western Provinces, was made by most able and experienced men. But, nevertheless, the Bengal system of administration

has been followed. There are no Tehseeldars; the Putwarrees have, for the most part, fallen into abeyance; the Canoongoes, though still existing, have been long almost entirely disused, and the annual returns, which they and the Putwarees were originally bound to furnish, have not only been neglected, but have been of late years absolutely prohibited. Consequently, in such a crisis as that which has just occurred, recent statistics are almost as little available in Orissa as in Bengal. The Commissioners, though not possessing the legal power of taking evidence, examined all most competent to give information including the Lieutenant Governor, while all the official and demi-official correspondence was placed at their disposal. They visited each of the districts of Orissa and Midnapore, while Mr. Dampier was familiar with the other districts.

The Commissioners were instructed by the Government of India to report. 1.—The causes of the famine. 2.—Whether timely measures were taken to meet the evil, and if not, whether valid reasons exist to account for their absence. 3.—In what way such visitations may be prevented or mitigated in future. The natural causes are patent while it is certain that sufficient measures of relief were not taken at so early a period as it would have been proper that they should have been taken, if the facts had been sufficiently known and the magnitude of the calamity had been earlier understood. The only cause, then, of increased suffering, which can admit of very serious question, is the delay which occurred in respect to measures of relief. The account of the past naturally divides itself into two parts, the course of affairs till the time when Government took action in the matter on a large scale, that is in the end of May 1866, and the measures of relief then, and subsequently, taken.

Causes.—The natural cause was the premature cessation of the rains in the middle of September and the abnormal fall previously. On an average of some years past the crops have not been very large in Bengal, and it is a question whether the great rise of prices which has taken place is in any degree due to a yield below the average, or whether it is solely owing to increased demand. The latter cause largely operated to enhance the price of grain. Not only have the countries round the Bay of Bengal become of late years more and more the source of supply of rice to Asia and Australasia, but within India recent movements have greatly tended to increase the drain on those same countries. The following table shows the exports and the price of rice in Calcutta:—

Years.	LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL						Approximate aver age price of rice in Calcutta in each year
	QUANTITY OF RICE AND PADDY EXPORTED IN MAUNDS OF 80 lb						
	Calcutta		Out ports		Total		
	Rice	Paddy	Rice	Paddy	Rice	Paddy	
1855 56	89,11,500	2,705	5 64,137	20,734	94,75,637	23,439	Rs 1 2 3 p md
1856 57	89,08,088	18,795	7,58 506	48 565	90,66,594	67,660	" 1 13 6 "
1857 58	72,74 174	5,415	3,24,204	62,724	75,98,378	68,142	" 2 2 2 "
1858 59	43,80,999	1,113	1,23,066	4,712	45,03,764	5,825	" 2 7 0 "
1859 60	47,34,715	10,756	7,01,771	5,00 408	54 36,486	5,11,164	" 2 13 0 "
1860 51	75,27,556	4,412	5,08 939	3,51,497	80,36,495	3,55,909	" 2 3 2 "
1861 62	1,06 86,378	18,447	7,60,555	2,25 701	1,14,46,933	2,44,148	" 2 0 9 "
1862 63	1,14,87,707	6,518	11 02,566	2 28,929	1,25,90,273	2,35,447	" 2 2 0 "
1863 64	1,52,47,048	20 906	11,76 430	2,80,414	1,64 23,478	3,01,320	" 2 4 0 "
1864 65	1,75,55,250	23,710	16,31,272	2,41,150	1,91 86,522	2,64,860	" 2 15 10 "
1865 66	86,46,497	1,405	8,43,721	1,71,929	94 90,218	1,73,334	" 3 8 7 "
1866 67 up to February	46,37,147	3,685	6,01,880	39 645	52,39,027	43,330	" 4 7 7 "
Up to 12th March for Calcutta only	1,92,930	"	"	"	1,92,930	"	"

It was only in the western districts of Orissa and the higher parts of the western districts of Bengal, where the alluvium gives place to a laterite soil, that the full extremity of famine was reached. The dry tract, extending from a point 10 or 15 miles north of Balasore all the way to the hills forming the higher plateaus of Chota Nagpore, and bounded by alluvial plains on one side and by a decidedly hilly country on the other, may be described as that in which, taken as a whole, the famine reached an intensity second only to that in Orissa, and in some portions of which it reached a degree which may be compared with that suffered in Orissa. The low land, between the hilly country and the sea, forms what are called the regulation districts of Orissa—Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, lying from north east to south-west. Nearly the whole of this tract is of an alluvial character, a flat rice country. The hills do not run down to the sea as on some parts of the coast, although in some portions near Balasore the flat strip of country is of no very great breadth. The whole tract is intersected by large water-courses; great torrents in the floods of the rains, broad sandy beds nearly dry during the dry seasons of the year. They obstruct intercourse greatly in both shapes, and assist it but little, being scarcely navigable except in the lower parts of some of the larger rivers. In Central Orissa or Cuttack a large river, the Mahanuddee, though in some degree of the same character as those already mentioned, has brought down diluvium on a large scale and formed a very fine delta, to which some of the larger rivers immediately to the north have also contributed. From the town of Pooree, containing the great Temple of Juggernath conspicuous from the sea, to the Dhamrah River in the south of the Balasore district, there is a great Deltaic tract fully 50 miles broad, and which comprises nearly the whole of the Cuttack district (much the largest of the three,) great part of that of Pooree, and a portion of that of Balasore. The fall of rain in Orissa is much larger than that in many parts of India, and is generally sufficient for the successful cultivation of rice; but it is precarious, and the yield is subject to great variations according to the season. The province is also extremely subject to the opposite evil of inundations. The province of Orissa comprises, in addition to the low districts just described, an enormous tract of the hilly country of the interior, the population of which is partly Ooryah and partly aboriginal; but this latter portion is not directly administered under the ordinary British law. It is what is called "non-regulation" and under Chiefs exercising

hereditary jurisdiction in subordination to the Commissioner of the division. Among these tributary mehals are those of Mohurbhunj and Neilgherry.

The whole province is geographically isolated to an excessive degree. All the rivers are inaccessible to ordinary European ships, and the only protected anchorage for them on the coast is at False Point. The European officer who cannot obtain a special steamer must find his way into Orissa slowly and tediously, as ancient officers may have travelled in the days of Asoka, and the very post takes several days between Calcutta and Cuttack. The people of Orissa are also separate and distinct, of a character and language peculiar to themselves. Those who are accustomed to them and have become habituated to their obstinate and prejudiced ways generally like them; those who are not accustomed to them cannot endure them. One of the causes which increased the severity of the famine, was the absence among the Ooryahs of any energetic trading class such as we have both in Northern and Southern India. The want is, to a great degree, common to Orissa and Bengal. The proper province of Orissa is about 200 miles long; the country of the Ooryah people may be said to have a length of about 250 miles. The following is the area:—Pooree, 2,697 square miles; Cuttack, 3,062; Balasore, 1,890. The area of the tributary mehals is about 15,000 square miles. Speaking very roughly, and allowing for increase of population in the ten prosperous years, 1854-55 to 1864-65, we may estimate the population of the three districts to have been, before the famine, above $2\frac{1}{2}$ or perhaps not far short of 3 millions. As respects the population of the tributary mehals nothing in the least degree reliable is known.

The crops are two—the minor early crop which ripens in August and September (principally grown on the higher lands), and the major or late crop which ripens in December. In Orissa the early crop is called Beallee, the later Sarud, while in Bengal one is called Aaos, and the other Amun. In Orissa the early or Beallee bears an extremely small proportion to the late Sarud crop. What are called the cold weather crops, the grains and seeds of temperate climates grown after the rains, are extremely scanty in that climate, and a small rice crop, called the Dalua, grown at that time, in places where water lies, is also very scanty and depends on late rains. Hence, in most parts of the province almost the whole food of the sea-

son is grown in the one December rice crop. Orissa had been much harried and broken by many vicissitudes when it came into British hands in the beginning of the present century, and as usual, under such circumstances, many semi-independent chiefs had sprung up. The country was then divided into the Mogulbundee or Mogul settled districts, and the Gurjats or Killajats, that is the territories held by the chiefs, possessors of gurhs, or forts, who paid a sort of quit-rent. The latter comprised, first, the hill country, and, second, the jungly country near the mouths of the great rivers. All the chiefs seem to have become British subjects, but the hill tracts were left to them on the old terms, being by law exempted from the ordinary regulations. The chiefships of the low lands have been annexed to the Regulation districts, but the chiefs have remained in possession of the land revenue, subject to the quit-rent, being placed in fact in the position of zemindars at a low permanent assessment. The rule of primogeniture which attaches to offices and chief-ships has also been continued to them. Of the original zemindarees, some have survived to the present day; a few have lapsed to Government, owing to rebellion and other causes. Of these latter, the most important was the greatest zemindaree in Orissa, that of Khoorda, held by the representative of the ancient rajahs of the province. Under the 30 years' settlement the country enjoyed great general peace and contentment; but the rents of the ryots being high, the zemindars naturally improvident and unenterprising, an active trading class wanting, and the province isolated, wealth did not for some time rapidly accumulate. Grain was cheap and generally abundant, but wages were very low, and the condition of the people rather tolerable than good. Within the last few years, however, since the price of grain has increased throughout India, there has been a decided improvement in the position of the agricultural classes in Orissa. The land has acquired a value unknown before, and the province seemed to be entering on a decided course of advancement when the late great calamity came upon it.

The following Table shows the export of grain by sea during recent years:—

Years.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Poorce.	Total.
1855-56	142,616	.....	.....	142,616
1856-57	188,658	.....	.....	188,658
1857-58	34,232	.....	.....	34,232
1858-59	52,970	.....	.....	52,970
1859-60	536,382	.....	.....	536,382
1860-61	351,074	23,044	83,936	461,054
1861-62	327,504	69,880	16,780	441,164
1862-63	407,622	36,696	4,816	449,134
1863-64	520,052	29,461	.....	549,516
1864-65	806,576	72,128	58,821	937,528
May to July 1865	39,871	21,962	.....	61,833
August to October 1865	8,894	.....	.....	8,894
November 1865 to January 1866	20,606	220	.....	20,826
February to April 1866	.....	10	.....	10

There has also been a considerable export by land from Southern Orissa to the Madras district of Ganjam and Port of Gopalpore, of which there are no statistics; and Northern Balasore has, when the season favoured, exported to Midnapore, Hidgelee, and Calcutta. The zemindars are now divided into two classes, the old Ooryah zemindars and Bengalee purchasers, the latter being almost always absentees. A very unfavourable opinion respecting both classes was freely expressed throughout the enquiry. The absentee proprietors, though probably personally a much superior and generally an educated class, look only to make the most of the rents as the return for their money, and do not perform to the same extent either the function of grain lenders or that of patriarchal landholders. Yet the Bengalees in their own country do not seem to be generally very oppressive landlords; they are generally content to let things be regulated by custom. The Government manufacture of salt had ceased in 1863, and on those thrown out of employment the calamity fell with the utmost severity.

Famines are said to have occurred in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries of our era, in the reigns of Raja Kahil Indro Deo, Raja Rai Ooryah, and Raja Pertab Muda Deo. The great famine in Bengal of 1770 was felt grievously in Orissa, and a few years later in 1774-75, another great scarcity is stated to have occurred. But none of a general character and at the most extreme severity had happened in the present century. The last great

famine, of the traditions of which the old men speak, was in 1792-93, in the time of the Mahrattas; and even of that the memory seems to have almost faded away. The most intense calamity of the present century seems to have been the inundations of the sea on the Balasore coast in 1831-32, and the area of that disaster was of course limited. As respects the floods of the rivers, there is a very extensive system of embankments, maintained, partly by Government and partly by the zemindars, but it seems to be formed on no uniform or efficient plan, and has never been wholly effectual in great floods. Hence great injuries from inundations have been common.

For upwards of 20 years before 1865, the province generally had not suffered from calamities of season to any very unusual extent. The crop of 1864 was below the average in Pooree and instead of the average rain-fall of 60 to 65 inches it was 41·8 in 1864, 36·3 in 1865 and 77·2 in 1866. It was no doubt an unfortunate circumstance that the 30 years' settlement was just expiring, and no new arrangement had been made. The tendency of such a state of things is undoubtedly to discourage agriculture. Hence an inclination rather to contract than extend the assessable area and cultivation, and an uncertainty in the minds of all classes. There was formerly a special school of Orissa officers, but of late years promotion seems to have been more rapid than formerly, the exigencies of the service or other reasons to have been more pressing, officers of the same standing and local experience are not now found in charge of districts, and appointments are made with greater regard to general than to local considerations. Under the influence of this change of system, the Orissa school has ceased to exist. Of the civil officers in Orissa the only one of some considerable local experience was Mr. Barlow, an officer then of 10 years' standing in the service, who had been four years Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, and who in this crisis did ample justice to his experience till his departure in October 1866. Mr. Muspratt, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, had joined early in 1865. In Cuttack changes occurred in the season 1865-66, and a new Collector, Mr. Cornell, joined in February 1866. In most districts the Senior Assistant, called Joint Magistrate, is an officer of some standing; but no such officer was allowed for any of the districts of Orissa, and the assistants were, without any exception, of very limited experience. As Commissioner of Orissa, Mr. Shore was succeeded in an officiating capacity by Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, who joined in July 1865. He had no previous experience or knowledge of Orissa whatever. He had

been chiefly remarkable for personal activity, and seems to have had more experience as a Magistrate than a Revenue Officer. None of the officers had had experience of famines, and the separation of the Police lessened the district officers' information. There are no English settlers in Orissa, besides the missionaries and employés of the E. I. Irrigation Co., who confined their warnings chiefly to their correspondence with England.

The Mortality.—Mr. Ravenshaw's reports of November 1st and November 5th admit and describe the extent of the unhappy calamity in the fullest and frankest manner. The result of his reports and those of the officers subordinate to him is undoubtedly to show that no accounts of the extent and severity of the famine generally have been, or can be, exaggerated, and the private and official accounts are thus placed completely in accord. The extent of the mortality never will be ascertained with any accuracy. Mr. Ravenshaw estimates it at not less than one-fourth of the population. The Commissioners do not think the aspect of the country warrants the estimate of a mortality of one-half but it has been "without doubt enormous." It cannot be then said that one-fourth of the land has generally ceased to be cultivated, nor probably that one-fourth of the families have ceased to exist. But, on the other hand, the mortality has undoubtedly been so great among the old and the young of so many families which have escaped total destruction, and in so many parts the great mass of the proper labouring population (as distinguished from farming ryots) seems to have been really so much swept from the face of the earth, that we cannot take on ourselves to say that the estimate of one-fourth is too high, even in parts which have not suffered much from the floods of 1866. The Orissa Famine is the most intense India has seen. It stands almost alone in this, that there was (till a comparatively late period of its history) almost no importation, and the people, shut up in a narrow province between pathless jungles and an impracticable sea, were in the condition of passengers in a ship without provisions. Things came to that pass that money was spurned as worthless. Prices were constantly merely nominal; where rice was to be bought at all, it reached the rate of 5, 4, and even 3 Calcutta seers (of 2 lbs. each) per rupee at the chief stations where the external relief afforded was greatest, and in the interior of the districts still higher rates are reported, even to 1 seer per rupee. These rates are far beyond those known in any famine in this century of which we have information. The Commissioners think it quite impossible to

distinguish between the mortality directly caused by starvation, and that due to disease, directly or indirectly, connected with starvation, want, and bad food. Not only is there a want of statistics but in truth want and disease run so much into one another that no statistics and no observations would suffice to draw an accurate line. The testimony is universal that the calamity of the famine fell with by far the greatest severity on the workers for wages, the agricultural labourers, coolies, and small artisans; especially, among the latter, on the weavers, already plying a declining trade. Still more remarkably than in the North-Western Provinces (as noticed in such striking terms by Colonel Smith) was the advantage possessed by all the classes having any sort of rights in the land. In this instance, not only had they better means and better credit than the labouring classes, but being to a considerable extent in the habit of keeping grain for home consumption, those who had crops of some kind were better provided than the non-agricultural classes, when grain was not to be bought. The Commissioners found no one who shared the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, that the greatest mortality in Orissa was caused by the floods in the latter part of the season. The floods were altogether a secondary cause of the mortality in 1866, although undoubtedly, in extensive tracts, it was considerably increased by that cause.

HISTORY OF THE ORISSA FAMINE.

So early as 10th October 1865 there was an alarming report from the south of the Pooree district. When the 20th passed without rain the country was in a panic; the rice trade was stopped; the country ceased to supply the towns; at both Cuttack and Pooree the bazaars were closed, and everywhere the alarm and inconvenience may be said to have been extreme.

The Police of the Pooree district and the Native Deputy Magistrate gave a very gloomy account of things in October, speaking of "impending famine." Mr. Barlow, the Magistrate, who had been holding his office at Cuttack where he lived with Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner, returned to Pooree, and on 8th November addressed the Commissioner in a tone far from sanguine. He subsequently reported extreme distress in two districts near the Chilka Lake and expressed the fear that it would spread. Mr. Barlow seems at this time to have recommended the importation of a ship-load of grain to the Mallood Coast. The Commissioner did not support the recommendation, considering it the duty of the zemindars to relieve the distress;

but he asked for permission to relieve distress in the neighbouring Government estates as distinguished from those of private landlords. On 26th October, Mr. Muspratt, Collector of Balasore, enclosed a petition from certain zemindars, praying for time to pay the revenue, on the grounds that the crops are ruined; that the ryots, unable to get advances, cannot pay their rents; that the poor ryots blindly disposed of all the produce and kept no stock for this year owing to too much exportation last year. On these Mr. Muspratt, the Collector, observes—"The rice crop of the district does not promise to reach to one-eighth of the crop of the last year. The ryots are forced to borrow rice and not money. The statement is but too true," and he gives figures to prove the assertion. He expresses the intention that he and his subordinates should visit the district to examine what estates have suffered, and solicits favourable consideration to the petition. The Commissioner, however, did not support it, and the Board of Revenue rejected it as "inadmissible" on the 9th November. In Cuttack, as early as the 21st October, so serious a stoppage of sales occurred that the Commissioner telegraphed and wrote to Government. The shops, however, re-opened next day. The Commissioner attributed the difficulty to combinations among the dealers, and was desired not to interfere with the natural course of trade. The closing movement was shortly repeated, and the Commissioner received letters from the Officer Commanding the Cantonment and the heads of various departments, complaining of the difficulty experienced by the soldiers and public servants in obtaining food.

Throughout all this correspondence, the Commissioner was inclined to take a more sanguine view than the Collectors. "Don't let the people get downhearted," he says, "even with half a crop there ought not to be a famine. Get the people to help themselves, a somewhat difficult matter in Orissa, but there is nothing like trying." The Collector of Balasore he tells—"I have no doubt there is more rice in your district than you imagine, and further that the crops of the current year will suffice for the year's supply." In the memo. of 27th October, circulated to the Collectors, he speaks of combination among the dealers, is "informed that large stores are in their hands," there is "nothing in the prospect of the crop to warrant apprehension of a total absence of food." That these expressions were not merely used for the purpose of giving encouragement and allaying panic is evident, for Mr. Ravenshaw reported in no less sanguine terms to the Board and Govern-

ment. Mr. Ravenshaw was to a great extent supported in his opinion by the majority of those about him in the town of Cuttack. On receipt of Mr. Ravenshaw's letters of 22nd and 27th October, the Government of Bengal sent them to the Board of Revenue, and requested the Board "to report specially on the present state of the crops and markets and the prospects of the country throughout the Lower Provinces," and "to suggest any measures by which it may appear to them the Government can aid with advantage with a view to mitigate the effects of the present scarcity." Although the crop does not ordinarily fully ripen till December, the Board made their report in November on information scarcely extending to the middle of that month, and that information was, it has been avowed, "very imperfect." The Government of Bengal, on the 11th December, quite approved of what the Board had done, and concurred generally in the opinions expressed. The provision of public works would be considered in that department. Permission was given to expend money in estates belonging to or in charge of Government for relief of the helpless poor and by giving employment to those willing and able to work, but otherwise unable to obtain work. Every endeavour was to be made to induce the landholders to do the same. Relief Committees were recommended in districts where distress prevailed. "It is on the exercise of private liberality, His Honor believes, that in an emergency of this kind the chief dependence must be placed."

On receipt of the orders of the Government of Bengal, the Board circulated their report and the Government reply to all Revenue Officers, as "an easily accessible record of the principles upon which the Government considers itself at liberty to afford assistance in times of scarcity," and it is this use of the report which gives it its greatest significance and importance. The means of mitigating the suffering expected, and even famine if it unexpectedly supervened, as laid down by the Board, were—the publication of official prices current; the provision of labour for the poor by public works; a liberal expenditure on Government estates, and the use of every possible means to induce the landholders to follow the example. As "the chief, if not the only, reliance" in more extreme cases, local private liberality was to be exercised through local relief committees. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of these principles they were laid before the Supreme Government in India, and the Government in England, and were published at the time without eliciting expressions of disapprobation. The unfortunate mistake seems to have been made of suppos-

ing the distress, known to exist there, to be confined to a very isolated and limited space, and no general report regarding the state of any of the districts of Orissa, or of any other of the districts within the scope of the enquiry, seems to have been then called for. No clear rules defining the functions of the Board and the Government existed. The circular publishing the Board's report and the reply of the Government of Bengal was, the Commissioners think, calculated to impress the local officers with the following :—That the facts regarding the crops, so far as ascertained, were not such as to justify the expectation of severe and widespread famine. That Government would not interfere directly, but must leave the ordinary laws of trade to work a remedy, and could only assist in the employment of the labouring classes and in respect of estates directly in the hands of Government ; that there should, therefore, be no expectation that Government would attempt general assistance. And that, even in case of actual famine, the chief, if not only, reliance must be on local private liberality.

The reaping of the small crop in December temporarily reduced prices and allayed apprehensions. In November Messrs. Gisborne and Co., of Calcutta, had strongly urged on Government the necessity of importing and storing grain to meet the "famine which is now an acknowledged fact in several of the western districts, of extent and severity daily increasing." The proposal was to buy rice in British Birmah and to ship it partly to Port Canning, and partly to Orissa. Speaking of the proposal as a whole, the Commissioners do not think that the information then possessed by Government would have justified its acceptance. In the end of November and beginning of December the zemindars of Orissa repeated their pressing requests for remission of revenue, and were supported by the Collectors of Balasore and Pooree. Mr. Barlow sent out officers to make enquiries, but had doubts if he was justified, since, as he said, it was the peculiar effect of the Board's instructions which refused to allow any enquiry prior to orders, that it became impossible to furnish information from which it might be known whether the prescribed test of "general calamity" was reached, and therefore he could only say that by report it was understood that the losses in some pergunnahs had been very heavy. On this occasion the Commissioner sanctioned enquiry and report in special cases of extreme loss, on the understanding that no promise or expectation of remission was to be given, the matter being kept perfectly open for the Board's orders. The Board negatived the application of the Collector of Pooree in

very decided terms. They regretted that the Commissioner had instructed the Collector to enter upon any investigation of claims of zemindars to remission, as such enquiries tended to raise expectations which, not being realized, must result in discontent and disaffection. No remissions were to be granted, and all hope of receiving any were to be positively barred. On receipt of the Board's orders, the Commissioner desired the Collector to observe that the Board had disapproved of the permission even to satisfy himself of actual loss in zemindaree estates, expressed his entire concurrence in the orders, directed the Collector to consider them final and conclusive and to cancel his proceedings, and sent a copy of the orders to the other Collectors for their guidance. The Commissioners think that the Board of Revenue were not justified in passing these decided orders. Their own orders of a few months previous distinctly recognised the claim to remission on account of *general* calamities of season, and there was certainly no ground for assuming that the failure of 1865 in Orissa, and more especially in Pooree, did not amount to a general calamity. The effect of the orders necessarily was to stop all enquiries in whatever form and with whatever object. It did so stop them. The Collector of Pooree at once desired the officers making enquiries to discontinue operations; the result of the partial enquiries already made was never reported; and the extent to which the crops had failed and the consequent failure of the supply of food on which the population had to rely, were not made known to the higher authorities.

On 3rd December the Commissioner of Orissa suggested the formation of Relief Committees and meetings were called. The Commissioner went away on a tour for two months in the Tributary Mehals. Weekly returns of prices were called for from the various districts of Bengal. On the one hand, the Board seem to have placed an almost superstitious reliance on them as a panacea for all evils, and on the other, their accuracy has been much questioned. Supposing the tables to have been reliable, the Board of Revenue hardly made consistent use of their own materials and their own principles. Prices in districts of cheap grain and low wages were too much judged by a metropolitan standard, and were on that basis supposed to be reasonable when they were really extreme in relation to the ordinary local prices; allowance was not sufficiently made for the cheapening at harvest time, and the invariable enhancement as the season proceeds; and even, it may be said, that when prices rose to rates more and more distinctly famine,

throughout February, March, April, and May, both the Government of Bengal and the Board, deserting their own principles of political economy, seem to have acquiesced in the explanation that the rates were no true index of the supply, and that the dealers were only combining to hold back stocks with a view to artificial enhancement of prices. The prices varied from an average in the three districts of Orissa of 12 seers per rupee at the end of October and $13\frac{2}{3}$ seers on 1st January 1866 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ on 13th August and $14\frac{1}{4}$ on 5th November. For the space of five months in the best supplied markets, and those most aided by Government sales, the price of food, supplied in a very intermittent way, ranged from five to ten times the ordinary or average rate. In the interior of the districts food was generally not to be procured for money, and when sold, ranged up to about thirty five times the ordinary price.

Of the period from the Board's Report on 25th November 1865 to the visit of the Lieutenant Governor to Orissa in February 1866, the Commissioners say that there was a lull in Cuttack and Balasore, but not in Pooree. The Commissioner is far away in the hills, and though, so far as concerns writing letters, he is most attentive, his letters come far behind time, and are of comparatively little use; while the Board of Revenue, Government in the General Department, and Government in the Public Works Department, seem all to be maintaining a sort of parallel correspondence. It is only to be regretted that so many letters, so many projects, and so much zeal, should have ended in so little practical result, and that so much should have failed owing to the want of a common understanding between the different authorities engaged. The Pooree Collector's proposal to revive the salt manufacture was at once rejected as inadmissible. After a good deal of discussion on the question of ordering 500 tons from Burmah, it was resolved to send 18 tons by the coasting steamer. It was also determined to ship salt from the local depôts, and sell it at Chittagong, partly to give employment in loading and despatching the salt, and partly in the hope that the vessels employed would bring back rice. Finally works for the employment of the distressed were sanctioned. Eventually, however, the rice was not sent. Mr. Barlow went out to land the rice, the people even assembled to eat it, but it never came. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned from the Government Estates Improvement Fund to give employment to the poor. The only instance of private liberality

on a large scale was that of the Zemindar of Parricood—a man of very limited means. On the 19th December, the Lieutenant Governor issued orders for the prosecution of the road works proposed for the relief of the distressed population.

Mr. Barlow had been making a tour in the most distressed part of the south-western portion of his district, and on the 29th December, he submitted to the Commissioner a full report and diary, containing details of an extremely distressing character. He seems to have felt bound to be very careful not to exaggerate or too highly colour his picture; but nevertheless, he gives his “revised opinion as to the prospective condition of the people” in the brief words of a previous telegram, *viz* —“Destitution general and complete,” and he added, “it is that to which I most distinctly hold.” The Commissioners say that nothing could be more active or devoted than his action in the matter. On 12th January the Commissioner forwarded his report to the Board and somewhat restrained his zeal. In January rice was not to be had in any quantities in the Pooree district. Mr. Barlow, on the 15th of that month wrote a letter to the Executive Engineer with reference to the proposal for purchasing food for the labourers. He speaks of “a danger likely to interfere materially with, if not actually put a stop to, the works,” *viz*, the want of food. He shows that while as yet but 300 persons employed near the town make great complaints of the difficulty of procuring grain, and express great anxiety to receive their wages in kind instead of money, when the numbers increase, and the distance from the town becomes greater, supplies will not be procurable, since “it is one of the features observable in the famine” that “the city is the only place where a certain supply (small though it be) of grain is to be found, while in various parts of the interior, none at all is procurable.” He goes on —“the difficulty foreseen must be met, since under no circumstances whatever must this opportunity of relief, which the liberality of Government has provided through your department, be allowed to fail or become crippled, whether it be from want of energy or fear of responsibility;” and he proceeds to give details of a plan for purchasing and storing grain; the Public Works to advance money, with which he would import rice and deliver it at the works. The Executive Engineer received the proposition in the best spirit; the Superintending Engineer, though zealous in the cause, thought the proposal that his department should advance funds for rice quite contrary to the orders which he had received. And the

order was decisively conveyed on the 26th January by the Secretary, Public Works Department, under instructions of the Lieutenant Governor, in the following terms:—"Your proceedings in refusing advance approved. This department cannot have any concern with providing rice." This leads the Commissioners to remark—the higher we go, the greater seems to be the respect for the departmental rules usually called "red tape." On the same day, 26th January, the Board told the Commissioner that the Lieutenant Governor does not approve of the payment *in kind* of the wages of the labourers, and that they were to be paid in cash and only so much should be paid as will provide food sufficient to sustain the labourer and his family in health. The order was carried out to the great detriment of the local measures of relief. The Lieutenant Governor does not recollect that it was brought to his personal notice, and states that if his attention had been attracted to the matter, he would certainly have disapproved of it. There seems, in fact, in this whole matter to have been an unfortunate misunderstanding between the Public Works and the Revenue Departments, which lasted for months, in fact till the full outburst of the famine, and produced very injurious consequences.

Mr. Ravenshaw returned to Cuttack from his tour on the 31st January. A critical time had arrived, and he despatched, that very day, the following telegram to the Board of Revenue, which seems to the Commissioners of a very important and emergent character:—"Famine relief is at a stand-still. Public Works Department refuse to advance money to Collectors to purchase rice. Pooree must get rice from elsewhere. May I authorise advance for this purpose for Cuttack, Balasore, or Pooree." The answer received from the Board, dated the 1st February, was decisive. "The Government decline to import rice into Pooree. If the market favours importers, rice will find its way to Pooree without Government interference, which can only do harm. All payments for labour employed to relieve the present distress are to be in cash." The result of that unfortunate telegram seems to have been to stifle and put an end to discussion regarding the importation of rice, from that time till a period when the state both of the weather and of the people rendered it too late to import it with successful effect. Mr. Ravenshaw, accepting to the full the principle of action imposed on him, issued a series of orders in that sense. Mr. Ravenshaw further disapproved of the issue of cooked food in relief. Though

many will not resort to relief centres for cooked food till the last extremity, the misery among the very poorest is never properly known till the offer of food brings out from their hiding places the most miserable objects. This was very evident in other districts where relief in food was given. Balasore presented terrible famine scenes long before the district was nearly so bad as Pooree, and in Midnapore the existing misery was suddenly brought to knowledge when food was offered. In Pooree, while the distress was becoming deeper and the mortality greater day by day, it was not concentrated and brought to view by the distribution of food. If the Relief Committee had been left to act as they originally proposed, they might possibly have imported and distributed rice, and set an example which would have led to earlier measures on a large scale. On 10th February the correspondence regarding relief by supplying food seem to have ended, till it was afterwards revived in a terrible shape. No further orders as to the payment for public works in grain were issued till June. The works were rendered to a very great degree inoperative for want of rice to feed the labourers. There was another cause of difficulty not peculiar to Orissa—the attempt to enforce task-works. The Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that in the beginning of February 1866 the time had come when the Government might properly have imported rice into the Pooree district, and that the telegrams of Mr. Crommelin and Mr. Ravenshaw of the 24th and 31st January mark the point when either importation should have been ordered to render effective the public works contemplated for the relief of the starving, or special enquiry should have been made which, in all probability, would have brought to light the deficiency of grain and the necessity of importation for purposes still more extended. If grain had been ordered for the works, they might have been immensely extended.

The Lieutenant Governor's visit to Orissa was a short one, and occurred in the middle of February. The late Mr. Cockburn and Colonel Nicolls were of the party. It seems to have been understood on the spot that the principal objects of the visit were to see the irrigation works at Cuttack, and hold a durbar to receive the Native chiefs and zemindars; but His Honor informed the Commissioners, that his objects were of a more general character, and that, so far as his visit had any specialty, it had reference to the famine. He made very little stay at Pooree, having landed there one day (13th February,) and left for Cuttack the following evening. At Cuttack he remained

from 15th to 19th (one day being a Sunday,) and in that time he held a levee and a durbar, visited the public offices, missions, and schools, visited the Irrigation Company's works and anicuts one day, and the Kendraparah canal another; was entertained at a banquet by the Irrigation Company; and was throughout most accessible to the Natives of all classes. On the evening of the 19th he left for Calcutta, travelling by way of False Point. There seems to have been an unfortunate misunderstanding throughout the visit, the effects of which were very serious. He states that neither before nor during his visit did the special difficulty regarding the procuring of rice for the labourers, the opinions on the necessity of importing entertained by some of the local officers, nor the correspondence which had passed on the subject, come in any shape to his knowledge. It is clear that the local officers did not press the facts within their knowledge on the Lieutenant Governor, as they might and should have done. But, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that they had already received what they conceived to be decisive, peremptory, and final orders. Mr. Ravenshaw had accepted those orders in the fullest degree. He states "the idea of a general famine had not at that time entered my head," and though he says that during the Lieutenant Governor's visit the prevailing scarcity and general difficulty in procuring grain were constant topics of discussion, and that His Honor spoke to him several times on the subject, he adds that he (Mr. Ravenshaw) expressed an opinion that there were probably sufficient stocks of grain in the country, and that though it might be dear, it would be procurable for money. The subordinate officers may possibly have thought that it was not for them to volunteer information in the presence of their chiefs, and the head of the Public Works Department seems to have thought that, the duty of providing food having been altogether put on the civil authorities, it was not for him to make representations on the subject. The fact seems to be that only officers of official boldness were likely to speak voluntarily under the circumstances, and the subordinate local officers do not seem to have had that boldness. Of the written petitions presented to the Lieutenant Governor only one seems distinctly to pray for provision for feeding the poor as its sole object. Most of the others, while describing the distress forcibly enough, make it a ground for asking remissions of revenue. All were referred to the local authorities. His Honor mentions that in Cuttack he scarcely saw any other of the people than the urban population, and among them the

great complaint certainly was against the grain dealers ; the cry was "cheaper rice," "fix a rate!" In this shape it was that the matter was principally noticed in His Honor's durbar speech, which was printed and circulated to officials and non-officials. He spoke of the calamitous effect of drought, and added—"Such visitations of Providence as these no Government can do much either to prevent or alleviate." He explained that Government could never interfere with prices. "If I were to attempt to do this, I should consider myself no better than a dacoit or thief." There seems to be no doubt that the general effect of his speech was to create a very considerable feeling of dissatisfaction. The declarations which it contained seem to have been taken by both officials and non-officials as a final exposition of the policy of Government not to interfere otherwise than by providing labor in the mode already arranged. It seems especially surprising that the Lieutenant Governor, placing the reliance which he did on public works as the means of relieving the acknowledged distress, should have left the province without discovering that there were circumstances which rendered those works quite ineffectual for the purpose. After the Lieutenant Governor's return from Orissa, the question of importing grain into that province was the subject of discussion between him and his Excellency the Viceroy. It is mentioned by the Lieutenant Governor that his Excellency was strongly inclined to do so, but yielded to the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor and others that it was not expedient or necessary.

Sir A. Cotton's Letter.—Major General Sir A. Cotton, in England, addressed the Under Secretary of State for India on "the immediate prospect of famine in Bengal" and urged means for preparing for and relieving it. On 12th March 1866 the Government of India asked the Lieutenant Governor whether he considered it necessary for the Government to take any further steps than those already authorised with a view to relieve and assist the people. The Government of Bengal reported on the 28th March that there was no prospect of famine in Bengal; that in Orissa, where the scarcity was greatest, the wants of the people had been materially relieved by public works and those of the Irrigation Company; that the case was not so pressing as to justify the Government in advancing money to the Company, and that, as respects food, there was "no reason to suppose that the stock in the country is insufficient for the consumption of the people." There is one statement in the letter of the Bengal Government of the 28th March for which

the Commissioners cannot in any way account. It is this—
 “the natural fluctuation of prices has been found sufficient to attract food to the districts in which it was scarcest.” This was certainly not the case.

From the Lieutenant Governor's visit to the end of May 1860.
 During this period the famine grew and spread throughout Orissa till it reached enormous proportions. The price of grain increased to more and more severe famine rates, it became scarcer and scarcer, and starvation became more and more general. In April the price of the very coarsest rice reached $6\frac{1}{2}$ Calcutta seers per rupee both in Pooree and in Cuttack, —fully five times the average ordinary price of food; yet in the whole three months, from the middle of February to the middle of May, public importation by Government is scarcely mentioned and never directly applied for in the local official reports. That subject seems to have been regarded as completely settled and disposed of. In Pooree the District Superintendent's opinion of the probability of severe famine was reported to the Inspector General of Police. The native Deputy Magistrate too wrote an appeal for help in the native papers of 5th March. Mr. Barlow wrote to Mr. Schalch of Calcutta, but the matter dropped. At this time even he seems to have resigned himself. The Commissioners say that, honestly accepting the policy and rules of action laid down for him, he threw himself heart and soul into the system of works, and sanguinely hoped to mitigate the distress by their means. From the 30th March, for nearly six weeks, there is a singular blank—in fact an entire cessation of reports from Pooree; and yet this was the period during which the famine was gradually assuming its largest dimensions. A note of 16th April in the Magistrate's office seems to suggest large mortality of some kind in Pooree itself. Trenches are being dug to receive the bodies. On the 30th April the Superintendent of Police notes in his departmental diary—“No steps are being taken that I am aware of by the Government in the matter of the famine in this district. I cannot doubt that scores of men, women, and children have died of absolute want, and many more must die, for matters are proceeding from bad to worse day by day.” Early in May, an extreme pitch of misery having been reached, Mr. Barlow broke silence, in a series of long letters, giving full details. On 9th May he addressed the papers. Mr. Ravenshaw supported his views. On the 28th May the Government of Bengal, acknowledging the reports of Messrs. Barlow and Ravenshaw, say that the Commissioner had been

already informed that funds had been placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for the relief of the distressed districts; and that a further sum had been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department. No rice was sent by Government to the Pooree district, though a grant of money was made. There had been no direct application for the importation of rice even at this time, although it was applied for from, and sent to other districts. In Pooree 2,445 persons were employed daily up to the end of May and the sum of Rs. 43,094 had been expended in public works.

In *Balasore* both starvation and plunder had appeared before the middle of February. It was at this time said that the majority of the starvelings came from the semi-independent and mismanaged Mohurbhunj estates,—three-fourths, it was at one time stated. Later in the season, in May, the proportion was reversed, and nearly one-fourth of those relieved at Balasore came from the neighbouring Hill States. Meantime a disturbance had occurred in the Mohurbhunj country, and on the 13th April the Bengal Government telegraphed—"You had better go yourself to Mohurbhunj." The Commissioner, under these instructions, left Balasore on the 20th April without having submitted his official report, and the division remained for upwards of a month without a local head. The Lieutenant Governor had already left Calcutta for the Hills on the 15th April. Mr. Ravenshaw says that he was not aware of His Honor's intended departure, and it unfortunately happened that the Lieutenant Governor left before the exact state of Balasore had been fully communicated to him. It seems peculiarly unfortunate that not only no special measures were taken, but no arrangement was made to ensure the immediate transmission of information, at this time, although both in the Police and the Public Works Department and from other sources much crime, misery and starvation had been reported. Balasore is much nearer to Calcutta than the other districts of Orissa; the distance is only 141 miles, for more than half of which there is a good metalled road, and there is direct telegraphic communication. Yet it would seem that for some weeks the authorities in Calcutta were ignorant of the state of extreme famine so visible at Balasore. At the time of the Lieutenant Governor's departure, no special arrangement was made with the Board. Mr. Ravenshaw was much to blame for not submitting the report on Balasore before his departure. In the *Englishman* of the 24th April appeared a somewhat modest appeal for aid from the Bala-

some Relief Committee, saying little of the extent of the distress. It does not appear that any very immediate action was taken by the Government on Mr. Ravenshaw's report. The answer is dated the 23rd May. It approves generally of the measures adopted, refers to the grant of money just made, Rs. 10,000 from the North West Famine Fund, and promises attention to the Cuttack road. On the 12th May the Balasore Relief Committee made a more urgent appeal to the public press. Just then came a telegram offering the surplus flour of the Bhootan Expedition at cost price. And on this hint Mr. Muspratt at last spoke out, recommending importation of rice. He replied—"Attah is not eaten in Balasore, and no one would buy it. Rice required for free distribution to about 3,000 starving of all ages, might be sent to the mouth of Balasore River, and could be unladen by aid of sloops of this port." He followed up the telegram by a letter sent to Government on the same day, in which he explained how sloops might be sent down in tow of a small steamer, and added—"The number of persons relieved daily now exceeds 2,500, and a more pitiable collection of skin and bone it has never been my lot to see." The Government referred Mr. Muspratt's proposal to import rice to the Board. It was yet a few days before that body consented to import; but at the end of May importations were ordered.

Cuttack.—From February to the end of May the official correspondence is almost a blank. The famine came later in the Cuttack district than in the other districts, and later in Cuttack proper than in other parts of the district. The Superintendent of Police at Cuttack was an officer wholly ignorant of the language, who has, in the famine operations, shown little zeal, and whose great object seems to have been to get away from the district. There has not been much accord between him and the Magistrate, who new to the district, and deeming it sufficient to follow the Commissioner's views, made no enquiries. Colonel Rundall and Mr. Boothby entertained strong opinions of the severity of the distress and the scarcity of rice, and it is much to be regretted that the Commissioner and Collector did not weigh their opinions more against those of the towns-people. The agents of the French house too—Messrs. Fressanges and De la Gatinais, persons the best qualified to judge—seem to have been very well aware that there was not grain in the country. In the end of May the Cuttack district was suddenly discovered to be in a state of terrible famine. The popular urban confidence in stocks only ended in more sudden and complete exhaustion and ruin, and

in respect of price Cuttack suffered more than any other district station. Rice was dearer for a short time at Balasore, but the extreme pressure of prices lasted for a longer period at Cuttack than at either Balasore or Pooree. On the 27th May Mr. Ravenshaw returning found the troops and Government establishments on the point of starvation, and on the 28th he sent the telegram which led to importations. On the 29th the Relief Committee also telegraphed to Government urgently praying for rice. Up to this time there were no Government relief works in the Cuttack district, but the works of the Irrigation Company afforded employment to vastly greater numbers than did the Government works in Pooree. The Commissioner cannot speak too highly of the humane endeavours of the officers of this Company to render their works beneficial to the destitute. They employed 9,290 persons on an average in each to the 6 months ending June in the Cuttack district. It does not appear that the Native Deputy Magistrate's appeal from Pooree, published in the *Hindoo Patriot* in the beginning of March, attracted the public attention much. It was not till April, when the pressure of extreme high prices was felt at Cuttack, and the height of starvation was visible at Balasore, that the attention of the European press and public can be said to have been fully aroused. From the middle of April it may be stated that the subject began to be generally discussed in the public prints. On the 12th of that month the *Friend of India* published a letter from the Reverend J. Phillips, missionary at Jellasure, a place in Balasore near the border of the Midnapore district, and not one of the earliest reached by extreme famine. The paper also alluded to accounts of famine received from the Collector of Ganjam. And at this time Mr. G. S. Sykes, a young merchant of Calcutta, who had business correspondence with the missionaries in different parts of Orissa, but was not in any way directly prompted by them, conceived the idea of establishing a general subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the famine prevailing in that province. With a boldness which the result amply justified, he advertised an Orissa Famine Fund on the 14th April, and, immediately putting himself in express correspondence on the subject with those from whom he could best obtain information, he followed up his first appeal by several letters to the newspapers, and energetically urged the fund. His own Firm assumed the position of Secretaries. On the 2nd May, having received more precise information from his missionary correspondents, he circulated extracts in Calcutta. It is very remarkable, as

showing the greater success of anything in the character of a general fund as distinguished from a local appeal, to observe the success of Mr. Sykes' fund contrasted with the very scant success of the strong appeals for aid for local purposes made by the official Committees of Pooree and Balasore. Mr. Sykes and his partner were young and little known; it seemed unintelligible that if things were so bad, the proposal should come from them, and many people hesitated. Yet they collected upwards of Rs. 18,000, and they distributed it most impartially. On the 28th April, Mr. Chapman, who is personally a man of well known active benevolence, in writing to the *Englishman* newspaper in support of the official prices current which had been impugned in that paper, said,—“There can be no doubt that the suffering both in Orissa and in some other parts is very great. Indeed for some months past the aged and the feeble have been dropping off for want of proper food. It is time, I think, that measures were taken to collect a general fund for the relief of this general distress.”

The Government of India, on 10th May, directed their Secretary “to invite the attention of the Lieutenant Governor to the letter in the *Englishman* of the 2nd instant, headed “The Starving Poor of Orissa,” and to enquire whether the distress in that province is as severe as represented therein, and if so, what steps His Honor has taken or would suggest for its relief. On 12th May, Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, of the firm of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., which had first proposed importation in November (and who has been individually most active in the whole matter,) wrote to the Private Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor at Darjeeling, suggesting the application of the balance of the North Western Famine Fund, and strongly urging importation of rice into Orissa from Arracan. He also informed His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla of his proposal. On the 14th May Colonel Macpherson, Commissary General, made the offer of the surplus flour of the Bhootan campaign. On 16th May the Government of India, not having received information, telegraphed :—“The Governor General is anxious about the famine at Orissa, and wants to know what is being done. He will be ready to give, if needed, any portion of the North-Western Famine Fund that may be still in hand. Is the distress in Nuddea also as great as is represented?” And the Lieutenant Governor telegraphed in reply the same day what had been done and recommending the use of the balance of the N. W. Relief fund in Orissa and Midnapore. That amounted to £60,500 and of this £20,000 was allotted to Bengal. On 28th

May Mr. Ravenshaw telegraphed ;—"Rice with utmost difficulty procurable in sufficient quantity at 4½ Cuttack seers per rupee. Bazaars again partially closed. Only one day's rations in store for troops, who are reported discontented. Commissariat have refused assistance; crime increasing daily. Public and relief works stopped for want of food. I recommend immediate importation of rice for use of troops, for jails, and to feed laborers on relief works, and supply food to starving through Relief Committees. Rice can be landed at Balasore River; False Point, or mouth of Dhamrah River for Cuttack. I will arrange to do so. Mahajuns would supply on their own account if Government give a tug steamer to tow ships down the coast; no rain, and the early sown rice crop in danger." On 29th May the Lieutenant Governor telegraphed an order for importation.

From this time it may be said that, for a few days, the famine was half realized. The officers who were in the hills did not immediately return; but the Lieutenant Governor's note to Mr. Chapman of the 31st May shows a strong conviction of the necessity for importation, and great exertions were made by the Board, through their energetic Secretary, to get rice off from Calcutta to False Point and Balasore. On the 2nd June Mr. Ravenshaw repeats his belief in the existence of stocks, though they cannot be made available. On the 4th of that month, having gone to Pooree, he there recommends Mr. Barlow to be cautious not to open too many centres of relief, and to the Board not to import to Pooree for the present. Mr. Barlow, however, succeeded in getting a small supply of sea-borne rice from Gopalpore, with the famine money first allotted for relief, and the distribution of food on a small scale was commenced. On 9th June, the Government of India telegraphed to the Lieutenant Governor—"The Chamber of Commerce has sent the following message :—'Accounts of famine in Orissa most appalling. Chamber entreat that the balance of Famine Fund may be immediately given for purchase of rice.' The Governor General begs for an immediate communication from you on this subject. Your latest advices have not led him to suppose matters at all so bad as the Chamber represents. His Excellency is ready to grant the fullest aid that the local Government reports to be required." And the Lieutenant Governor, in reply, quotes the Board's telegram just mentioned, and adds,—"the accounts which I have received do not support the statements of the Chamber, but it will satisfy the public to know that the whole of the Famine Relief Fund is available, and will be expended as required in relieving existing distress."

On 10th June the Board were authorized to expend the whole balance of the North-West Fund on importations of rice. On 16th June the Lieutenant Governor returned to Calcutta. But the monsoon had burst, private steamers were not employed, False Point roadstead was not sufficiently used, and there was no proper staff for landing the rice and conveying it into the interior. The Commissioners cannot but think that if a military campaign had been in question, some attempt would have been made to send professional and other persons who might at least have tried to improve the landing arrangements, and assist generally at False Point and Pooree, as did, in the Dhamrah, Mr. H. A. Harris, who went to buoy that river, and who seems to have volunteered most admirable general assistance. The Irrigation Company greatly assisted.

In June all Orissa was plunged in one universal famine of extreme severity. Although there never were such crowds of starving people and such mortality in the town of Cuttack as in Balasore and Bhudruk, the state of that district, in which famine had been so recently discovered, was already as bad as possible. It was impossible to keep any sort of order among the famishing crowd, and "for miles round you heard their yell for food." In July some centres for the distribution of cooked food had been established in the interior of the districts, more were established in August, and in September nearly the full number of feeding places were in operation. There were 43 centres in Cuttack, 22 in Balasore and 23 in Pooree. The most frightful suffering visible at a European station was at Balasore, where great masses of people congregated in a most wretched condition. The numbers at Bhudruk were also enormous. The mortality may be said to have reached its culminating point at the beginning of the second week of August, during the heavy rain and storms which preceded and caused the floods. The people were then in the lowest stage of exhaustion: the emaciated crowds collected at the feeding stations had no sufficient shelter, and the cold and wet seems to have killed them in fearful numbers. The defect of shelter was then remedied, but the people, throughout, evinced great dislike to occupy the sheds erected for them. The floods which followed these rains were unusually high, and though considerably less so than those of 1855, they were more frequently renewed, the lands were laid longer under water, and the damage to the tracts lying near the rivers in the central portions of Orissa appears to have been excessive. In those parts the difficulties and isolation caused by the floods were such that, as we have before said, the rate of mortality was

probably, there, greater during their continuance than at any other time. There was a deficiency of food in October from a want of sufficient understanding between the local officers and the Board. The improved arrangements in September caused a larger expenditure in that month than the Board expected, and the losses proved to be greater than had been known. The Board do not seem to have supposed that the rice would be required so soon as the local officers found to be the case, and the local officers imagined that vessels, announced to them, were at hand when in fact they were a long way off. Mr. Chapman, who had, at first, very efficiently managed these matters, was absent on leave, and Mr. Schalch, after ordering the additional quantity through Messrs. Gisborne and Co., returned to Darjeeling to rejoin the Lieutenant Governor there. Messrs. Gisborne proceeded to obtain the supply from Burmah. But there was just then an extraordinary demand for cotton in China, and most of the ocean steamers of the port were taken up to go to China. No private tug steamers were employed. In November the new crop began to come into the market in considerable quantity, and then the general famine may be said to have come to an end. The people returned to their avocations, leaving only the very emaciated, the orphans, and the widows. There still continued to be more general distress in the unfortunate tracts which had suffered a second calamity by the floods.

Relief.—With respect to the whole system of distribution, the difficulties of obtaining trustworthy superintendence are said to have been extreme. In the management of the feeding centres there were three main difficulties—First, the test of admission. Second, the distance of the centres from the houses of many, so that the centres became the temporary homes of crowds of houseless mendicants, and the recipients of relief lived in a manner which must have been demoralising and debasing in the extreme. Third, there was much caste prejudice, and many were deterred by that most insuperable of Native feelings from seeking food till it was too late; some died without seeking it at all. The whole quantity of rice which had reached the coast up to the 31st October was about 138,000 bags, which are reckoned as 276,000 maunds or about 10,000 tons. There was imported :—

UP TO	DISTRICT.			TOTAL.
	Pooree.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	
June 30th ... ..	.....	2,532	2,376	4,908
July 28th	7,130	16,804	8,512	33,500
September 1st ...	16,000	44,000	21,000	81,000
November 17th ...	47,300	1,48,700	74,000	2,70,000

But owing to hurried and loose packing, leakage, and pilfering in the repeated transfers, and other causes, the bags seldom on an average yielded two maunds; and an allowance of at least one-eighth must be made for short weight. The quantity actually consumed up to 17th November was about 8,000 tons.

Statement showing the extent of Relief Operations in each of the Districts of Orissa from June to November 1866.

DISTRICT,	Quantity of rice received in local stores and by Relief Committees.	QUANTITIES ISSUED FOR CONSUMPTION					DAILY AVERAGE OF PERSONS RELIEVED		
		For Government sales.		For Relief Committees.		Total consumed or passed out for consumption	Without labour.	In return for light labour.	TOTAL
		To Government departments	To Public	For sale at cheap rates.	To be given to the starving.				
Cuttack ..	1,48,767	3,282	49,754	31,520	52,565	1,37,121	12,381	7,177	19,558
Balasore ..	75,427	4,473	10,526	11,643	46,816	73,458	21,915	4,552	26,467
Pooree ..	47,383	1,028	18,973	5,940	16,626	42,567	3,205	3,426	6,631
Total ..	2,71,577	8,783	79,253	49,103	1,16,007	2,53,146	37,531	15,155	52,686

Tributary Mehals.—The Commissioners can give no details of the effect of the famine in these districts. No relief measures were there undertaken by the Government. The more hilly parts to the west suffered less than the low country of Orissa, but the suffering in the undulating laterite tracts to the east, the Nilghery and Mohurbhunj Mehals, was very great indeed. Mohurbhunj is a very large territory, covering an area of upwards of 4,000 square miles, and the greater part of this tract must be included in the area of most severe suffering; but the roughest approximate estimate of the mortality cannot be given. The po-

population is thin, but in so large a territory the loss of life must have been in all considerable.

Chota Nagpore.—Due north of Mohurbhunj is the British territory in which, next to Orissa, the suffering was the greatest—the adjoining portion of the Chota Nagpore division, that is to say great part of the district of Maunbhoom or Purulia, and a part of that of Singbhoom called Dulbhoom. The mortality from starvation was certainly very great. The number of deaths, from that cause, reported in Maunbhoom, was about 33,000, which would not give a very large percentage compared to Orissa; but minute local enquiry in small sample tracts in the part of the district which most suffered, makes it clear that the actual mortality was there very much greater, being upwards of 18 per cent. In Singbhoom the Deputy Commissioner estimates the total mortality over the whole district at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or one-eighth, which he calls double the ordinary rate; but this latter statement can hardly be correct, and the former is no doubt a very loose estimate. On the whole, the Commissioners fear that in the worst parts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom, mortality occurred at a rate which may bear some comparison with what took place in Orissa.

Midnapore.—Next in point of intensity of suffering, as well as next in geographical position taking the country from west to east, comes the district of Midnapore, the western part of which to some degree protrudes between the Orissa and Chota Nagpore territories. Midnapore is one of the largest and most important districts of Bengal, and by its position may be called metropolitan. The town is 69 miles from Calcutta by a good road. The population of the district is estimated at 1,200,000. But severe famine was chiefly confined to about half the area, and most of that was the jungly and least populated part, west of the town of Midnapore, and known as the Jungle Mehals. On 19th May, 1866 Mr. Herschel, the Magistrate, noted in his weekly price current that deaths from starvation were occurring, and on the 26th he made a full report. The distribution of food began but the nature and degree of the distress was not known, and operations were not commenced sufficiently early. Comparatively large as was the relief at last afforded, Mr. Herschel does not think that, at the best, it reached half the starving population, and there was unhappily a large mortality which he estimates at about 50,000; say one-tenth of the whole population seriously affected. But in some of the more remote parts the mortality was, it is to be feared, larger. Mr. Terry's statement seems to show that in some parts the la-

bouring population died in larger proportion, and it is said that in one jungly tract the population of stone-masons and iron-smelters has almost disappeared.

In *Beerbhoom* distress did not appear till late. On 18th August a Relief Committee was formed at Sooree. The distress was severe in the Sonthal frontiers. In Bancoorah the distress was general, but the local officers are inclined to think that in the district generally the mortality from direct starvation was not great.

In *Burdwan* high prices caused distress among the non-agriculturists. The weaver class in the west of the *Hooghly* district were severely afflicted and flocked into Calcutta. *Oolabaviah*, in the Howrah district, is on the high road from Midnapore and Balasore, and the poor struggling creatures trying to get to Calcutta reached the place in large numbers. Many could go no further, and the scenes of misery were very painful. The number of persons who died by the road-side cannot be given, but 1,235 deaths are reported as having occurred at the feeding centres of this district—chiefly, as most frequently happens, among those who were admitted in an extreme stage of exhaustion, and who died within the first week.

Calcutta.—Early in 1866 starvelings began to resort to Calcutta from the Western districts. On 11th June the Justices resolved to ask the local Government to prevent persons afflicted with contagious diseases from proceeding to Calcutta, "a vast number" having within the previous few days arrived. The paupers soon reached a number which is estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000. Nothing could exceed the munificence of the rich Native gentlemen of the town in feeding these poor people, and the food given was in quality and quantity all that could possibly be desired. It may truly be said that throughout the famine, of all the poor people who came to Calcutta none remained without ample food, except those poor creatures who arrived too weak to crawl to the places of distribution, and were picked up by the police dead or dying. Sheds were erected in July and extra conservancy and hospital arrangements made. On 13th August a general relief Committee was formed at a Public Meeting, the charity of Natives was systematized, and a camp was established at Chitpore in the Native suburbs. The number at the camp never exceeded 5,000, and during the three months of its existence the average number was 3,593 persons. From August onwards the number sent to the famine hospitals was 10,769, of whom, up to November 9th, 3,761 had been cured, and 4,276 had died. But this last figure does not include some additional numbers who died in the pauper camp and in the

streets, without going to hospital. The total number despatched to their homes by the Committee was 11,515. But of those belonging to not very distant districts, many returned and may have been reckoned twice. On the 22nd November, the operations in Calcutta ceased, and there remained only the destitute orphans collected in an asylum. Of £60,186 received by the Calcutta Committee £10,000 was devoted to the support of the Orphans, £28,055 was sent to other districts or paid over to the Board of Revenue and the rest was spent in Calcutta.

East of the Hooghly and Bhagaruttee the district most afflicted with famine was *Nuddea*, in which the official courage of Lord Ulick Browne, the Collector, secured efficient relief. In June the distress became very severe, and the money was rapidly expended both in giving employment to those who could work and feeding those who could not. On 18th June about 2,500 persons were employed on the special relief works, and on public works of all kinds nearly 4,000 persons were employed in the district. At the worst time the number of people fed amounted up to above 10,000, and the quantity of food allowed seems to have been sufficient. In the district of the 24 Pergunnahs, also in the Nuddea or presidency division (and in which Calcutta is situated), severe distress appeared, somewhat late in the season, in considerable tracts, principally those in which damage had been done by the Cyclone of 1864. But this distress was efficiently met by a large expenditure of public money amounting to Rs. 50,000.

Appeals to the Public.—It was not till late in September, when most of the expenditure had already been incurred, that the Government of Bengal appealed to the public. On the 19th September the Lieutenant Governor asked the assistance of the Calcutta Committee, and on the 24th September he addressed all the Administrations in India. An official appeal for general assistance was then everywhere made. By that time, however, there was a considerable feeling on the part of many of the public that the appeal was made too late for practical benefit. The amount of the subscriptions was no doubt in some degree limited by this feeling. The Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that a Central Relief Committee might properly and with advantage have been formed when first suggested by the Chamber of Commerce. A public Committee would probably have delegated their executive functions to a sub-committee constituted very much as was the Board of Revenue when Mr. Moncrieff and Baboo Digumber Mitter assisted it. But the mode of arriving at such an executive body would have secured the

confidence and concord of the public, and might not improbably have attracted information and suggestions not volunteered to a proper official body. A public Committee would, under such circumstances, have become better acquainted with the severity of the famine than was actually the case when the public were not represented in the matter; such a body would have been better qualified to judge of the public feeling and the monetary state of the country; and an earlier appeal would probably have been made for general public aid.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The Commissioners express the opinion that the delays and deficiencies in regard to the adoption of effectual measures to meet the great calamity must be assigned in part to each of the following causes:—

- I. Inevitable circumstances.
- II. Peculiarities of the system of administration in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.
- III. Certain errors and shortcomings on the part of different individual officers, none of which were alone sufficient to cause the greatest degree of evil, but which, coming together in an unfortunate combination, did greatly retard measures of relief.

Importation.—As to the first they do not think it probable that the most watchful administration would have thrown into Orissa, in the early months of the year 1866, a quantity of grain sufficient to meet the whole wants of the inhabitants during the following months, or that food and employment could in any way have been provided sufficient to reach the whole mass of the people. Much suffering and mortality must under any circumstances, have occurred. The omission to import grain into Orissa, in the early months of the year, had unfortunately a double effect. If moderate quantities had been then imported, the machinery for landing and distributing which must have been prepared, and the knowledge of these operations which would have been obtained, would have rendered it possible to throw vastly larger quantities of rice into the province in June, July and August, than was the case when importations were suddenly commenced in June without preparation of any kind, and just at the season when it had become nearly impossible to send boats and light river steamers from Calcutta. If these had been at False Point, almost any quantity of rice might have been landed and sent into the interior in the season of the rains.

System of Administration.—In practice no two systems of administration could be more different than that followed in Bengal, and that which, in general terms, may be said to prevail throughout the rest of India. In all other provinces the country is actively governed, with a strong hand, but, it may be said, in direct communication with the people, somewhat after the fashion of most of the Governments of Europe. The Government makes itself felt everywhere, and undertakes corresponding responsibilities. It is represented in every quarter by a large establishment of executive functionaries. The Bengal system is based rather on an English than on a European model. The country is administered judicially and not by the executive power. The executive reigns but does not govern. It has little executive machinery and it on principle avoids interference with the affairs of the mass of the people. The settlement of the revenue with the zemindars has been supposed to have transferred a large portion of the responsibilities of an Oriental Government to that body, and any executive interference with their ryots, or executive attempt to ascertain rights or even facts, has been regarded as an infringement of the principles of the settlement. The officers of Government are subject, like every one else, to fixed laws and the action of the courts; and in Bengal the personal responsibility thus thrown on them, not being counteracted by great administrative power and influence, has become, in a rich and litigious country, a heavy burden. They are constantly subject to prosecution for every act, and the knowledge of their legal rights possessed by the people and their readiness to resort to the courts renders executive officers little disposed to acts, the legality of which may admit of question. A weak, or at any rate abstinent executive may involve little injury and imply great advantages in a country where the indigenous institutions supply the means of local self-government; but these again are more wanting in Bengal than in any other part of India, and, the zemindars failing to do that which the Government has ceased to do, the country is in fact governed, for the most part, only by the action of the courts of justice, to which the people resort in a degree not known in most countries. If the Bengalees have not yet learned much self-government, they have at least learned to make their wants known to the Government. Education has progressed very greatly among them; a large proportion of them are extremely acute and intelligent; they have a large and very free use of the press; and they have among them several influential associations. However the present sys-

tem may or may not be well suited to civilised Bengal, it is in many respects unsuited to remote, inaccessible, and uneducated districts such as those in which the famine of 1866 has been chiefly fatal; the more so where, as in Orissa, the tenure of the land and whole history of the country are totally different from those of Bengal. The Lieutenant Governor, while he is assisted by no Council and by no such staff of superior Secretaries, as are the smaller Administrations of Madras and Bombay, has in Calcutta to deal with a great European community, and with many difficult and embarrassing subjects and may conflicting interests which are hardly known to the other provinces administered by Lieutenant Governors. Consequently, it is not possible that he should look so minutely into the local affairs of the districts under his charge, as do some of the heads of Administrations otherwise situated. The system of administration caused a defect of information and an unwillingness to take direct action on the part of Government, which materially retarded measures of relief, and which could not have occurred in any other part of India.

The Conduct of Individuals.—The local officers of districts generally did their duty quite as well as could be expected under the circumstances—most of them with a personal devotion beyond all praise. But it unfortunately happened that neither of the officers in charge of the two districts in which severe famine first appeared, though most praiseworthy in all other respects, had that exceptional official persistence which might have surmounted the difficulties which stood in their way. The Commissioners of divisions seem to have been, in most instances, more impressed with the necessity of resisting a too great disposition to rely on Government aid, than ready very freely to encourage applications for aid. The action of the Commissioner of Orissa was generally (up to a certain point) unfortunate. In particular Mr. Ravenshaw yielded injudiciously to a mere popular cry regarding the existence of stocks kept back by wicked grain dealers. The greatest possible allowances are to be made for him owing to the recentness of his appointment, and to his want of knowledge of the people and want of experience of the duties thrown on him; looking also to the very decided negatives which he received when he did, on certain occasions direct enquiry into the loss of crops and urge the necessity of importing grain. But his want of local knowledge, his mistake regarding the stocks of grain, and some errors and omissions on his part, produced a bad effect. If the case had been fully explained to the higher

authorities, they would not have resisted the evident necessity of providing food for the labourers—a duty which the Government in the Public Works Department had distinctly thrown on the civil authorities. The Commissioners gladly acknowledge Mr. Ravenshaw's unwearied exertions from the time when the crisis was recognised and large relief measures commenced. In these he was also efficiently aided by Mr. McNeile. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore seems to have too much distrusted the representations of the Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom without himself sufficiently ascertaining the real state of the country. The Commissioner of Burdwan seems to have very fairly, even emphatically, represented the facts, so far as he could ascertain them, in the early part of the season. But he cannot be said to have continued to watch and enquire so carefully as his reports of the state of the country would have led us to expect. As respects the Commissioner of Nuddea, the practical issue of his administration of that division sufficiently shows that he did all that was proper to be done. Of the Board of Revenue the Commissioners say that, having made a report upon very imperfect information, they adhered too tenaciously to the opinions which they had expressed, when circumstances brought to their knowledge might well have caused doubt and suggested further enquiry; and that they too long maintained general principles laid down by them, when they might have known that the circumstances were very exceptional. They wrongly applied to Orissa principles of administration which were at any rate applicable only to the permanently settled districts of Bengal. Adhering too much to their own views, they too readily seized upon every thing which tended in that direction and too much overlooked circumstances tending the other way. They sometimes incautiously reported to the Government circumstances of the former character without sufficient enquiry. They resisted too long the evidences of the necessity of importing grain into Orissa. Care, thoughtfulness, and humanity are generally apparent in their proceedings; but nevertheless their too fixed adherence to their opinions when combined with want of boldness on the part of the local officers in pressing views opposed to those of their superiors, tended much to an unfortunate result. Although it does not appear that it is in Bengal (as in the North-Western Provinces) an ordinary duty of the Members of the Board to visit the districts of the interior, the Commissioners think that if it was possible to depute a Member of that body to Darjeeling

in May and again in September, it would have been equally possible and more desirable to depute one to Orissa. The Police scattered about each district, had far the best opportunity of being early acquainted with the state of the people. By several District Superintendents their position was in this respect well utilized. But through various channels, the information was much delayed, diluted, or lost, before it reached the Government. The Inspector General, Colonel Pughe, did not visit any of the districts disorganized by crime, nor did any Inspector General ever visit Orissa, or even the great district of Midnapore, within a few hours of Calcutta, and one of the districts in which crime is at all times most heavy. In May the Inspector General retired to Darjeeling to be near the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Crommelin, the superintending Engineer of Orissa, was, in the early part of the operations, evidently concerned about the sufferings of the people, and anxious that his department should do all that was possible to relieve them. But instead of simply obeying the orders received, he might have more urgently represented the facts of the case to the Government. The Secretary, Public Works Department, might have informed himself of the state of things more exactly, when he visited Orissa, and subsequently might have earlier discovered and brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor the failure of the works to give large employment to the poor. Such being the deficiencies the Commissioners consider it very unfortunate that the head of the Government should not have been able to give that personal attention to the subject which might have remedied these misunderstandings and brought these miscomprehensions to light; and that, perhaps taking a too sanguine view, His Honor was not induced by the information which did reach him to seek more urgently for that which did not reach him. Especially they think it unfortunate that the opinions held by some of the local officers regarding the extreme deficiency of food, and the facts known to them as to the effect of that want on the system of works designed for relief, were not elicited during the Lieutenant Governor's visit to Orissa; that on the occasion of the reference by the Government of India in March (on Sir A. Cotton's letter,) and again on the occurrence of a great rise of prices in the beginning of April, and with reference to the great outbreak of crime known to be caused by want, more urgent and direct enquiry was not made; and that before His Honor's departure from Calcutta and the Commissioner of Orissa's nearly simul-

taneous departure from Balasore under the instructions of the Government, there was no more special arrangement for the early communication of intelligence of the daily progress of events. They think that, on the vital question of the existence of sufficient stocks of grain, His Honor placed a reliance on the reports and opinions of Mr Ravenshaw, greater than was warranted by that officer's general experience and knowledge, and too easily accepted assertions opposed to all the ordinary laws of trade and political economy, and to all the general indications from which an opinion can best be formed. On the other hand, they think it unfortunate that Mr. Ravenshaw's demi-official letter of April 20th, announcing extreme starvation at Balasore, did not lead to urgent inquiry, and that his official letter of May 2nd did not cause the most immediate action. His Honor pressed the expediency of importation on the Board of Revenue before that body could accede to the propriety of the measure. But on that account the Commissioners must the more think that the circumstances which caused the defect of knowledge acted very prejudicially in retarding measures of relief generally. The Commissioners are sure that every man will be judged by his conduct as a whole, and not merely by certain deficiencies or errors. While many have much occasion to look back with very great satisfaction on the result of their meritorious exertions to save life on this terrible occasion, that are sure that all whose errors of judgment have in any way rendered their labours less efficacious than they might have been, must regret that detraction from their success in such a cause with feelings more acute than can be those of any who were not actors in these events.

Individuals Praised—The Commissioners' investigation was more directed to the conduct of classes than of individuals. Under all these circumstances, they think that, without special enquiry directed to the point, it would be invidious to particularize the individuals among the community who most distinguished themselves by their exertions, farther than by referring to the mention made in the course of their Report, and in the District Narratives, of Mr. Sykes, Mr. Moncrieff, the officers of the East India Irrigation Company, and other European gentlemen, and of many liberal and benevolent Natives, among whom the Rajah of Paricood in Pooree should have prominent notice. Of officials the following are mentioned as most conspicuous among many deserving of much praise.—Mr. Bailow, Magistrate and Collector of Pooree;

Mr. Muspratt, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore ; Mr. Shortt, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the sub-division of Bhudruk in the Balasore district. Dr. Jackson, Civil Surgeon, Balasore ; Mr. Harris, Assistant Surveyor, employed on the Dhamrah ; Mr. Barton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the sub-division of Khoorda, district of Pooree ; Mr. Kirkwood, Relief Manager in Cuttack district ; Lieutenant Money, Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom ; and Lord H. U. Browne, Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

The Orissa and Bengal Commissioners in the SECOND PART of their Report discuss the measures immediately necessary for the restoration of prosperity to the afflicted districts, such as a new settlement of the land revenue, roads, canals, exaction of their duties from the landlords and the improvement of False Point harbour. Colonel Morton, R. E., submits a memorandum of the roads, imperial and local, which should be at once surveyed. Most of the recommendations were, or are being, carried out. The land revenue has been settled on the old basis for 30 years. Loans have been liberally made by Government to the East India Irrigation Company to extend their operations. Relief to widows, orphans, and those unable to work, has been carried out on the most liberal scale and measures have been taken for the restoration of cultivation in the desolated tracts.

In the THIRD PART of their Report the Commissioners discuss considerations of a more general character as respects the liability of the country to famine and the means of mitigating such calamities.

Former Famines.—Although Lower Bengal is so moist, yet rice is almost the only food and it requires an unusually large supply of water. Bengal did suffer in the year 1770 from famine more wide-spread and terrible than any which has ever befallen any other British possession, and which Colonel Baird Smith deemed to have been the most intense that India ever experienced. In the earlier days of British rule in Bengal, famine occupied a place in men's minds at least as prominent as that which it has held in the minds of the present generation in the North-Western Provinces. It is true that Bengal has not experienced terrible famine for nearly 100 years. But an exemption of upwards of 70 years had rendered the Ooryahs forgetful of that which their forefathers had suffered in previous centuries, and the Punjab, which would seem of all countries the most liable to such desolations, has not suffered famine of

an extreme character for upwards of 80 years, since, in 1783, it was desolated by the scourge to a degree which may fully compare with the Bengal calamity of 1770. The famines of modern days have been of a comparatively partial character. The famines in Madras we have already described under Ganjam. Colonel Baird Smith has remarked on the rough periodicity of famines, and it may be said that these local famines recur in one part of the country or other every 5, 10, or 15 years. The following we know to have happened within the memory of the present generation :—

	Interval.
1832-33.—Lower parts of the Madras territory ; food supposed to have reached three or four times the ordinary price.	
1837-38.—Lower Doab and some adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces ; food reached three times the ordinary price. ...	5 years.
1853-54.—Higher parts of the Madras territory ; food reached three and four times the ordinary price ...	16 "
1860-61.—Upper Doab and adjoining districts of the North Western Provinces ; food reached four times the ordinary price ...	7 "
1865-66.—Orissa and part of Western Bengal ; food reached eight and ten times, and in particular places thirty or thirty-five times the ordinary price, and was not procurable for money in many places ...	5 "

It will be seen that, with comparatively small exception, the same area has never been twice very severely affected in the last 40 or 50 years, while many provinces, which are probably equally liable to the calamity, have not suffered during this time. But if we look to the greater famines of a more far-spreading character, both the cycle of periodicity and the areas of their range are very much larger ; the difference is almost like that between comets of the smallest and those of very large orbit. The greater famines occur in successive centuries ; instead of 5, 10, or 15, we may say at intervals of 50, 100, and 150 years. There is vague mention of great famines in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, notably one in 1471 ; and without going beyond the more recent centuries, there seems to be no doubt that one of the great historical famines affected India about the year 1631, in the reign of Shah Jehan. Notwithstanding the liberality of the Emperor, "it was found that money could not purchase bread, and a prodigious mortality en-

sued. Disease followed famine, and death ravaged every corner of India." This famine is said to have extended over a great part of Asia. Another mention is made of terrible famine in the year 1661. Bengal and the Punjab must have escaped, for Aurungzebe imported grain from both. In the 18th century we do not find mention of any famine on the greatest scale till that of 1770 swept all the lower parts of the Gangetic countries, and we know not how much besides. The famine in 1783-84 was undoubtedly one of the greater famines. Of that Warren Hastings wrote on 15th October 1783—"The solstitial rains have failed in all the western parts of Hindustan from beyond Lahore to the Karumnassa. It has raged most violently in the countries most remote; our province of Behar has suffered greatly by the failure of the last harvest and by the artificial want caused by the apprehensions of greater. The complaints and fears of it have already extended to Bengal, where we have great plenty." The apprehensions of the Governor General were justified. A new era and a new population seem to reckon from that date, the Native year or Sumbat 1840.

Future Famines.—The Commissioners tend to the opinion that, with all our modern progress, we are perhaps not better prepared to meet these great natural calamities than was India 100 years ago; that the improvement of our communications may be counteracted, for the purposes of this question, by the diminution of the tendency to hoard the grain of years of abundance, formerly in such time so valueless; the increase of cultivation, by the increase of population and by the increased proportion of the soil devoted to other products than the food of the people; the increase of wealth, by the increased demand for both necessities and luxuries. The experience of the Cuttack and Balasore districts seems conclusively to prove that a long course of peace and prosperity and previous good years, afford, under modern conditions, no sufficient resource against a single year of failure, when there has been much exportation and circumstances render importation exceptionally difficult. Partial, or what we may call provincial, famines may be best mitigated by improved means of communication, which may enable the abundance of one province efficiently to supply the deficiencies of another. If we pre-suppose good government and stable rights of property enabling the people to save or to borrow the money with which to buy in bad years, this remedy may, in such cases, nearly suffice. But what shall we say as to the effect of one of the wider famines under modern conditions; one of the famines so wide that the food supply of India generally may fail? The

Commissioners express the belief, gloomy as the view may seem, that if the same calamity, which happened in the last century to Bengal and last year to Orissa, had happened last year to Bengal also, the failure to supply by importation, which resulted in Orissa from want of information and other causes, would have occurred in Bengal from the want of any adequate source of supply, and that rich Bengal with abundance of money would have perished for want of food. That country is probably less liable to partial famines than drier countries, but it may be that it is equally liable to great famines.

How to mitigate if not prevent them.—First as respects the promotion of agricultural improvement, must be placed the tenure of the land. There can be no doubt that a permanent settlement, limiting for ever the demands of the British Government, must greatly increase the private wealth of the country, and render the zemindaree rights a more stable investment for capital than in provinces where the demand is liable to increase. But there is equally little doubt that, under the existing circumstances of India, this increase of private wealth is to a great extent gained at the cost of the public exchequer. The great necessity of Bengal is, to render certain and definite the rights in the land, and thus to enable a man with money in his hand to deal confidently with some one person as the absolute owner of at least the *dominium utile* over the field which he wishes to buy. At present there are so many conflicting interests in the soil that most dealings in land are a species of gambling, and comparatively few have an interest so complete and secure as to enable them to improve with prudence, if otherwise willing to do so. Next to the tenure of land is the question of communications. The railway system is far advanced. The lines should be doubled. A system of differentiated charges for goods, to vary according to season and to demand, might tend to promote such local traffic and storing as would lead to more free use of the railways in the dull seasons. All future canals should, if possible, be adapted to purposes of navigation to a greater degree than has hitherto been the case in Northern India. Feeder roads are all important. If it be true that our food reserves have been trenched on to a dangerous extent and that more general climatic derangements may be expected, then the general food supply must be increased by irrigation. An examination should be made of the plan suggested by Sir A. Cotton for supplying water to some of the western districts of Bengal, to Nudda and Moorshedabad which suffered in 1866 and to Calcutta. The plans for utilizing

the Damoodah appear to be promising. Orissa and great part of Midnapore are already the field of the East Indian Irrigation Company, the success of which, we may confidently hope, will be equal to the greatness of their undertakings. The Soane is already the subject of a great scheme. The northern frontier of Behar should be carefully examined with the view of ascertaining what facilities exist for utilising the large and small streams. As the only prospect of rendering irrigation in Northern India a sufficient preventive of famine, careful enquiry should be made as to the possibility of obtaining the material for controlling the streams by dams, and so utilizing the monsoon supply and largely supplementing the present irrigation. Exports of grain should not be prohibited under any circumstances. Even in time of extreme scarcity it would not be proper, by any absolute prohibition, to run the risk of starving British colonics and other friendly countries whom we have accepted as our habitual customers in ordinary times. Exports must, generally, be left to contract themselves so far as contraction is possible, when the price rises so high as to reduce exportation. Meteorological observations should be more generally and accurately recorded. Agricultural statistics should be systematically collected by an intelligent administrative machinery.

The disadvantages attending any poor law are so great that the Commissioners would still not recommend that resource in ordinary seasons. Natives recognise the personal obligations of supporting their own poor in a wonderful way. But when calamity reduces whole families and classes to starvation, some system of relief becomes necessary. The time has come when, to relieve the wider poverty of extraordinary occasions, it is necessary to institute some system of local taxation, by which the richer persons of each neighbourhood, who are best able to test the reality of local distress, may be made to bear the burden of local and partial famine, so far as local means will suffice, before, as a last resource in graver cases, resort is had to the general taxation and the general charity of the country. Excepting only the special case of large bodies of people following a declining trade (as in some of the weaver towns), town charity will generally suffice for the town population, and even for much of the permanent poverty of the surrounding tracts. The question is how to deal with rural distress. The obligation of the zemindars, holding under the permanent settlement, to support the poor of their estates, has always been asserted by the officers of Government, and has never been denied by the organs of the zemindars. In the permanently settled provinces the zemindars should be

bound to support the poor of their estates by supplying food in return for labour to the able-bodied who are unable to obtain employment, and by feeding gratuitously the helpless unable to labour. In the event of their failing to do so, the officer in charge of the district should be empowered to call together a fairly constituted Jury to decide whether or not the distress is such as to require relief, and if it is, to assess on the pergunnah the amount required to enable the public officers to afford the relief which the zemindars have failed to afford. Arrangements might be made for enabling any body of zemindars willing to fulfil the obligation thus thrown on them to do so by a self-imposed rate, and to manage both the tax and the expenditure of the money. It might be provided, as on similar occasions in England and Ireland, that when the rate thus assessed exceeds a certain proportion of the rental, an assessment on the district should be made, and that when the charge on the whole district exceeds the prescribed maximum, assistance should be given from the public exchequer. It would also be fair to provide that the zemindar should be entitled to recover from all persons holding a permanent transferable interest at a fixed rent intermediate between himself and the ryots, a share of the rate assessed, proportioned to their respective shares in the profits of the land. To provide against too great pressure on those deriving their income from the land, in a year of scarcity, the Government should be empowered to advance money to be recovered as land revenue by a rate spread over several years. The fair distribution of duties is that Government should supply employment by means of public works, and that the Public should supply the means of gratuitous relief to the helpless.

As to the signs of coming famine—food at three times its ordinary price, at a season when some months must elapse without relief, means famine in the great majority of cases, while in some cases famine comes long before that rate is reached. When the rate rises to four times the ordinary standard, it is probably accompanied by famine of a very severe description. But no rules will generally apply. The simple rule seems to be, that Government should import only when, the want existing, from special circumstances no one else is likely to do so, or the merchants cannot do so to a sufficient extent. Those special circumstances must generally be either physical obstacles, or an extraordinary want of efficient traders. The Report concludes with suggestions as to the management of relief and the scale of diet. Reliance should be placed on the public for the means of gratuitous relief, and this would of course involve the management of the operations by Relief Committees. Even if that

were not so, the Commissioners should have no doubt of the advantage of inviting officials and non-officials to co-operate in such a work in that form, and of thus enlisting much indispensable aid and sympathy. On every occasion, the freest and fullest use should be made of this voluntary assistance. As much as possible should be done for the people through the people, and perhaps by more relying on them, the difficulties felt in obtaining superintendence may be in great degree obviated. But on all occasions of famine, the official machinery also should be strengthened to the greatest possible extent.

The number of witnesses, European and Native, official and non-official, examined by the Commission was 130 from December 18th 1866 to 1st April 1867. A map of Orissa and part of Bengal, showing the districts shaded according to the intensity of the famine, accompanies the Report. The following statistics are taken from the Appendix, with the exception of the last two tables, which attempt to show the mortality caused, directly or indirectly, by the Famine, and the cost of relief, in all the districts of Eastern India.

Areas and Population of Orissa and Bengal which suffered severely and intensely, omitting the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.

Districts.	Square miles.	Population.	Portion over which the Famine was severe.		Portion over which the Famine was intense.	
			Square miles.	Population.	Square miles.	Population.
Popree ...	2,697	588,741	.....	.....	2,697	588,741
Cuttack ...	3,062	1,293,084	.....	.....	3,062	1,293,084
Balasore ...	1,890	500,000	.....	.....	2,050	525,000
Midnapore ...	4,834	700,000	1,627	414,400	1,567	212,400
Manbhoom ...	5,400	1,190,000	2,318	310,612	1,500	281,000
Singbhoom ...	3,998	289,789	.....	.....	1,250	162,500
Bancoora ...	1,300	208,000	1,408	225,280	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	3,158	1,542,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuddea ...	3,296	1,011,816	1,152	351,608	.....	.....
Hooghly including Howrah ...	2,007	1,890,120	500	482,000	.....	.....
24 Pergunahs.	2,523	1,330,357	168	64,746	.....	.....
Total ...	34,165	10,544,347	7,173	1,818,646	12,126	2,062,725

Average number relieved daily from June to December 1866. inclusive, omitting the Patna and Bhagulpoore Divisions.

Districts.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pooree ...	...	2,844	6,599	9,012	10,846	10,485	.....
Cuttack ...	1,301	4,789	14,090	27,886	34,704	34,581	.....
Balasore ...	5,875	14,890	19,231	38,163	36,838	19,252	10,308
Midnapore ...	5,155	7,442	9,606	8,752	6,476	4,247	.....
Bancoorah (A) {	Returns not received.	5,000	5,175	8,223	14,818 {	Operations gradually closed from November.	Operations gradually closed from November.
Manbhoom ...	322	1,262	2,831	5,825	9,630	4,253	1,925
Singbhoom (A) ...	324	649	649	649	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	.....	845	1,490	327	90	158	.....
Hooghly ...	.....	645	3,242	5,700	6,000	4,900	.....
Howrah ...	.....	.....	.....	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041
Nuddea (A) ...	2,799	7,580	7,620	535	Operations gradually ceased from September.	Operations gradually ceased from September.	Operations gradually ceased from September.
24 Pergunnahs (A) {	Operations commenced on the last week of June.	264	1,162	3,156	8,862	9,492 {	Operations closed on the 1st December 1866.

A. Figures given by the Board of Revenue.

*Approximate Expenditure on Relief Operations disbursed through the
Agency of Government Officers or mixed Relief Committees
to the end of 1866.*

Net cost to Government	...	Rs.	14,37,889	0	0
Surplus of the N. W. Province Relief Fund	...		6,06,000	0	0
Amount raised and expended by the Calcutta Relief Committee	... ..	...	3,46,516	15	1
Amount of all other subscriptions expended through Committees,	... ..	...	1,23,084	0	0
Special grants from the Fund for the improvement of Government Estates	... ..	...	33,404	0	0
Total	...		25,46,893	15	1

APPROXIMATE RESULTS OF THE WHOLE FAMINE.

Mortality.

Province.	Square Miles.	Population.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Orissa	7,649	3,000,000	750,000	25
Do. Hill Tracts	16,068	(say) 600,000	150,000	"
Manbhoom	5,400	1,190,000	148,500	12½
Singbhoom	3,998	288,789	36,098	"
Midnapore	4,834	700,000	50,000	"
Six Districts of Behar	26,191	7,739,717	135,676	"
Ganjam	6,400	1,129,464	56,262	"
Calcutta	.....	.....	6,993	"
Bancoora	1,300	208,000	(say) 14,000	"
Hooghly, Howrah and Oolabaria	2,007	1,890,120	" 15,000	"
24 Pergunnahs	2,277	1,562,100	" 1,000	"
Nuddea	3,296	1,011,816	" 1,000	"
	79,440	19,320,006	1,364,529	

Relief.

Province.	Number relieved <i>daily</i> in the worst months.	Spent or Remit- ted by Govern- ment.	From Public Subscription.	Total.
Orissa and Lower Bengal	<i>October</i> 129,305	£ 249,129	£ 107,560	£ 356,689
Six Districts of Behar ...	<i>August.</i> 37,329	7,755	8,616	16,371
Ganjam ...	<i>July</i> 8,000	60,000	4,650	64,650
	175,634	316,884	120,826	437,710

CHAPTER X.

DETACHED ADMINISTRATIONS.

The Straits Settlements.

THE Straits Settlements ceased to be connected with India on 1st February 1867, when they became a Crown Colony. The Andaman Islands are the great penal settlement of India. The details of the administration of both in 1865-66 have accordingly been kept separate from those of ordinary provinces.

JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.—At Singapore there was a slight increase, and at Penang and Malacca a slight decrease, as compared with the previous year, in the number of cases heard and determined. At all three stations the amount of revenue derived from court fees fell greatly off, proving insufficient to meet the expense of the Registrars' Establishments. At Singapore and Penang the number of cases before the Court of Requests increased, but materially decreased at Province Wellesley and Malacca. At Malacca the popularity of the country courts appeared to be increasing. One case at Singapore and four at Penang were referred to the higher court; the total number of cases decided at the several stations being Singapore 2,422, Penang 1,087, Province Wellesley 256, Malacca 553.

Criminal Justice.—There was little variation in the number of cases before the Court at Singapore. At Penang there was a material decrease and at Malacca a large increase. The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island held a special sessions at Malacca to prevent the ends of justice being defeated by long postponement of the trial of prisoners charged with serious crime. There were two important trials at Singapore, one in which the head of a Kling secret society charged with conspiracy was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; the other in which a similar charge was preferred against 4 of the police force ended in their acquittal. At Singapore the number of cases tried was 65 against 63 in the previous year, at Penang; 115 against 158, and at Malacca 44 against 14. The amount of fees received was Rs. 59,970 against Rs. 8,007 at Penang, none were received at Singapore or Malacca. Four cases were struck off at Singapore and 13 at Malacca. The general conduct of the police was satisfactory. At Singapore schools were established for the instruction of the peons and 183 could already read and write. At Penang and Malacca the conduct of the police improved.

	Singapore.		Penang.		Province Wel- lesley.		Malacca.		Kassang and Abor Gadjah.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Number of Offences report- ed	8,869	9,261	2,821	3,343	1,578	1,776	2,188	2,138	20	22
" of persons implica- ted	12,073	14,527	3,302	3,838	2,492	616	3,715	3,144	26	59
" of crimes punished by the Magistrate	8,537	10,090	1,944	2,237	538	819	788	499	24	40
" of cases referred to higher courts	141	114	137	...	151	75	81	75	...	2
" of persons acquit- ted	4,536	5,070	1,844	2,164	630	783	738	822	22	14
Amount of fines inflicted Rs.	98,499	97,440	12,152	19,740	6,632	5,370	14,863	7,844	25	243
" " realised	53,943	55,164	7,938	11,645	1,999	3,502	4,405	4,165	22	188
Reported amount of stolen property	29,421\$	29,291	65,437	30,036	15,330	13,874	10,258	9,958	...	...
" " recovered	9,028\$	7,383	9,553	11,696	2,444	2,391	2,035	2,087	...	...

Land Revenue.—The collections at Singapore increased to Rs. 44,660 from Rs. 37,384, at Penang from Rs. 42,514 to 43,744 and at Malacca to Rs. 20,980 against Rs. 22,348, or in all Rs. 1,08,154 against Rs. 1,03,476 the previous year. The arrears at Penang and Singapore increased to Rs. 36,372. The decrease in Land Revenue at Malacca was caused almost entirely by the falling off in the tin farms. Consequent on the failure of crops, there was a considerable loss in the collections on account of tenths barely covered by the amount realised as rents on new leases. The general failure of the crops discouraged the peasantry from taking out leases binding them to make annual payments. The *Forest Revenue* was Rs. 2,840 against Rs. 2,903 in 1864-65. The *Excise* derived from the sale of the monopolies for retailing opium, spirits, toddy and bhaung, yielded Rs. 12,69,138 against Rs. 12,67,493; the *Customs* receipts were Rs. 3,391 against Rs. 5,005; from *Stamps* the receipts were Rs. 2,66,582 against Rs. 2,55,211. From *Law and Justice* the revenue was Rs. 1,00,394 against Rs. 1,30,467. From *Police* the receipts were Rs. 2,038 against Rs. 3,225; from *Marine* Rs. 53,574 against Rs. 37,892; from *Public Works* Rs. 29,617 against Rs. 15,979. The total sum paid into the Straits treasuries during the year on account of the Local Government was Rs. 19,65,965 against Rs. 19,72,593.

Education.—The aggregate daily average attendance of pupils attending schools under Government inspection was 70,673 and the total number of pupils 2,401, of whom 688 were Hindoos and 1,596 Mahomedans; 1,689 studied English, 82 Tamil, 816 Malay, 4 French and 158 Chinese. Government contributed to the support of educational institutions Rs. 24,496; subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 16,102; and fees, fines, &c., to Rs. 14,207. The total annual cost of each pupil was Rs. 30-13-7, of which Rs. 10-8-1 was borne by Government. Thirty-one candidates competed for the annual government scholarships. The first eight in point of merit were from the Raffles Institution, Singapore. The highest number of marks gained was 1,276 and the lowest 372.

Public Works.—In consequence of restrictions imposed by the Government of India, and delays on the part of contractors, the expense again fell short of the assignment. Twelve new bridges were constructed at Singapore on the country roads, and considerable progress was made in the water-works; drainage was extended and 17 new bridges were built at Penang.

Marine.—The two steamers *Tonze* and *Mohr* were disposed of, and a single steamer better adapted for Government service

was purchased. Four Courts of Enquiry were held at Singapore into the causes of wrecks in the neighbouring seas, and one mate was deprived of his certificate. At Singapore 203 officers, 744 European and 4,602 native seamen were shipped; and 215 officers, 631 European and 3,936 native seamen were discharged, of these 22 Europeans and 10 natives deserted, and 13 Europeans and 42 natives died. At Penang 249 officers, 181 European and 3,342 native seamen were shipped. Of these 6 Europeans and 141 natives deserted. Among the officers there were 125 East Indians and 158 natives.

Financial.—The total expenditure was:—

		1864-65.	1865-66.
Singapore	...	13,46,071	15,79,593
Penang	...	5,51,469	4,95,115
Malacca	...	2,52,371	2,57,540
Total		21,49,911	23,32,248

Calculating the payments made in England and India at 50,000 Rs. and the *legitimate* share of military expenditure at 6,00,000 Rs., the total receipts, including the estimated amount of light-dues collected in India, but excluding the Indian share of local postal revenue now credited to the Supreme Government, being in round numbers 19,75,000 Rs. and the disbursements 18,84,000 Rs., the Settlement is said to have yielded a surplus of 91,000 Rs.

Political.—Upon complaint made by the Tumongong of Johore of the plunder and ill-treatment by armed Malays of British Chinese subjects on the island of Serebuat, H. M.'s Steamer *Banterer* and the Local Government steamer *Pluto* were despatched to the island, but the Malays escaped to the mainland. The Bandaharah of Pahang was interdicted from sheltering them. Due redress was offered by the Chief of Laroot for grievances experienced by British subjects there. A resident of Quedah, Syed Hoossein, with a large body of followers, attempted to create a serious disturbance in Province Wellesley. Syed Hoossein returned to Quedah and a requisition for his rendition having been complied with by the Rajah, a special Royal Commissioner was promptly appointed to enquire into the matter, conjointly with the Rajah of Quedah and the Siamese Consul at Penang. Syed Hoossein was justly sentenced to banishment to Siam proper.

Military.—The settlement was garrisoned during the year by No. 2 Battery, 17 Brigade, R. A. which was relieved

by No. 5 Battery, 23 Brigade, at Penang. The 8th M. N. I. relieved the 34th C. L. I. at Singapore. The health of the Troops both European and Native was good. The Singapore and Penang Rifle Volunteer Corps fell off.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Immigration.—The number of Chinese immigrants that arrived at the different ports was 17,439. From Singapore 3,252 immigrants (all males) returned to China ; of the arrivals, 324 embarked for the Mauritius, and 2,761 men and 41 women for different native states in the Malay Peninsula.

Agriculture.—At Singapore the laying out of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's grounds was nearly completed, and progress was made in excavating for the formation of an artificial sheet of water. There were 2,980 plants of *tamarind*, *sintool*, *champaka*, *rambutan*, *jack*, *almond*, and other fruit trees, ready for transplantation. Several thousand seeds of the ansonia tree were sown, but very few of the seedlings were raised. The demand of the Chinese population for land for the production of fruit and vegetables gradually increased ; 114 acres having been planted out with cocoanuts, and 230 acres with rice. In Penang, some attempts were made to revive the culture of spice trees, and a slight increase took place in the extent of land brought under rice cultivation. In Province Wellesley cultivation of every kind was extended ; the consequent improvement in the condition of the Malay peasantry is manifested by the appearance of neat plank houses in the room of nipa leaf huts, and the gradually increasing taste and luxury in dress. The area under sugar was 13,500 acres. The Chinese planted largely in indigo. In Malacca the rice crops were favourable, though the want of seed, owing to the failure of the harvest the previous year, prevented many from bringing their land under cultivation. The two pepper plantations yielded about 34 cwt. of pepper.

Survey.—The duties of the Surveyor-General were in a great degree restricted to the supervision of the survey at Malacca. Many more surveys would have been executed, had it not been for the reluctance, on the part of the occupants of land under survey, to point out and mark off their proper boundaries. Surveys were made of all the new roads opened up by the Public Works authorities, and, at Malacca, the sites of five new boundary pillars were determined and the line of our frontier clearly defined.

The Municipal Receipts at the three stations were Rs. 4,37,987 against Rs. 4,43,478 in 1864-65 and the *disbursements* were Rs. 4,31,202 against Rs. 3,87,901. In Malacca the

Municipal Committee were compelled to obtain an advance from Government of 1,600 dollars, to admit of the payment of the police force.

Jails.—The average strength of prisoners during the year was 4,234½ of whom 2,889 were admitted into hospital and 139 died, giving a percentage of deaths to strength of 4·7 of which 0·1 was from cholera. At Singapore the prisoners were employed upon the public works, and in the preparation of coir and rattan work; the disbursements for raw materials were Rs. 3,523 and the estimated value of the articles manufactured was Rs. 7,792. The total valuation of the prisoners' labour is Rs. 25,044, and the cost of the establishment Rs. 32,384. At Penang the outlay for raw materials was Rs. 1,337, and the receipts for articles disposed of, Rs. 2,842. The labour of the prisoners was valued at Rs. 5,843, whilst the sum of Rs. 13,508 has been expended for their support. At Malacca Rs. 283, expended for raw materials and articles manufactured, brought Rs. 706. The labour of the prisoners is estimated at Rs. 8,536 and their cost at Rs. 6,169.

Hospitals.—At Singapore there were 610 Europeans and 586 natives admitted into the General Hospital; among the former there were 21 and among the latter 23 deaths. The admissions into the European ward were mostly on account of intermittent fever, rheumatism, diseases of the stomach and bowels, simple ulcers, venereal affections, and debility. The deaths occurred chiefly from disease of the stomach and bowels, remittent fever, and disease of the lungs. In the native wards the greatest proportion of deaths was among the Chinese, from the effects of wounds received in faction fights. The number of lunatics in the Asylum averaged 128 of whom 2 were Europeans. There were 87 admissions, 36 discharges, 2 transfers, 7 escapes, and 25 deaths. In Tan Tock Singh's hospital the number of admissions was 1,223 and the average number of sick 396½—a larger number than last year; the deaths amounted to 524 in the proportion of 82·64 per cent. to those treated. Ulcers, abscesses, diarrhoea, rheumatism, lepra, and other diseases of a low asthenic type, were the chief affections. The admissions to the General Hospital at Penang amounted to 519 of whom 31 died, the daily average number of sick being 39. This large increase is attributed to the great number of Chinese immigrants from Laroot many of whom arrived in an unhealthy state. In the Lunatic Asylum the number at the end of the year was 41; there were 36 admissions, 31 discharges and 4 deaths. At Malacca the number of admissions into the General Hospital amounted

to 182, there were 44 deaths, being at the rate of 22.6-10th per cent. on the total number treated. All the patients were natives, the majority of them being, as usual, Chinese paupers, admitted in the last stages of destitution and disease.

Convicts.—On 30th April 1865 the strength of the convict body at Singapore was 1,793, of whom 427 held tickets of leave. Since the previous return 73 deaths occurred and 2 murders and an execution; eight were released on the expiry of their time and 4 pardoned. At Penang the number of convicts were only 801. The deaths at this station were 38; 12 were released on expiry of their time and 3 escaped. At Malacca at the end of the year there were 745 convicts. Thirty-four had died in Hospital, 7 were released on expiry of their time and 3 were transferred to other stations. The total expenditure in the Settlements on account of the convicts amounted to Rs. 2,32,783 against Rs. 2,06,784 in 1864-65. The value of their labour is estimated at Rs. 1,51,682.

Trade.—The value of imports into Singapore increased from Rs. 6,61,82,177 in 1864-65 to Rs. 7,50,00,332; of exports from Rs. 6,63,39,578 to Rs. 6,99,24,375. At Penang imports decreased from Rs. 18,048,425 to Rs. 1,74,19,087 and exports from Rs. 26,918,634 to Rs. 25,630,298. At Malacca imports increased from Rs. 45,33,160 to Rs. 45,82,531, and exports from Rs. 36,83,826 to Rs. 36,86,207. The number of square-rigged ships that arrived at the three ports was 2803 with 988,269 tons against 2,651 with 1,001,269 tons in 1864-65. The number that left these ports was 2,720 with 909,010 tons against 2,552 with 790,407 tons.

The Andaman Islands.

This is the second annual report of the administration of the penal settlement of Port Blair and the Andaman Islands, and is submitted by Lieutenant Colonel B. Ford, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent. The most important topics are those of health, the maintenance of discipline and order, the profitable employment of convict labour, and the improvement of local resources towards self-support. As regards health, while the penal population increased largely there was a steady decrease in mortality and disease. The death rate was reduced from 21½ per cent. in 1863 to 6½ per cent. in 1865. The sanitary state of the Settlement received every care and attention. Towards discipline the first step was to secure the maintenance of organisation. The responsibility of every gangman for his section of convicts, in barracks, was en-

forced. By this arrangement men became more individually known, a better classification follows, labour is more systematized, task-work better executed, and individual responsibility exacted. Convict labour was more profitably employed, the day's work of a gang or of an individual being a much better out-turn than it was two years before. This was effected by giving attention to a better system of supervision of labour favoured by the co-operation of the Engineer's department. The skill of the convict labourers much improved, particularly in stone-masonry. Decided progress was made in the improvement of local resources. Cloth made from cotton of local growth, for convict clothing, much improved. Several female convicts are good weavers and teach others. A considerable failure, however, in the yield of cotton from the Settlement plantations took place. The trees appeared healthy, but the crop was very scanty. The "Nipa-Palm" plantations thrived well, and a increased supply of leaves for thatching purposes was obtained. The manufacture of Salt improved, sufficient for local consumption was obtainable. Seven capital teak-built quarters, on an excellent plan, for officers were constructed. A stone-built barrack of handsome design, for the European troops, was in course of construction, and 2 teak-built barracks for Native troops were completed. 125 of the force of free police were accommodated in buildings of similar construction, while the rest were housed in comfortable quarters, till permanent ones be completed. Semi-permanent accommodation, in iron-framed teak-covered barracks, was constructed for 3,231 convicts, allowing 648 cubic feet of space, and 36 feet of area for each individual. Commissariat grain stores and a Hospital on Viper Island were also finished.

JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.—The Superintendent was assisted by the Hon'ble Captain Fraser who arrived with the powers of a Sudder Ameen in the Island. He disposed of the few suits of which the value was only Rs. 75.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of cases which came before the Courts of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, was 315, involving 571 persons; of these 519 individuals were convicted and 36 acquitted. Of the convicted 37 were free and 482 convicts; of the acquitted 4 were free and 32 were convict residents. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 629-1-3, of which Rs. 583-1-3 was realised. In a population of 7,631 in bailable offences the proportion of cases was 3·3 per cent. and the convictions 6 per cent.; in non-bailable offences the cases were 8 per cent. and the convictions 6.

Two non-bailable cases were committed to the sessions. The witnesses examined were 195 of whom 157 were discharged after one day's detention, 38 were more than that period and none beyond one week. The Sessions Court examined 24 witnesses, and the average period of their detention was $1\frac{1}{2}$ days. There were no cases in which free residents were concerned.

Police.—The Establishment was, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 First class Constable (European,) 1 Head Constable, 8 Sergeants, 186 Constables. The Governor General in Council gave orders that the Free Police Force should be strengthened to the extent of 500 men. The actual cost of the Police for the year was Rs. 50,849. The total number of crimes brought to trial by the Police was 315 against 206 in 1864-65. There were 5 murders against one, 3 against 2 suicides, 39 against 35 thefts. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,715-7-9, the amount recovered Rs. 360-8-3 or nearly one-fifth. The conduct of the Free Police appears to have been satisfactory. Two constables were brought before the Magistrate's Court for having stolen property in their possession, and were convicted, and one constable for gross neglect of duty. Great difficulty exists in getting suitable men for this Police in British Burmah; the Sergeants endeavour to afford instructions in police work to the men under their charge until schools be established for the force.

The Convicts.—The want of jail buildings still continued, the barracks for convicts on Viper Island not being completed. On the 31st December 1865 the total number of convicts was 5,315 against 3,535 at the same date in 1864. Of these there were 4,982 males and 333 females against 3,281 males and 264 females. The increase was due to the extension of the accommodation for convicts and the arrival of many seven years (or upwards) convicts. The average daily number of prisoners throughout the year was 3,926 and the total number of deaths 258; the death rate being 6.77 among the males and 3.90 among the females. The gross cost of prisoners for the year was Rs. 4,88,449, the average cost per prisoner being Rs. 102. The cash-earnings of prisoners were Rs. 22,454, and the estimated value of labour to the Public Works Department Rs. 71,893. There were 135 escapes and 105 returns. Of the convicts 18 were Europeans, 13 Eurasians, 2 Africans, 4 Americans, 1 Armenian, 17 Arracanese, 2 Assamese, 109 Burmese, 30 Chinese, 3,563 Hindoos, 1,144 Mussulmans, 2 Jews, 2 Malays, 24 Mughls, 5 Parsees, 8 Shans and 38 people of Hill Tribes. One Hill woman was received during the year whose

language no one in the settlement understood. The classification of prisoners and their arrangement into gangs, remained the same as before. Medical officers conversant with the natives of India accompany each batch of convicts on their way to the settlement, and a jail subordinate acts as interpreter when necessary. Much attention is given to the ventilation and airing of the ships, and the convicts are in turn allowed to get fresh air on deck. At the conclusion of the year there were 14 divisions of convicts in the Settlement, each 419 convicts strong. A European prisoner permitted to be at large in the settlement receives, to begin with, 30 Rs. per month, which, after he purchases his rations for Rs. 15-8, leaves him a balance of Rs. 14-8 to supply himself with a few articles of furniture; acot and bedding are allowed by the Commissariat on credit. The maximum Government allowance for Christian licensed prisoners is Rs. 50 a month. The native prisoners are paid in "Andaman tokens," a copper coin of the local value of a rupee. The proceeds of a deceased convict's estate as a rule go to Government. Rolls are called thrice a day and the men go to bed at evening gun-fire (8 o'clock). The convicts rise at gun-fire daily, and on week days proceed to labour at 6 A. M., and they break off at 11 A. M. for meals and rest. They resume labour at 2 o'clock, and work till 5 P. M.—they thus work 9 hours daily. The number of deaths was 258 against 479 in 1864-65, the percentages being 6.57 and 14.64 respectively. The prevalent diseases were fevers, bowel complaints, Andaman asthma diseases of the respiratory organs, rheumatism and uclers. Scurvy greatly decreased among the convicts and there were no cases among the troops. The average daily attendance on the chaplain was 7. A class under the direction of the Superintendent was formed to afford voluntary instruction to each convict lad who appeared to profit by it. Juvenile offenders, of whom there were 42 under 15 years of age, are separated from adult prisoners as effectually as possible.

Education.—At the schools under the direction of the Rev. H. Corbyn, the Chaplain, the average attendance was 43; of these 7 were the children of free Europeans, 7 of free Asiatics, 11 of free convicts, 6 adult prisoners and 12 convict lads. The school for the children of free parents had a balance of expenditure over receipts of Rs. 289 and the one for convicts' children, a balance of Rs. 172.

Public Works and Post.—The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 4,50,063. Of this sum, Rs. 1,79,399 were from Im-

perial sources, and Rs. 71,893 by value of convict labour and Settlement material. Rs. 89,647 was spent on military and Rs. 3,23,526 on civil works. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 30,651. There is no regular line of postal communication with any particular port in British India; mails are despatched to Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein as opportunities offer. 40 mails were received and 42 despatched during the year. The total amount of Postal collections was Rs. 608, and the value of Postage Stamps sold was Rs. 962. The number of letters received was 11,542 against 7,832, and of letters despatched 16,485 against 9,716. The number of parcels, books and newspapers received was 5,112 against 4,219 and despatched 384 against 234.

Marine.—The settlement steamer *Lady Canning* left for repairs. The Government steamer *Diana* was of use in reconnoitering the islands of the Archipelago, and in towing the flat *Acteon* with building materials and stores to outstations. Her cost to Government for the year was Rs. 8,686. The Settlement marine service consisted of 25 European seamen under the immediate direction of the Superintendent, receiving their orders through the Harbour Master.

Financial.—The revenue demand was Rs. 37,971 of which 6,780 was from forests and Rs. 11,052 from hospital stoppages. The entire local outlay on the whole administration of the Settlement amounted to Rs. 5,94,714 of which Rs. 78,707 was laid out on the civil administration, Rs. 27,172 on pay to the troops and Rs. 2,47,114 on subsistence allowances to convicts.

Military.—The total Military force at the close of the official year was 112 Europeans and 216 natives. The Company of Sappers and Miners was during the year relieved by the sea company, and a company of British troops from the 2-60th Rifles was relieved by a company of H. M.'s 2-24th Regiment.

Population.—Of the free population there were 287 on the civil establishment and 341 on the military, 31 on the marine and 282 on the police. Of non-officials there were 64 males and 72 females. Most of the free residents were Europeans, the others being Anglo-Malays, Burmese, Chinese, Hindoos and Mussulmans. There were 42 males and 33 female children of free parents and 63 males and 55 female children of convict parents. The convict population of the year amounted to 6,164 males and 390 females. Thus the total population of Port Blair was 7,169 male and 462 female adults, 105 male and 88 female children. Nothing seems to be known of the numbers of the aborigines in the Islands, but Mr. Homfray thinks those in the Great Andaman cannot exceed 3000.

Agriculture and Forests.—The system was continued of allotting 1 or 2 heegahs of land to deserving self-supporters. All the new fruit and other trees flourished. Cotton however failed, a blight having affected the trees. There are some 20,000 cotton trees growing about the settlement. The Forest Department consisted of 1 Eurasian convict overseer, 1 head forester and 2 assistants, 6 surveyors and 11 coolies. During the year 675 trees were girdled, branded and registered, and 89 trees felled.

Public Health.—Thirteen Hospitals were completed up to the end of the official year affording accommodation for 34 free patients, 16 European military patients, 32 native military patients, and 764 convict patients. There were 7,301 convicts treated during the year, of whom 267 died. The Medical Establishment consisted of 1 Surgeon Major, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 4 Apothecaries, and 4 dressers with a staff of convict assistants. A fresh supply of lymph was obtained and vaccination was practised on all the children. The health of the European troops was good, only two deaths occurring during the year. Apparently Aberdeen is the only unhealthy station.

Miscellaneous.—Mr. Homfray in charge of the "Andaman Home" did much to facilitate friendly intercourse with the Aborigines. Several visits were made to them. A good understanding existed with nine tribes. A botanist was attached to the station by the Government. During the year 12 vessels with 3,913 tons of commissariat stores and forage on board arrived from Calcutta; 872 head of cattle and 3,697 head of sheep were received from Calcutta and British Burmah. Fifty convicts of the mutinous class were of their own free will deported to Sarawak to take service under Sir James Brooke. The working of the fisheries by labouring convicts having been found inadequate to the requirements of the Settlement, an increased supply was obtained by letting them out to convict self-supporters. The class most successful in fishing were Malays. The longitude of Chatham Island was determined to be 92° 43'. The whole group of these Islands is probably 13 miles west of the hitherto accepted position.

CHAPTER XI. THE FEUDATORY STATES.

The latest Parliamentary Return, published in 1867, estimates the area of India under the administration of Native Chiefs at 596,790 square miles, and the population at 47,909,199, or nearly a third of the whole area of 1,553,226 square miles and nearly a fourth of the population of 192,857,557. An attempt will be made at a nearer approximation to the truth in the following chapter, but the only available materials are to be found in the eight volumes, with index, of the *Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds*, made by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and published in the years 1862-1866. That work brings the Treaties and Engagements made by the Government of India with Her Majesty's feudatories within the border, and with Her Majesty's allies in Asia and the neighbouring islands and coasts of Africa, up to the Convention concluded with the Sultan of Muscat for the extension of the Telegraph line on 19th January 1865. It does not contain the Treaties and Engagements made with Asiatic powers directly by the Crown. The annual Administration Reports necessarily make only the scantiest references to the relations of the Government of India with Feudatory States. These States have never been surveyed nor has a census been taken of any. But the Government of India for the first time in the year 1865-66 called for annual Administration Reports from the Political Agents or Residents who supervise the principal groups of Feudatory States. Reports of the condition of those in Central India, by Colonel Meade, and in Rajpootana by Colonel Eden, have accordingly appeared. Besides these the States of Travancore and Cochin have for several years been in the habit of publishing Reports similar to those issued by the ten British Administrations.

Roll of Feudatories.

The various Native Chiefs of British India may be divided into groups according as they enjoy the administration of their own estates coupled with the privilege of adoption, are merely great landholders without administrative powers like the Talookdars of Oudh, or are pensioners only. There are a few States, like Nepal and Sikkim, which are technically described as "in subordinate alliance," but they are practically foreign territory. There are others, like Munneepore, officially considered as "protected," but they are practi-

cally as much British territory as the ordinary feudatory states. Confining our attention in this chapter to our own feudatories, we find in the first rank of political importance those on whom Lord Canning, as Viceroy, conferred the following *Sunnud* or patent in 1862 and subsequently—"Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this *Sunnud* is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race. Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Dated 11th March, 1862. (Signed) CANNING."

These feudatories are 144 in number and are as follows, arranged alphabetically:—

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Ajcygurh Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Akulote Rajah.	Sattara.
Alipoora Jagheerदार.	Bundlecund.
Bansda Chief.	Kolapore.
Banswarra Chief.	Rajpootana.
Beejah Chief.	Punjab.
Behree Jagheerदार.	Bundlecund.
Behut Jagheerदार.	Bundlecund.
Belaspore Chief.	Punjab.
Benares Rajah.	Benares.
Beronda Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Bhaghul Chief.	Punjab.
Bhownuggur Chief.	Sholapore.
Bhughat Chief.	Punjab.
Bhujjee Chief.	Punjab.
Bhurtpore Maharajah.	Rajpootana.
Bikaneer Maharajah.	Rajpootana.
Bijawur Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Bijna Chief.	Bundlecund.
Boondee Rajah.	Rajpootana.
Bulsun Chief.	Punjab.
Bunganpully Jagheerदार.	Bunganpully.
Bussahir Chief.	Punjab.

Fendatory.

Bustar Rajah.
Eight Callinjer Chobeys.
 Cashmere Maharajah.
 Chumba Chief.
 Chutterpore Rajah.
 Cochin Rajah.
 Cooch Behar Rajah.
Sixteen Chiefs, Tributary Mehals.
 Dewas Chief.
 Dhar Chief.
 Dhamec Chief.
 Dholepore Rana.
 Dhoorwe Chief.
 Durkote Chief.
 Dhurmpore Chief.
 Doongurpore Chief.
 Dufflay Jagheerदार.
 Duttia Rajah.
 Edur Chief.
 Furreedkote Rajah.
 Gerowlee Jagheerदार.
 Ghurwal Rajah.
 Gourihar Jagheerदार.
 Guickwar.
 Holkar.
Five Husht Bhya Jagheerदार.
 Jeypore Maharajah.
 Jheend Rajah.
 Jhallawar Rana.
 Jignee Jagheerदार.
 Joobul Chief.
 Joudhpore Chief.
 Jussoo Jagheerदार.
 Jessulmere Chief.
 Karonde Rajah.
 Keonthul Chief.
 Kerowlee Chief.
 Kishengurh Chief.
 Khulsea Chief.
 Kolapore Rajah.
 Koomharsein Chief.
 Koonhiar Chief.
 Kotah Chief.
 Kothur Chief.
 Kothee Jagheerदार.
 Kunnya Dhana Jagheerदार.
 Kuppoothulla Rajah.
 Kutch Chief.

Place.

Central Provinces.
 Bundlecund.
 Punjab.
 Punjab.
 Bundlecund.
 Cochin.
 Cooch Behar.
 Orissa.
 Central India.
 Central India.
 Punjab.
 Rajpootana.
 Bundlecund.
 Punjab.
 Kolapore.
 Rajpootana.
 Satara.
 Bundlecund.
 Kolhapore.
 Punjab.
 Bundlecund.
 N. W. Provinces.
 Bundlecund.
 Baroda.
 Central India.
 Bundlecund.
 Rajpootana.
 Punjab.
 Satara.
 Bundlecund.
 Punjab.
 Rajpootana.
 Bundlecund.
 Rajpootana.
 Central Provinces.
 Punjab.
 Rajpootana.
 Rajpootana.
 Punjab.
 Kolapore.
 Punjab.
 Punjab.
 Rajpootana.
 Punjab.
 Bundlecund.
 Bundlecund.
 Punjab.
 Guzerat.

<i>Fendatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Logassie Jagheerdar.	Bundlecund.
Makraie Chief.	Central Provinces.
Moodhole Chief.	Southern Mahratta Country.
Mundee Chief.	Punjab.
Mungal Chief.	Punjab.
Myhere Chief.	Bundlecund.
Mylog Chief.	Punjab.
Nabha Rajah.	Punjab.
Nagode Chief.	Bundlecund.
Nahun Chief.	Punjab.
Nalagurh Chief.	Punjab.
Nimbalkur Jagheerdar.	Satara.
Nowanuggur Chief.	Kolapore.
Nyagaon Behai Jagheerdar.	Bundlecund.
Oodeypore Maharajah.	Rajpootana.
Paharee Chief.	Bundlecund.
Pooddoocotta Chief.	Pooddoocottah.
Punnah Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Punt Priithee Nidhee.	Satara.
Punt Suchen.	Satara.
Pertabgurh Rajah.	Rajpootana.
Five Putwurdhuns.	Southern Mahratta Country.
Puttiala Maharajah.	Punjab.
Rajpeepla Chief.	Kolapore.
Randroog Chief.	Southern Mahratta Country.
Rewah Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Satara Jagheerdars.	Satara.
Sawant Waree Chief.	Sawant Waree.
Serohi Chief.	Rajpootana.
Shahpoora Rajah.	N. W. Provinces.
Sindia.	Central India.
Sohawul Chief.	Bundlecund.
Sooket Chief.	Punjab.
Sundoor Chief.	Madras.
Sumpthur Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Sirdar Shumshere Sing Sindhanwal- lah.	Punjab.
Sureela Chief.	Bundlecund.
Tehree Chief.	Bundlecund.
Tej Sing.	Punjab.
Toree Chief.	Bundlecund.
Travancore Maharajah.	Travancore.
Turoch Chief.	Punjab.
Ulwur Chief.	Rajpootana.

On 26th June 1867 the Queen in Council ordered the following revised table of salutes to be strictly observed and attended to:—

No.	Names.	No. of Guns.
1	The Maharajah of Nepal	21
2	The Ameer of Cabool	21
3	The Sultan of Muscat	21
4	The Sultan of Zanzibar	21
5	The Nizam of the Deccan	21
6	The Gaekwar of Baroda	21
7	The Maharajah of Mysore	21
8	Maharajah Sindia, of Gwalior	19*
9	Maharajah Holkar, of Indore	19*
10	The Begum of Bhopal	19*
11	The Maharana of Meywar (Oodeypore)	19
12	The Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere	19
13	The Khan of Khelat	19
14	The Maharajah of Travancore	19
15	The Rajah of Kolhapore	19
16	The Nawab Nazim of Bengal	19
17	The Maharajah of Jeypore	17
18	The Maharajah of Marwar (Jodhpore)	17
19	The Maharajah of Puttiala	17
20	The Maha Rao of Kotah	17
21	The Maharajah of Rewah	17
22	The Rao of Kutch	17
23	The Rajah of Cochin	17
24	The Maharajah of Bikaner	17
25	The Nawab of Bhawalpore	17
26	The Maharao Rajah of Boondee	17
27	The Maharajah of Kerowlee	17
28	The Maharajah of Bhurtpore	17
29	The Nawab of Tonk	17
30	The Deb Rajah of Bootan	15
31	The Maharajah of Sikkim	15
32	The Maharajah of Oorcha (Tehree)	15
33	The Maharajah of Kishengurh	15
34	The Maharao Rajah of Ulwar	15
35	The Rana of Dholepore	15
36	The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere	15
37	The Maha Raj Rana of Jhallawar	15
38	The Rajah of Pertabgurh	15
39	The Rajah of Dhar	15
40	The Two Chiefs of Dewas, each	15
41	The Maharajah of Duttia	15
42	The Maha Rawul of Banswara	15
43	The Maharajah of Edur	15
44	Meer Ali Moorad, of Khyrpore	15
45	The Rao of Serohi	15
46	The Maha Rawul of Doongurpore	15

* Receive salutes of 21 guns within limits of their respective territories.

No.	Names.	No. of Guns.
47	The Nawab of Rampore	13
48	The Nawab of Jowra	13
49	The Rajah of Cooch Behar	13
50	The Rajah of Tipperah	13
51	The Maharajah of Benares	13
52	The Rajah of Jheend	11
53	The Rajah of Nabha	11
54	The Rajah of Kuppoorthulla	11
55	The Rajah of Sumpthur	11
56	The Nawab of Joonagurh	11
57	The Jam of Nowanuggur	11
58	The Thakoor of Bhowanuggur	11
59	The Rajah of Rutlam	11
60	The Maharajah of Punnah	11
61	The Maharajah of Chirkarce	11
62	The Rajah of Bijawur	11
63	The Rajah of Chatterpore	11
64	The Rajah of Mundee	11
65	The Dewan of Pahlunpore	11
66	The Rajah of Rajppeepla	11
67	The Nawab of Radhunpore	11
68	The Rana of Porebunder	11
69	The Raj of Drangdra	11
70	The Rajah of Adjeyghur	11
71	The Nawab of Cambay	11
72	The Rajah of Sillana	11
73	The Rajah of Seetamhow	11
74	The Rawut of Rajgurh	11
75	The Rajah of Nursinghur	11
76	The Rajah of Jhubooa	11
77	The Rajah of Chumba	11
78	The Nawab of Baonec	11
79	The Rajah of Sirmoor	11
80	The Rajah of Sooket	11
81	The Rajah of Furreedkote	11
82	The Rajah of Khyloor	11
83	The Sir Dessae of Sawunt Warce	9
84	The Nawab of Maleir Kotela	9
85	The Rajah of Chota Oodeypore	9
86	The Rajah of Barria	9
87	The Rana of Burwanee	9
88	The Rajah of Nagode	9
89	The Rana of Ali Rajpore	9
90	The Rana of Loonawarra	9
91	The Nawab Babee of Balasinore	9
92	The Rajah of Soanth	9
93	Native Chiefs at Aden	9 to 12
94	The Rajah Nudaon	7

No.	Names.	No. of Guns.
1	Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, G. C. S. I.	21*
2	Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, G. C. B.	19*
3	Ranojee Rao Scindia, Chota Maharajah of Gwalior	17†
4	Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I.	17*
5	Prince Azeem Jah, of Arcot	15*
6	Her Highness the Koodsia Begum of Bhopal (Bhood-shahee)	15*
7	Maharajah of Vizianagram	13‡

We shall now proceed to classify the Feudatories, stating, where possible, the area and population of their estates according as they are under the direct supervision of the Madras, Bombay or Supreme Governments. Pensioners merely are marked with an asterisk and Mus-sulmans in italics.

MADRAS.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension.
* <i>Prince Azim Jah</i>	Carnatic			£15,000
Maharajah of Travancore, G. C. S. I.	Travancore	6,653	1,262,647	448,063
Rajah of Cochin	Cochin	1,131	399,060	152,545
Rajah of Poodoocottah	Poodoocottah	1,037	268,750	32,413
<i>Jaghirdar of Bungunpully</i>	Bungunpully	500	35,200	16,617
Rajah of Sundoor	Bellary	145	13,446	3,782
<i>Ali Rajah</i>	Cannanore and Laccadive Islands.		1,000	2,000
Total		9,466	1,980,103	670,420

* For life.

† Within limits of Gwalior territory.

‡ On every occasion of visiting and leaving the Bengal Presidency.

BOMBAY.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension.
				£
Brought forward	...	9,466	1,980,103	670,420
Rajah of Akulkote	... Akulkote	986	77,339	15,000
The Punt Suchoo	...	500	110,193	12,000
The Punt Prithce Nidhee	...	350	67,967	7,500
The Dufay	... S. Konkan	700	58,794	6,500
The Nimbalkur	...	400	47,100	7,500
The Waekur	...			664
Rajah of Kolhapore	... Kolhapore	3,184	546,156	100,000
Chief of Sawuntwarce	... Sawuntwaree	900	152,206	20,000
Chief of Jamkhundee	...			25,000
Do. of Meeraj	... Southern			23,000
Do. of Koorundwar	... Mahratta			15,000
Do. of Sanglee	... Jagherdars			35,000
Chief of Ramdroog	... The Bhawar			5,000
Chief of Moodhole	... The Gorepu-			10,000
	ray			5,356
* The Angria Family	... Colaba			17,000
The Seedce of Jinjeera	... Jinjeera	324	71,000	
* The Granddaughters of the				
Nawab of Surat	... Surat			10,000
Nawab of Suchoen	... Suchoen		13,000	8,500
Rajah of Banda	... Banda		19,000	6,100
Rajah of Dhurumpore	... Dhurumpore		15,000	9,000
Rajah of Jowar	... Jowar	300	8,000	2,590
* Descendants of Nawab of Baroach.				
Nawab of Cambay	... Cambay	350	175,000	35,000
The Guikwar	... Baroda	4,399	1,710,404	600,000
418 separate jurisdictions in				
Kattywar, of which the principal are Okamundul, Joona-				
ghur, Nowanuggur, Bhownuggur, Jafferabad, Wudwar	...	21,000	1,475,685	865,270
Rajkote				
Rao of Kutch	... Kutch	6,500	409,522	150,000
Pahlumpore Agency containing				
11 States Pahlumpore, Rad-				
hunpore, Warye, Teznara and				
7 Hindoo States	...	6,041	321,645	64,090
Maheekanta (The Rajah of				
Edur is the only powerful		4,000	311,046	51,400
Chief)				
Rajah of Rajpeepla	...	4,500		27,500
Rajah of Baria	...	1,600		7,500
Chief of Chota Oodeypore	...	3,000		10,000
Rajah of Loonawara	... Rewakanta	1,736		4,200
Chief of Soruth	...	900		2,200
The Babee of Balasinore	...	400		4,000
55 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of				19,000
Carried forward	...	71,536	7,569,160	2,851,290

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension.
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.				
<i>Lower Bengal.</i>				
Brought forward	...	71,536	7,569,160	£ 2,851,290
*The Nawab Nazim of Bengal	Moorsehda- bad			160,000
*Rajah of Jyntia	...			600
5 Cossyah States	...			
Rajah of Nungklow	...			
Rajah of Moleem	...			
Rajah of Mumpore	...	7,584	500,000	1,425
Rajah of Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1,287	300,000	
21 Mehals forming S. W. Frontier Agency	Chota Nag- pore	42,500	1,000,000	
16 Tributary Mehals of Cuttack	Orissa	16,068	750,000	
<i>North Western Provinces.</i>				
The Nawab of Rampore	Rohilcund	1,140	390,232	100,000
Maharajah of Benares	Benares		200,000	
Rajah of Gurwhal	Himalayas	4,500	300,000	10,000
Rajah of Shahpoora	Ajmere			30,000
<i>Punjab.</i>				
*The Maharajah Dhulleep Singh	England			40,000
Maharajah of Puttialla	...	5,412	1,586,000	300,000
Rajah of Jheend	...	1,236	311,000	40,000
Chief of Nabha	...	863	276,000	40,000
Chief of Khulsiah	...	155	62,000	
Chief of Maleir Kotla	...	165	46,200	10,000
Rajah of Furreedkote	...	643	51,000	
80 Minor Jaghirdars	...			83,184
Nawab of Dojawar	Delhi			6,000
Khan of Loharoo	...			4,500
Rajah of Sirmoor or Nahun	...		75,595	
Rajah of Kubler or Belaspore	...		66,848	7,000
Chief of Hindon	...		49,678	6,000
Rajah of Bussahir	...		45,025	7,000
Rajah of Keonthul	...		18,083	3,000
Chief of Baghul	...		22,305	3,500
Rana of Joobul	...		17,262	1,800
Rana of Bhujee	...		9,001	1,500
Rana of Koomharsein	...		7,829	700
Carried forward	...	153,089	13653218	3,707,499

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue.
Brought forward	...	153,089	13653218	3,707,499
Rana of Kotbar	...		3,990	500
Rana of Dhamee	...		2,853	400
Rana of Bughat	...			
Chief of Bulsun	...		4,892	600
Chief of Mylog	...		7,358	800
Thakoor of Beejah	...		981	200
Thakoor of Turoch	...		3,082	250
Thakoor of Koonhar	...		1,906	300
Rana of Mungul	...		917	100
Chief of Durkotee	...		500	61
<i>Nawab of Bhuvulpore</i>	Mooltan	22,000	600,000	10,000
Maharajah of Jummoo	Cashmere	25,000	700,000	400,000
Rajah of Kuppoothulla	...	598	212,721	57,700
Rajah of Mundee	...	1,080	139,259	30,000
Rajah of Chumba	...	3,216	120,000	12,000
Rajah of Sooket	...	420	44,552	8,000
<i>Directly under the Government of India.</i>				
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Meywar	...	11,614	1,161,140	266,127
Maharajah of Jeypore	...	15,250	1,900,000	376,500
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar	...	35,672	1,783,600	175,000
Maharao of Boondoe	...	2,291	220,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah	...	5,000	433,000	250,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar	...	2,500	226,000	150,000
<i>Nawab of Tonk</i>	...	1,800	182,000	80,000
Maharajah of Kerowlee	...	1,873	188,000	30,000
Maharajah of Kishengurh	...	720	100,000	22,570
Maharana of Dholepore	...	1,626	525,000	100,000
Maharajah of Bhurtpore	...	1,974	650,000	252,900
Maharao Rajah of Ulwur	...	3,300	1,000,000	200,000
Maharajah of Bikaner	...	17,676	539,000	60,000
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere	...	12,252	73,700	9,167
Rao of Serohi	...	3,020	55,000	12,500
The Rawul of Doongurpore	...	1,000	100,000	12,600
The Rawul of Banswarra	...	1,500	150,000	12,600
Rajah of Pertabgurh	...	1,460	150,000	26,240
Maharajah Sindia	...		2,500,000	930,910
Maharajah Holkar	...	8,318	576,000	300,000
<i>Begum of Bhopal</i>	...	6,764	663,656	137,625
Rajah of Dhar	...	2,091	125,000	45,700
Chief of Dewas	...	256	25,000	25,900
<i>Nawab of Jowrah</i>	...	872	85,456	65,524
Carried forward	...	344,232	28907781	7,820,273

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension.
Brought forward		344,232	28907781	£ 7,820,273
Rajah of Rutlam	Mediatized Chiefs of Western Malwa.	500	94,839	45,663
Rajah of Sillana		103	88,978	24,900
Rajah of Seetamhow				
Chief of Punth Peeploa				
„ Peeploa				
Thakoor of Jawasca				
„ Nowbarra				
„ Sheogurh				
„ Dabree				
„ Bichrode				
„ Kalookhera				
„ Nurum				
„ Lalgurh				
„ Peepia				
„ Nowgong				
„ Dutanu				
„ Agraoda				
„ Dhoolatia				
„ Biloda				
„ Burdia				
Chief of Johut	Mediatized Chiefs.		7,000	800
„ Mutwarra				200
„ Kbuttwarra				120
„ Ruttonmal				60
„ Alrajporo				
„ Jhabooa		1,500	60,000	12,300
„ Neemikhera or Tula				
„ Chota Burkhera or	Mediatized Chiefs.			
Sorepore				
„ Mota Burkhera				
„ Kalee Bouree	Dhar Agency			
Thakoor of Mooltan				
„ Kachee Baroda				
„ Bukthgurh				
„ Baisola or Dhotia	Mediatized Chiefs.			
Rajah of Nurum	Gwalior Agency			
Thakoor of Bhadoura				
„ Khaltoun				
„ Sirsee	Mediatized Chiefs.			
Rajah of Ragoogurh				
„ Baroda	Gwalior Agency			
Thakoor of Burra				
Chief of Burwance	Nimar Agency		22,000	5,900
Chief of Barudpoora	Nimar Agency			
„ Jamma or Dabir				
„ Rajgurh, Ghurree or				
Bhysa Kheree, Sillanee and				
Bukhtgurh	Guaranteed Chiefs			
Carried forward		346,335	29180598	£ 7,910,216

Feudatory,	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population	Annual Revenue
				£
Brought forward		246 33	28180598	7 910,216
Chief of Chandguirh	Nimar Agency			
„ Jante	Guaranteed Chiefs			
Chota Kusawud				
Thakoor of Pitharee				
„ Baglee	Mediatized			
„ Karodia				
„ Tonk				
„ Patharee				
„ Dhungong				
„ Singhana				
„ Baee				
„ Mayne				
„ Dhuma				
„ Kunjua				
„ Rigogurh				
„ Kaythi				
„ Khursee				
„ Thaleri		162 80		
„ Poonglat		(S)		
Bhogakero				
Chief of Khorai			22 340	7 000
„ Mahomedguirh			4 000	700
„ Bisowda			5 000	700
„ Rajguirh				
„ Natsingurh				
„ Khilchepore				
„ Lawut				
„ Pithure				
„ Agri Parkheri				
„ Dubli Dheri				
„ Dhuma Khierce				
„ Khumalpoore				
„ Dubli Ghosce				
„ Khurda				
„ Thaleri				
„ Heerpoore				
„ Rungurh				
„ Kakurkheree				
„ Sootalee				
„ Juhri Bheal				
„ Guronnee				
Kronwut Chae Sing				
Lulwant Singh		96 337		
Lutchman Singh and Isree Singh				
Salim Singh				
Carried forward		112 982 2	211947	7 916 116

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension.
				£
Brought forward ...		442,982	29211947	7,919,116
Sohawul ...	Bundelcund Agency.	22,400	3,170,000	635,800
Jignes ...				
Chutterpore ...				
Chirkary ...				
Ajeygurh ...				
Bijawur ...				
Duttia ...				
Myhere ...				
Nagode ...				
Oorcha ...				
Punnah ...				
Rewah ...				
Sumpthur ...				
<i>The Nizam of Hyderabad</i> ...	Deccan.		10,666,080	1,650,000
* Maharajah of Mysore ...	Mysore.			150,000
* <i>The Titular King of Oudh</i> ...	Calcutta.			120,000
* <i>The Ameers of Sindh</i> ...	Sindh, &c.			41,275
Grand Total		465,382	43048027	10516191

Tribute from Feudatories, 1865-66.

Government of India.—Tribute.		£	£
Kotah ...	...	53,066	
Odeypore ...	...	19,214	
Jhalawar ...	...	8,500	
Banswarra ...	...	4,108	
Doongerpore ...	...	4,108	
Jeypore ...	...	40,000	
Jondpore ...	...	9,800	
Boondee ...	...	6,000	
Various Petty States	...	13,568	
Nizam's Government on account of Mahratta Chouth Contributions.	...	10,811	
Jondpore ...	...	21,220	
Kotah ...	...	10,000	
Bhopal ...	...	18,182	
Various Petty States	...	30,072	248,647
Punjab.—Tribute.			
Mundee ...	...	10,000	
Kupoorthulla ...	...	13,100	
Chumba ...	...	1,225	
Various Petty States	...	4,160	28,485
Madras —Paisheush and Subsidy.			
Mysore Government	...	245,000	
Travancore do.	...	79,044	
Cochin do.	...	20,000	344,644
Bombay and Sind.—Tribute.			
Subsidy from the Cutch Government	...	18,695	
Kattywar Tribute	...	59,318	
Various Petty States	...	5,194	
Contributions from Jagheerdars, South Mahratta Country, &c.	...	4,640	87,856
Total Tributes and Contributions	...		709,632

Allowances to Feudatories and Pensioners, 1865-66.

<i>Government of India.</i>		£	£	£
Pension of Wajed Ally Shah, ex-king of Oude	..	120,000		
Proportion of Pension of Maharaja Duleep Singh	..	1,200		
Pension to Ally Bahadoor, ex Nawab of Banda, including Allowance to the Family of the late Zoolfikar Ally	..	4,100		
Stipends and Extra Allowances &c., to the Families of the late Hyder Ally and Tippto Sultan	..	7,206		
Pensions to the Family of the ex Rajah of Coorg	..	1,049		
Compensation	..	344		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances	..	1,389		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	..	13,995		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	17,580		
			166,683	
<i>Oudh.—Territorial and Political Pensions.</i>				
Nawab Malka Jehan	..	5,742		
Nawab Sultan Begum	..	673		
Malk Dooran Nawab Rookya Footan Begum	..	2,343		
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	..	38,487		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	30,667		
Masfee Compensation	..	289		
Miscellaneous	..	2,812		
			80,892	
<i>Central Provinces.</i>				
Gond Rajah Sulliman Shah	..	10,684		
Janoojee Rao Ehusiah Rajah Bahadoor, and the widows of the late Ruler	..	19,500		
Trimbuckjee Nana Acher Rao	..	1,000		
Bhawant Rao Goojur	..	3,571		
Purbut Rao Goojur	..	654		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	..	6,890		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	69,734		
			112,033	
<i>Ferar.</i>				
Pensions to Maharatta Salanadars	..	..	3,330	
Maharatta Choute	..	..	10,811	
Political Pensions, including charitable and religious grants	..	..	1,872	
				16,013
<i>Eastern Settlements.</i>				
Political Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	..	1,870	
Ditto under Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	..	1,832	
Local Pensions (Compensation to Landowners)	..	..	1,098	
				4,800
<i>Bengal.—Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamut.</i>				
His Highness Nawab Nizam's Personal Allowance	..	73,256		
Her Highness Munoo and Buloo Begum	..	2,212		
Parmehal Family	..	3,241		
Syed Azim Ally Khan	..	5,585		
Raisoonissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah)	..	9,982		
Syed Sufarah Khan	..	2,075		
Nawab Shumshe Jehan Begum (Consort of Farreedoonjah)	..	4,480		
Nawab Mulzumaneesh Begum (second wife of ditto)	..	8,733		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	..	14,027		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	28,917		
			147,488	
<i>Pensions and Charitable Allowances</i>				
Rajah Rhoop Singh (Grandson of Rajah Kulyan Singh)	..	2,550		
Unnoohutter charges paid in Cuttack	..	485		
Compensation to the Bhootahs for the resumption of Doors in Assam	..	2,500		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	953		
			16,496	
<i>Convention with the French Government.</i>				
Annual Compensation to that Government, in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them	..	28,625		
Compensations exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	894		
Ditto not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	3,119		
			32,638	186,624

North-Western Provinces.—Territorial and Political.		£	£	£
Pensions.				
Ishrepersad Narain Sing Rajah of Benares	...	10,000		
Pensions exceeding Rs 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum each	...	13,658		
Rajah Bulwant Sing	...	2,400		
Pensions granted on resumption of Mafee Tenures	...	12,317		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	28,737		
Ex-Rajah of Coorg	...	3,300		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			70,470	
Charitable Pensions not exceeding Rs 20,000 per annum	...	4,897		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	5,517		
Payer Compensation.			10,114	
Rajah Mohender Sing	...	2,611		
Miscellaneous Compensation under Rs 5,000 per annum	...	6,458		
Punjab.—Territorial and Political Pensions.			9,069	89,933
Rajah Bukht Ali	...	1,680		
Mardan Sing	...	900		
Nawab Ali Reza Khan	...	221		
Rajah Fyztulub Khan	...	1,000		
Rajah Aswant Sing	...	1,000		
Sirdar Saikh Mahomed Khan	...	1,200		
Mohun Lal	...	600		
Bahadoor Jung Khan	...	1,200		
Sirdar Dewan Sing	...	720		
Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan	...	720		
Sirdar Soetan Secunder	...	600		
Nazir Kharoolia	...	400		
Mirza Eliahee Bux	...	250		
Ajoodah Persad	...	650		
Stipends of Ranees of deceased Maharajahs, including Allowances to Dependents and Adherents	...	1,113		
Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the resumption of Maftee Tenures	...	30,711		
Political Pensions under Rs 5,000 per annum	...	20,770		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			67,088	
Pension of Mirza Eliahee Bux	...	955		
Pension of Ranees Kissen Kour of the late Rajah Bullub Ghur	...	900		
Pension of Kour Khosal Sing	...	600		
Charitable Allowance under Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	38,597		
Payer Compensation			40,752	
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., abolished	...		4,308	
Madras.—Tanjore.				112,158
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c., of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore, including commutation of Pension &c.	...	48,132		
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Amer Sing	...	1,416		
Masulipatam.			49,578	
Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam	...		3,716	
Ceded Districts				
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments made in Bengal	...		3,407	
Compensation, Pensions and Charitable Allowances.				
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensation in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including Salt Compensations	...	96,663		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	...	5,041		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances	...	11,180		
Allowances to Zemindars, Jageerdars, and Enamdars, &c.	...	27,581		
			140,465	197,166

Carnatic.—Territorial and Political Pensions.		
Pensions, &c., to the Families and Dependents of the late Newab, and to the Carnatic Family and Dependents, &c.	64,660	197,166
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor	23,100	
Payment to the French Government at Pondicherry, on account of the Arrack Farm in the French Pettah at Masulipatam	355	
		1,68,115
Kurnal.		
Stipends to the Family and Dependents of the Newab of Kurnal	...	11,992
Total Madras	...	297,273
Bombay and Sind.		
Pensions to the Family and Dependents of the late Newab of Surat	...	10,000
Newab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor	...	8,278
Aeesahab Mahraj	...	6,000
Subsidy to the Khan of Khelat	...	5,000
Aga Mahomed Ismail Khan	...	2,600
Portab Rao Goojur	...	1,100
Various Pensions and Allowances of Rs. 5,000 and under Rs. 10,000 per annum	...	8,771
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5000 per annum	...	46,827
Emamdar and Murrumjandars	...	502,797
Pay and Miscellaneous Compensations	...	44,964
Sultan Fudil Mahsin of Lahaj	...	1,412
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Ameers of Sind, and others,	...	27,519
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams	...	27,333
Cristina Rao Wittul	...	2,202
Dewasthan and Warshasun Allowances	...	43,331
Total Bombay and Sind	...	735,134
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c.	...	1,801,793

Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.		
Residents and Political Agents, &c., at Feudatory Courts: Salaries and Allowances, Establishments and Contingent charges	62,739	
Durbar Presents, and allowances to Vakeels, &c.	4,822	
Sundry Items	8,647	
		96,308
Central Provinces.		
Durbar Presents	...	625
British Burmah.		
Political Establishments and charges, including expenses on account of State prisoners	...	5,871
Bengal.		
Political Establishments and charges	4,049	
Durbar Presents, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of rank, &c.	1,000	
Shootan charges	86	
Sundry Items	290	
		5,425
North Western Provinces.		
Political Establishments and charges	2,962	
Sundry Items	853	
		3,815
Punjab.		
Pay of British Envoy at Cabool, and other Political Establishments and charges	6,389	
Durbar Presents, including Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	1,953	
Sundry Items	2,556	
		10,898
Madras.		
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent charges	9,700	
Charges on account of State prisoners	182	
		9,882
Bombay and Sind.		
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent charges	70,596	
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Natives of rank, &c.	6,325	
Sundry Items	10,909	
		87,832
Total	...	220,856

The Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaties of alliance, either equal or to protect them, are Burmah, Sikkim, Nepaul, Affghanistan, Persia, Khelat, Beyla and Hedge ; with the Sultan of Muscat, the Sultan of Zanzibar, Shoa, and several of the maritime tribes on the coast of Arabia and Africa, it has conventions with the object of stopping the slave trade. There are also engagements with the Tumongong of Johore and the chiefs of the Malayan Peninsula.

The Administration of Travancore, 1865-66.

Judicial.—A provision was made for disposing of civil or criminal cases by a *single* judge of the Zillah Court. The jurisdiction of Moonsiffs was doubled and their award was made final in certain petty cases. The Dewan was authorised to offer a full pardon to participators in crime on condition of their turning evidence against their fellow participators.

The 4 Zillah and 15 Moonsiffs' Courts disposed of 17,682 civil suits out of 23,006 against 11,297 out of 13,599 the previous year. The value of the suits was about Rs. 18,40,000. The Sudder Court disposed of 252 civil appeals out of 472 against 204 out of 424 the previous year. There were 401 criminal cases involving 1,007 prisoners and 371 cases were disposed of involving 896 prisoners ; 462 prisoners or 46 per cent. were acquitted, the ratio of acquittals in the previous year being about 50. The number of charges entertained by the police was 14,842, or 1,492 more than in the preceding year, and at the end of the year, only 26 charges remained undecided ; 398 or about 2½ per cent. were committed for trial to the higher tribunals. Six per cent. of the persons charged were females, chiefly with petty assault and theft. The law prohibits the infliction of death on females. The total number of persons charged was 29,083, of whom 982 were sent up to the Zillah Criminal Courts, 15,561 were convicted ; 4,029 were discharged on compromise ; 8,412 were acquitted, and 99 furnished security for good behaviour. Of the persons convicted 13,532 were fined ; 1,422 imprisoned ; 69 whipped ; 238 were both imprisoned and fined ; 74 were imprisoned and whipped ; and 2 were fined and whipped. The amount of fines awarded was Rs. 44,014, and 31,276 Rs. were realised. The amount of property represented to have been stolen was 57,179 Rs. and the amount recovered by the Police, 27,222 Rs. The number of convicts in the jails at the beginning of the year was 564 and 441 were admitted in the year. Of these 391 were released on expiration of sentence and 25 died. The

average cost was 52 Rs. per convict, being an increase of about 10 Rs. a convict over the previous year.

Revenue.—The total revenue from land realized in the year, inclusive of arrears, was Rs. 16,83,549. The rain fall was at least 19 inches below the ordinary average. About 1,028 acres of paddy land and 2,010 pieces of garden land were reclaimed in the year. Labour and enterprise are both wanting in great degree. Several European planters carry on coffee cultivation on the Ghats, holding estates of several thousand acres. The revenue from Land and Sea Customs, exclusive of that from pepper and tobacco, was Rs. 2,50,805, falling short of the previous year by Rs. 1,27,408. The export duty on pepper, shows an increase of Rs. 35,968, being Rs. 79,394 against Rs. 43,426. Salt yielded Rs. 7,04,316 against Rs. 5,49,000, while the quantity sold was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the previous year. The Sircar has a monopoly of the sale of salt and raised the selling price in assimilation to the British Indian selling price, to prevent smuggling into British territory. The profits from *Forests* during the last ten years amount to Rs. 4,11,702. The demand under the head of Excise and opium amounted to Rs. 89,436 and the recoveries to Rs. 86,086. Rs. 3,33,316 were expended on Public Works, of which Rs. 1,07,232 went to the Victoria Canal. The entire revenue collections amounted to Rs. 44,80,634 against Rs. 42,11,140 and the disbursements to Rs. 43,07,644 against Rs. 40,47,734. The subsidy of Rs. 1,99,152 was paid to the British Government.

Education.—The number of pupils under instruction was 1,779 and the average daily attendance 882. The cost of education in the district schools amounted to Rs. 12,778. The sum spent on education by the Sircar was Rs. 11,448, 1,289 Rs. being realised as fees. A graduate of the University of Edinburgh was appointed Head Master of the Central School of Trevandrum; a senior department formed of 10 matriculated students, and 20 youths prepared for matriculation. Twenty students against 11 of the former year passed the different examinations in the Madras University. A Law class was attached to the school and a vernacular Law class of 25 was supported by the Sircar. A book depot was established into which 25,500 books were received to be sold to pupils at a trifle above cost price to cover the carriage. Rs. 20,000 were spent to promote vernacular education and a vernacular Normal school was to be organised under a master trained in a Madras Normal School. In the schools conducted by Christian Mis-

sionaries 12,979 boys and 3,224 girls were educated ; 20 of these scholars were taught English, 186 Tamil and 828 Malayalam.

The Medical Department was under charge of Dr. Ross, Durbar Physician. A new Civil Hospital was opened at a cost Rs. 18,000, into which 289 patients were admitted, of whom 227 were cured in nine months. Sixty surgical operations were performed in that time. In all the hospitals under the Durbar Physician, there were 253 cases remaining under treatment when the year began, 4,067 were admitted, giving a total of 4,260 for the year. Of these 3,804, or about 90 per cent, were cured or relieved ; 121, or nearly 3 per cent. died ; and the remaining 299 were under treatment when the year ended. The greatest amount of mortality was from the following diseases : anasarca 24, cholera 14, diarrhoea 12, anæmia 8, dysentery 7, lepra 6, dropsy 5. The number of out-patients treated was 7,352. Under Dr. Pulney Andy 23,999 were vaccinated during the year. The cost of the medical establishment was 53,000 Rs. or Rs. 9,000 in excess of the previous year.

Post Office or "Unjell."—There were 59 Post Offices at which 101,000 private letters were received, or 23 per cent. more than in the previous year. The number of official letters was 334,154.

Miscellaneous.—A small Observatory well provided with instruments and a Museum and public garden are kept up at the cost of the Sircar. In the garden at Peermade different varieties of Chincona are successfully cultivated, also tea and fruits. The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was conferred on H. H. the Maharaja in the course of the year, the investiture being performed by Colonel A. Stewart, R. A., specially deputed for that purpose by the Governor of Madras.

The Administration of Cochin, 1864-65.

Judicial.—Three judges were dismissed from the Zillah Court, one for corruption, and the other two for incompetence ; their places were filled with well educated natives who had passed the examination for a Moonsiffship in the British service. The Zillah courts are composed of three judges, two of whom constitute a quorum. The number of *original civil suits* on the files of the courts during the year was 3,782 against 2,952 and 3,101 were disposed of against 2,205. There were 212 *appeals*, filed against 250, and 146 against 158

were disposed of. There were 128 criminal cases pending and filed against 122, and 30 against 27 were committed to the sessions. The number of charges that came before the Police was 1,191 or nearly the same as in the previous year; of these 147 charges were found to be entirely unfounded, and 425 were dismissed for want of proof. Punishment was awarded in 270 cases on 601 persons. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 1,933½ on 390 persons. One hundred and fifty-eight were sentenced to imprisonment and 61 to corporal punishment. Seventeen alleged robberies were committed during the year and 11 cases and 68 prisoners were committed to the Criminal Court. The number of convicts in the jails was 248 against 313; of these 75 were released, 6 died and 1 escaped during the year. Exclusive of European medicine the jail expenses were Rs. 9,852 for food and clothing, Rs. 2,478 for guarding and Rs. 48 for repairs, being altogether Rs. 12,351.

Revenue.—The total receipts were Rs. 15,25,457 and the disbursements Rs. 10,74,881 giving a balance of Rs. 4,50,576. The *Land* revenue amounted to Rs. 5,83,154 or 54 per cent. of the total receipts. The Excise Revenue fell from Rs. 29,606 to Rs. 17,377, a decrease attributable mainly to a prohibition from the R. C. Bishop of Verapoly to the members of his church, who are numerous in the country, from selling and drinking arrack, &c. The proceeds from the sale of salt increased from Rs. 1,32,000 to Rs. 1,70,470. The assimilation of the selling price of salt to that in the adjoining British territory seriously affected its sale. There were disbursed for the expenses of the palace Rs. 161,760, Rs. 105,642 for administrative establishments, Rs. 250,830 for miscellaneous expenses and Rs. 2,00,000 as a subsidy to the British Government.

Education.—The number of schools continued the same. A Sanskrit school was established at Trichoor in consequence of which the Sircar ceased connection with the Normal school at Cannanore. The most important Government school is at Er-nacollum.

Public Works.—The total sum spent in the department was Rs. 1,75,795, of which Rs. 67,324 were laid out on roads, canals and bridges, Rs. 8,141 on irrigation, Rs. 23,877 on pagodas, Rs. 38,621 on palaces and Rs. 25,780 on cutcherries and other public buildings. The port of Narakal was surveyed at the request of the British Government and a reliable chart was prepared; 21 vessels called at it containing 14,218 tons being an increase of 7 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 6,666 tons. The Port dues amounted to Rs. 902.

Miscellaneous.—The forest revenue was Rs. 50,140 against Rs. 36,765. Eight thousand six hundred and forty persons were vaccinated with success in 7,560 cases, the number of vaccinations in the former year being 8,010 of which 7,295 were unsuccessful. The hospital at Ernacollum admitted 230 against 231 *in-door* patients of whom 189 against 181 were cured and 16 against 20 died. Two thousand and eighty-eight against 2,107 *out-door* patients were treated, of whom 2,000 against 2,011 were cured and 50 against 33 died. The expenditure was Rs. 8,552. Cholera broke out in several parts of the country during the year with unusual severity; 12,358 cases or 3 per cent. of the entire population were attacked. Of these 9,966 or 80 per cent. of the cases were fatal and only a little more than 2,000 recovered. These are probably under the real numbers. After the cholera subsided a fever broke out and attacked 1,276 people with fatal results in nearly half the cases. The population was estimated at 399,056 souls.

The Seventy-one States under the Central India

Agency.

GENERAL.

The feudatory territory supervised by the Central India Agency, the head-quarters of which is Indore, forms three grand divisions. The North-East division comprises the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah. The Northern division consists of the Northern and Central districts of the Gwalior States. The South-West division comprises the table-land known in modern times as Malwa—though far within the ancient limits of the Province of that name—and the sub-montane territory between it and the Nerbudda, as also a considerable tract south of that river, extending to the Kandeiah frontier. The first, extending from the Bengal Presidency in the east to the Gwalior State in the west, includes Rewah and 35 other states and petty chiefships. Its area is about 22,400 square miles; its population about 3,170,000 souls; and its public revenues aggregate about Rs. 63,58,000. The 2nd, or Northern division, extends from Bundelcund and the Saugor district, and has an area of about 19,500 square miles; its population is about 1,180,000 souls and its public revenues about Rs. 67,65,000. The 3rd, or South-West division goes on westward to the Bombay Presidency and contains the remainder of Gwalior, Holkar's estates, Bhopal, Dhar and Dewas and other small states. The area of this division is about 41,700 square miles, its population about 3,320,000 souls and its public revenues about Rs. 1,30,00,000. The states and petty chiefships in the whole

territory comprised within the Central India Agency are thus classed :—

	Malhatta.	M a h o m e- dan.	Boondela.	Rajpoot.	Brahmin.	Other Class- es.	Total.
Principal States ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
Secondary do. ...	2	2	6	12	..	1	23
Minor and petty do. ..	..	4	11	20	...	3	44
Total ...	4	7	17	33	*6	4	71

Their aggregate general statistics are about—area, 83,600 square miles, population, 76,70,000 souls, annual revenues, Rs. 2,61,23,000.

The Country and People vary greatly in their character. Nothing can be a greater contrast than the desolate wilds and jungles of the Western Sathpooras, and parts of the country extending from them to the Vindhya with their savage inhabitants, the Bheel tribes, who abhor field, or, indeed, any other manual labour, and the adjoining richly cultivated plains of Malwa, extending, with occasional intervening tracts of hill and jungle, from the Mhye on the west to Bhilsa on the east, a stretch of close on 200 miles; and from the crest of the line of the Vindhya to Mundissore and Oomutwarra, a distance of from 100 to 120 miles, and populated by a thrifty, agricultural people. This is succeeded by the more hilly and jungly land of Oomutwarra, Seronje, and Keechiwarra, with their scanty population. Northwards towards Gwalior the country becomes more open, except on the wild border tracts of Kotah of Bundelcund till we come to the carefully cultivated plain of Gwalior stretching for a distance of 140 miles between the Chumbul Pahooj and Sind rivers. A vast portion of Bundelcund is hilly and unproductive, forming the northern slope of the table land of the Vindhya, but the scenery is strikingly grand. Rewah possesses much mineral wealth but the greater part has never been seen by Europeans; the Topographical Survey is now

* Sic in orig.

opening it up. Its plains are fertile, but the valley of the Soane to the south of the Kymore range is desolate. The people of Rewah are described as indolent and untrustworthy ; and they, and the country generally, are certainly far less civilised than the neighbouring States and people of Bundelcund. Though widely different in other respects, there is one characteristic common to the Baghels of Rewah, the Boondelas of Bundelcund and the Rajpoots of Gwalior and Malwa,—a dislike to labour or service away from their homes, so that they do not generally take an active part in the business of tilling the soil, such being, as a rule, left to the inferior and servile classes. The instances are rare in which any of them have entered the military service of the British Government. They are, throughout the territory generally, regarded as the local heads of society, or of the village communities to which they belong ; and many of them possess much influence amongst those around them, as the representatives of the ancient families of the respective clans ; but the condition of the Rajpoots in the States of Central India is most miserable and pitiable. Deprived of the field for action and excitement of former times, numbers of them, Chiefs and dependents, have no occupation congenial to their tastes, and give themselves up to the immoderate use of opium, and to sloth, while their means are altogether unequal to their decent support, those who possess lands or *tankas* being for the most part irretrievably in debt. Though the Mahrattas have long been the predominant ruling powers in Gwalior and Malwa, they are still regarded as foreigners ; and a strong feeling of animosity and dislike exists towards them on the part of most of the Rajpoot tribes. The numerous settlements, mediated under Sir J. Malcolm's authority, were principally on behalf of the hereditary claims of the heads of these classes, who, having been dispossessed of their estates, and, in many instances, driven to the jungles, were, at that period (under the designation of "Grassiahs" and "Sondiahs") the local, as the Pindarees were the general, pests of the country, their whole subsistence being obtained by violence and marauding. These settlements secured to them the regular payment, by the Native Governments, of the *tankas* or cash allowances, or the grant of their equivalent in land, to which they were deemed fairly entitled. To them the extraordinary recovery of the province from past misrule is to be ascribed. The maintenance of the terms of these mediations, to which the British faith is pledged, is undoubtedly still essential to the preservation of order in Malwa. Their general abandonment would at once be followed by a return of

the troubles and excesses of former times, with which—as has been shown in the case of even individuals of these classes, who have from time to time broken loose—the Native Governments would be quite unequal to cope; and which nothing but the power of the British Government, and fresh mediations of the same description, would finally suppress. In Bundelcund and Rewah, differing in this respect from Central India, there is no decadence among the clannemen; the old families still hold the land.

The Judicial and Police Systems in most of the states are crude and unsatisfactory, though efforts have been made under British management to improve them in Gwalior, Bhopal, and other states during minorities. In the rest justice is rudely administered, according to the Shasters, or Mahomedan Law. There is no defined procedure; the officials to whom the duty is entrusted being open to influences, which must materially affect their proceedings, while there is little to inspire confidence in their qualifications otherwise for their responsible posts, and their decisions are liable to be set aside at pleasure by the Ruler, or, in Civil cases, to be allowed to remain unenforced. Offenders under sentence in ordinary Criminal cases can generally, it is believed, obtain a remission or mitigation of their sentences, if their friends are in a position to purchase them. The seven feudatories, Sindhia, Holkar, Bhopal, Rewah, Tehree, Duttia and Sumthar exercise supreme criminal jurisdiction except over British subjects; in the case of all the others such jurisdiction lies with the British Political Authorities, to whom also all serious crimes within their limits are reported by the minor Petty Chiefs. All the States maintain a Police of some sort, and the chief lines of road are more or less efficiently guarded throughout; but the general arrangements in this respect elsewhere are, in many parts of the territory, inadequate and inefficient. Yet heinous crime and insecurity are less than might be expected. The Jail system in almost all Feudatory States is miserable. Not one has any just sense whatever of being under the obligation of providing proper accommodation and subsistence for criminals under confinement by its Courts or orders. Something in this respect has been done in all the States that have been temporarily under British management; but the maintenance of the arrangements introduced on such occasions cannot be guaranteed. The minor states cannot afford such arrangements but there is no excuse for the larger states.

The Revenues of the Feudatory States are derived chiefly from

the land tax, which is levied under various systems. In Gwalior, the village lease system has been for several years in force, and the settlements have been made, on the whole, on a liberal basis, for terms varying from 5 to 20 years; that of all Sindhia's Malwa Districts is for the latter period. The substitution of this system for that previously in force, under which the country was given over to the oppressions of Amils and Contractors, has had the best effect on the people generally of the State; comparative contentment on this subject prevailing in the Districts which formerly gave the Durbar the greatest trouble in the realisation of the revenue. In some of the other States the same system has been introduced, more or less modified; whilst in others the Government rent is levied, either direct by the officials from the zemindars and ryots, or through the headmen of villages, who receive a certain percentage of the proceeds for their expenses and services; or, as in Rewah, the lands are still farmed out to contractors under the old system, though this practice is not common now. In addition to that derived from the land, all the States raise a revenue from Abkary, Sayer, and Customs dues, which, in some of the larger Chiefships, yield considerable amounts. In Gwalior this branch of the revenue is stated to be not less than 15 lakhs.

Education is far from being in a satisfactory condition, notwithstanding the advice and efforts of the Political Officers. Few of the feudatories desire progress of this sort among their tenantry, some consider it objectionable. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore both take an interest in this question; and the Madrissas at their respective capitals are creditably maintained and well attended. That at Indore has turned out several pupils with an unusually good knowledge of English, and otherwise well educated, some of whom occupy important posts in the service of the State. There are about 25 other public schools in the Indore States, but they receive little care and attention from the authorities; and the private institutions, which are between 70 and 80 in number, are in consequence better attended by pupils. Maharajah Sindhia some time ago placed Major Filose of his service, a grandson of Jean Baptiste, and a gentleman of good education and attainments, at the head of this Department in his State. The Gwalior State maintains 91 public schools, which are attended by nearly 3,000 pupils, and there is also a great number of private institutions which give instruction to probably four or five times that number. The Sekunder Begum of Bhopal takes an interest in education, and proposes establishing female schools throughout her State. The

Dhar Chief has shown every disposition to maintain and extend the usefulness of the institutions which were established in that State when under British supervision. The Girls' School at Dhar is progressing satisfactorily. In Burwani a commencement has been made. The Dewas State has 5 public and 25 private schools, which are fairly attended. There are very promising State schools at Jowra and Rutlam, at which English is taught. Education is more backward in Rewah and Bundelcund than in the States of Central India; and the only schools that have as yet made satisfactory progress there, are those at Dutia and Chinkary, which are very creditably maintained. About 20 States have either already established one public school within their limits, or have promised to do so. The want of fairly educated and competent teachers is felt throughout these territories; the rates of remuneration offered to this class being quite insufficient to obtain the services of persons trained in the British schools.

The Public Works in Feudatory States are the high roads constructed under the supervision of British Officers. During 1865-66, the principal works under construction by the Chiefs themselves were—The water-works at Bhopal, for supplying the city with water, which are being executed at the charge of the Koodsea Begum, and at an estimated cost of between 3 and 4 lakhs of Rupees. Similar works by Maharajah Holkar for supplying Indore with water. These are now nearly completed. A portion of the Etawah and Gwalior Road, *via* Blind, within the latter territory, which is being carried on by Maharajah Sindia, and which will be an important line when completed. Serais for travellers on the Goona Division of the Agra and Bombay Road. Various works of public improvement about the town of Rutlam. The British Military Works are those under construction in the large Station of Morar and the Fortress of Gwalior, and at Nowgong, which, like Morar, is being enlarged for occupation by an additional European force, and are of a very extensive character, which it will probably take some years to complete.

The Military Forces maintained by the States of Central India and Bundelcund are, so far as numbers go, very considerable:—

	Ordnance:		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.
	Guns.	Gunners.			
Rewah and Bundelcund ..	388	967	3,111	26,821	1,368
The Gwalior State ...	48	480	6,000	5,000	3,000
The States of Malwa ... (omitting the Gwalior Dis- tricts)	119	761	5,279	11,305	4,120
Total .	535	2,208	14,390	43,126	4,888

Except in the case of Gwalior many of the guns are altogether unserviceable, and many unfit for field purposes. These figures do not include the guns mounted on the numerous old Forts in the Gwalior territory; and are by no means complete in this respect as regards other States. The Return of Cavalry shows all the mounted men of every description maintained by the State. That of Infantry includes also the armed Police of several which have been entered with their, more strictly speaking, Military force of this arm. But, again, the Police entered opposite the Gwalior State are only the Battalions of Nujeebs, which are little inferior to the regular troops, and do not include the numerous Road and District Police employed by it, which amount to probably little less than 10,000 men. The Gwalior Army is a well-drilled and equipped force, but little inferior in these respects and general appearance to the British Native troops. Indore, Bhopal, Rewah, and Tehree maintain a considerable number of troops, but they cannot be compared with those of Gwalior; the sum expended by Maharajah Sindhia on the latter being several lakhs in excess of the entire annual revenue of any of those states.

Agriculture.—In the four years ending 1864-65 the crops were far below the average, and large exports of grain to Bombay took place. In June 1865, a scarcity of food,—amounting to actual famine in Western Malwa and the Districts under the Bheel Agency,—prevailed throughout Malwa, causing much distress and loss of life from starvation amongst the destitute classes of the community. This was partially relieved by the

contributions of Captain Bannerman and Colonel Daly and the Central India Horse, and by a grant from a fine levied on the Chief of Jhaboah. The crops of that year were good, and though the drain from Malwa westward continued, and prices were high, there was no actual scarcity. The area under cotton fell off in 1865-66, owing to the fall in price. From rain and hail the out-turn of Opium was diminished, but the unusually high price of the drug in China led to an export of 54,199 chests, made up by stocks and inferior qualities reserved generally for home consumption. The amount of Pass Duty realised between 1st May 1865 and 30th April 1866 was Rs. 2,05,15,500. A larger sum was expected in 1866-67. The agricultural population have been enriched by the large increase in the price of grain, cotton and opium in the last five years. During this period the price of grain has been fully doubled, and cotton has realised three and four times its previous rates,—while opium, for some time past, has paid the cultivator 20 per cent. more than formerly. In Sindia's Malwa Districts, which are leased on a 20 years' settlement, and the Gwalior territory generally, the agricultural population have reaped the full benefit of this rise in prices, subject, of course, to abatement for the enhanced cost of labour; but some of the Native Rulers have not been slow to turn it to account by raising the land tax, and, in a revenue settlement of his territory now in progress, Maharajah Holkar hopes to be thus able to add a considerable sum to the income of his State. All employés on fixed incomes and the lower classes suffered from this rise. Sindhia alone granted special allowances while the Jubbulpore railway works, and the public works in cantonments relieved the labouring class. Fifteen months before, Colonel Meade was told by some of the chiefs in Eastern Bundelcund that the regular and liberally remunerated employment, available to their people on the Jubbulpore Railway, had been the saving of the country, and that but for it their lands would have been depopulated.

Trade is chiefly carried on in Malwa and at Gwalior. In Malwa the principal marts are Indore, Bhopal, Oojein, Mundissore, Rutlam, Dhar, Jowra, Augur, Neemuch, Shoojawulpoor and Bhilsa. Opium chiefly is sold, except at Bhopal and Rutlam where there is cotton. The imports are chiefly English cloth and piece goods, from Bombay for sale or in transit to Rajpootana. The bankers and merchants of Malwa are closely connected with those of Bombay, but they appear generally to have kept clear of the troubles that have overtaken the latter. At Gwalior, there is a very considerable, general

as well as local, trade, and the number of wealthy bankers and merchants established there is very large. It used to be said that the wealth of the residents of this class, in the principal street, exceeded five millions sterling, a large proportion of which was buried in their houses, in cash or bullion. Blind, the ancient capital of the Bhadowia Rajas, on the high road from Gwalior to Etawah, is the mart for the cotton grown in that quarter of the Gwalior territory, and enjoys an extensive business in connection with that staple. The trade carried on in Bundelcund is principally of a local description. The chief commercial mart is Chutterpoor, which is centrally situated on the main lines of road, traversing the Province from north to south and from west to east; and will, doubtless, when these are completed, become a place of considerable importance. The diamond mines of Punaah attract to it jewellers and merchants who trade in precious stones; and lac, and other forest produce, which form items of traffic, are collected in the jungles of this and other adjoining States, and are exported to the British districts. Tehree, Duttia, Chirkary, and some of the other chief towns of the various States, have a considerable local trade. The principal place of trade in Rewah is the capital, where a good deal of general business is carried on in connection with Mirzapore, which is the great entrepot for the traffic between this State and the British Provinces. The Rewah Forests supply sleepers for the Railway, and much valuable produce of various kinds for trade purposes. Some of its districts contain coal-fields and minerals that, under an intelligent and enlightened Government, might become a source of great wealth; but there is no present prospect of such a result, everything connected with its administration being in a most backward, and, in some respects, almost barbarous condition. Trade is exposed to serious obstructions or transit duties and tolls and the want of security.

Public Health.—Cholera prevailed in many districts, appearing in Malwa in April 1865 and travelling up the Vindhya. It carried off the lamented Nawab of Jowra, Ghous Mahomed Khan. It was followed in some of the villages of Western Malwa by a peculiarly fatal type of fever, called the "Goojerati Bimari." The prevailing scarcity of food throughout the States under the Bheel and Western Malwa Agencies, predisposed the Bheels and the poorer classes of the community to disease, and many perished from these epidemics. Cholera committed serious ravages, also, in many parts of Bundelcund; and there, as in Western Malwa, was followed by fever of a fatal type. It also visited Gwalior and Bhopal.

Forests.—Many parts of Central India are covered with dense jungle, and the trees in some of these tracts approach to a size which would almost warrant their being described as forests; but with the exception of Rewah—of the forest capabilities of which State, there is no accurate information,—the timber to be obtained from these tracts is rarely of a valuable or even useful description. Within the last 50 years the country has been denuded of its timber owing chiefly to the increasing demand, and also to the want of conservation and frequent fires. Simple rules have been drawn up for conservation, but there is little left to conserve. The Mowa thrives especially in Bundelcund, where it grows to a great size, and has a very handsome appearance. It is much prized there, and many serious and bloody affrays have, even of late years, occurred at the fruit season for the right of possession of trees of this class, on the disputed boundaries of the various States in that quarter.

THE VARIOUS STATES.

Indore—With this state the relations are under the direct control of the Governor General's Agent as Resident. Its Administration is conducted by Maharajah Holkar himself on the system established by him some years ago, and which may be briefly described as arbitrary and despotic in the fullest Eastern sense. The Ruler himself makes, and at pleasure administers, the law, of which there is no written code, and which is wholly undefined, though, in practice, justice is ordinarily meted out according to the Shasters, or custom, or precedent. The principal State officials consist of an hereditary, and merely nominal, Dewan; a Naib or Working Dewan, who is, however, only a ministerial officer, and possesses no executive power or authority; and a Council composed of these two persons, and the three principal Military Officers of the State, *viz.*, the Commanders of the Household troops, the Cavalry, and the Artillery, and Infantry, respectively. But neither does the Council, as a body, nor any of its members, in their individual capacity, possess or exercise any definite powers or authority; and it is merely the medium of receiving and laying before the Chief representations for his consideration and orders, or of submitting reports or suggestions in connection with the business or administration of the State. Practically, it disposes of much of the business of a minor or petty nature that comes before it; but as it enjoys no defined authority, its orders, even in such matters, are liable to be cancelled or modified at pleasure by the Chief. The same principle obtains

with respect to all the other State officials. The marvel is that, under such a system, the administration of the State is carried on so well as is the case; and that it is so is mainly, due to the fact that the Chief, when roused, acts with undoubted energy; that he readily hears and enquires into complaints of corruption or oppression against his officials, and, when such are proved to his satisfaction, punishes the accused parties with the utmost severity. With respect to Maharajah Holkar himself, His Highness was, in his early youth, of an active and energetic temperament; but he is now, partly probably from an ailment from which he suffers ordinarily, of a slothful disposition. He does not devote that constant and regular attention to his Government, which must be specially needed under such a system as that above described. The Revenue Department is by far the best administered branch, but it absorbs much more of the Chief's time and attention than it ought to do, with reference to his other duties; the means of adding to his income taking precedence of all other matters in his mind. Yet the administration is, on the whole, better supervised and conducted than that of most Native Chiefships. Maharajah Holkar's policy is regarded as aggressive by all the States with which his territory is in contact; and their general feeling towards him is one of distrust and dislike. As regards his own subjects, the Chief cannot be said to be popular the general feeling respecting him being that he is a hard and exacting master; while those who serve him best are conscious that their position and prospects are uncertain. The Military force is in every respect indifferent. The Chief has, for the last 18 months, been engaged in preparations for a new land settlement throughout his territory, the term of which is to be twenty-one years. There is, it is stated, a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the people at the advanced rates proposed to be imposed under this settlement; these rates being arbitrarily fixed by the Durbar according to the class of the land, and the cultivators having apparently little option allowed them as to their acceptance of them or not, as they are mere tenants-at-will, and can be ousted by the Durbar at pleasure. During the year, the final sanction of Government has been given to the capitalization of the annual contributions of the Indore State by the payment by it of Rs. 23,81,520 by ten annual instalments, commencing from 1st May 1865, the same being invested, on realization, in Government Securities in Maharajah Holkar's name, but deposited with the British Government, to

which the interest accruing thereon is to be assigned. The measure is a highly favourable one to the Indore State, and is duly appreciated by the Maharajah. The territorial exchanges pending since 1861, between this State and the British Government, would, it was hoped, have been finally concluded by the end of the past year; but a serious difference of opinion between Maharajah Holkar and the Bombay Government, as to the valuation of His Highness' Deccan lands prevented the consummation of this important measure. It is impossible to say when it will be completed.

Devas.—The affairs of both the Chiefships comprising this State were satisfactorily conducted during the year. Those of the senior branch of the family are administered by the widow of the late Chief, the Rajah Kishnajee Rao Puar being still a minor, though now in his 18th year. The young Rajah is a well-disposed Prince, of prepossessing manner and appearance; but he has not as yet shown any remarkable amount of intelligence. He is, however, attentive and obedient to his mother's wishes. He is married to Maharajah Sindhia's eldest daughter. The management of the affairs of the junior branch is conducted by the Karbari of the late Chief, Govindo Rao Ramchunder; the Raja, Naran Rao Puar, being a child of only $5\frac{1}{2}$ years of age. The total revenue receipts of this branch of the State, during the year, were close on Rs. 2,59,000, and the expenditure about Rs. 2,24,800, leaving a surplus of about Rs. 34,000, a portion of which has been applied to the liquidation of debt. The Military force of both branches amounts to 19 guns, and about 800 horse and foot, very inefficiently equipped.

Baghee.—The affairs of this petty Chiefship were conducted satisfactorily.

Gwalior.—The system established by the able Ex-Minister, Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao, is in the main still adhered to; his reforms in the several Departments of the Administration, and the regulations compiled by him being still in force; but it cannot be denied that it is worked in a very different and far less efficient and satisfactory manner in every respect than would be the case if he were still at the helm of affairs. Maharajah Sindhia himself conducts and supervises the Administration, his chief and most trusted servant being the Naib Dewan, Dada Khurkay, through whom all important business passes; the Dewan being, from age and its attendant failings and infirmities, unequal to the laborious duties of his office. On 29th November 1865 the Maharajah adopted a lad of the name of

Gunput Rao—a scion of the house of Sindhia—as heir to his possessions, under the name of Ramajee Rao Sindhia. His Highness was previously in a disturbed state of mind, but since this event he appears to have abandoned the wild scheme he entertained of withdrawing from public life and has devoted himself more to the business of his state, which, for some time, had been seriously neglected. So long as the village lease system continues, the people will think comparatively little of other causes of discontent and dissatisfaction. The danger to be apprehended on this head is, that a continual temptation is offered to the Chief and his officials to break through these conditions, in individual cases, on one pretext or another; and this can only be permanently averted by a just sense, on the part of the Ruler, of the reciprocally binding nature of the engagements that have been so contracted, which, unfortunately, is but too apt to be lost sight of where the latter interfere with the gratification of the wishes of the Chief or his favourites. The want of competent and trustworthy officials is much felt in the Gwalior State. Rajah Sir Diukur Rao, finding that his influence and example failed to effect the reform of the Pundits (his own class) who filled all the offices of the Administration, and, by their general corruption and oppressions, had brought the country to the brink of ruin, endeavoured to introduce into the Gwalior service, persons trained in the Revenue Department of the British Provinces, and, for some time, with apparent success. But these arrangements have not been maintained, and the Pundits may be said again to engross most of the important posts, though Maharajah Sindhia, who thoroughly distrusts them, has struck more than one severe blow at the class by his nominations to the principal offices; and entertains a strong desire to be freed from the domination their numbers and mutual understanding enable them to the exercise. On 12th January 1860 the Maharajah directed the attachment of Rajah Diukur Rao's Jageer village of Billowa, for his non-attendance at the Durbar held for the formal adoption by the Chief of an heir to the State. The circumstances connected with this painful occurrence had not been cleared up. There were seven attacks on the Government mail in Gwalior territory during the year, of which six occurred in Malwa; three of a singularly outrageous and determined character being committed on three successive nights in March 1866, evidently by the same gang, in the neighbourhood of Mundissore. There is a general feeling of distrust towards the Durbar and its proceedings amongst the minor States and petty Chiefships of Central India, its feuda-

tories, whether under the protection or not of the British Government; but its general relations towards the adjoining independent Chiefships are not unfriendly, though there is no intimacy between it and them. There has been an indication, on more than one occasion lately, of attempts to establish a direct communication between the Rulers of this State and Ludore, which has necessitated interference as being at variance with the treaties between both States and the Government. These attempts appear to have wholly originated with Maharajah Holkar. There is no Chief within the limits of this Agency who sets a higher value than Maharajah Sindhia on the good opinion of the Viceroy and Governor General, or is more anxious to obtain His Excellency's commendation. His Highness has generally evinced a becoming respect for the views and requisitions of the British Government, even when they have involved sacrifices most opposed to his inclinations.

Bhopal.—The administration of the Bhopal State was conducted, as heretofore, by the Nawab Sekunder Begum who, however, associated her daughter, the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, with her therein, the current business of an ordinary nature being transacted by the latter lady. The system of administration in the several Departments established in this State, and which has been in force for several years past, is well suited to the wants of the country, if fairly and honestly worked out. While Her Highness the Sekunder Begum occupied the post of Regent, this is stated to have been the case; but, whether from a falling off of the active and energetic attention and supervision of former times on the part of the Ruler, or from a change in the class and character of the principal officials, there appears, from the Reports of the Political Agent, to have been much laxity for some time past in some of the State Departments, especially in the Judicial Branch of the administration, which, that Officer is of opinion, is very indifferently conducted. On the last occasion of Colonel Meade's meeting Her Highness, she alluded in terms of much depression to the losses her service had sustained during the year by the death of several of her best officials, persons who, she observed, had been trained up to the business of the State under her own eye and direction, and whom she could not hope to replace for a long time to come, if at all. The Sekunder Begum agreed to the permanent abolition of all restrictions on the general exportation of grain, except the payment of the ordinary duty, on condition that she is permitted to levy a moiety of such duty on sup-

plies purchased for the British Cantonments, which has been acceded to by Government. This measure, if honestly carried out, will be of vast importance to Western Malwa, which is, to a great extent, dependent on Bhopal for its supplies of food, and has, at various times of late years, been reduced to great straits by the enforced suspension, by the ruler, of all exportations of grain from that State. The Begum has not yet concurred in the advisability of working a line of railway from Bhopal to the G. I. P. Railway. The Begum undoubtedly possesses many valuable qualities as a Ruler. Though she has defects of temper and in some other respects, she is—as she so well proved at the most trying crisis—thoroughly well disposed to the paramount power.

Rajghur.—This State is administered by the Chief himself, Rawat Motee Sing, in a tolerably satisfactory manner.

Nursinghur.—The management of this State is left by the Chief almost wholly to his Kamdars, whose proceedings have given rise to many complaints amongst the people. Rajghur and Nursinghur are tributary to Gwalior and Indore, respectively, but they have no direct relations with those States; and are under the special protection and guarantee of the British Government, through which their tributes are paid to them. Of the minor Chiefships, Kilchipoor—held from Gwalior, but under British protection—is favourably reported on.

Bheel Agency.—The state of the territory under the Bheel Agent was generally satisfactory notwithstanding scarcity of food. The practice of cattle-lifting, which is the prevailing crime in almost all the wilder portions of the frontier districts of the States under this and some of the other Agencies, is reported as specially flourishing on the Kooshulghur border, which has always borne a bad reputation in this respect. *Dhar*.—The affairs of this State have been satisfactorily carried on by the Chief, Anund Rao Puar, with the assistance of the Dewan, Rughonath Narain. The Chief has greatly improved in every way. Dhar, like Bhopal, has lately agreed to the abolition of all restrictions on the export of grain. The serious notice taken by Government of the case of mutilation at Jhabooa, to which the Chief was a party, had a satisfactory effect on him. The Jhabooa State is under the protection of the British Government, but its relations with Indore—owing to the possession by that State of many of its villages, and the assignment to it of the Tankas of several of the Oomraos, in lieu of the tribute, and also its claims on the sayer dues levied in Jhabooa—are troublesome and unsatisfactory, the policy of Maharajah Holkar being to regard and

treat the State as a subordinate dependency, and the Chief as a mere Tankadar of Indore. *Ali Rajpoo.*—The proceedings and condition of the Chief of this State have been far from satisfactory. His dissipated habits have seriously affected his intellect; and his conduct towards the Kamdar, who managed the State during his minority, has driven him from his service, while he himself wholly neglects all public business. The debts of the State have largely increased, and the administration has become much disorganised. There is generally some trouble with respect to the Indore Assigned Pergunnahs in Jhaboora, and the Gwalior District of Amjhara, within the limits of this Agency.

Deputy Bheel Agency.—*Maunpoo.*—The administration of this Pergunnah has been satisfactorily conducted. *Burwani.*—The steady progress of this—so recently as 1861-62—wild, disordered, and unsettled tract of country, since it was taken under British management, has been most creditable to the Deputy Bheel Agent and the Native Superintendent. During the five years, the annual revenue has risen from Rs. 23,500 to Rs. 59,000; the whole of the debt, which amounted to a considerable sum, when compared with the then income of the State, have been discharged, and there is a fair cash surplus in the treasury. *The Guaranteed Bhoomias* are five in number; but Gurhee and Koteeday are no longer under the British guarantee, they having, of their own accord, relinquished, or materially altered, the settlements mediated under the latter, without the knowledge and concurrence of the British Political Officers concerned. The conduct of the Indore Durbar to the principal of these Bhoomias, Humeer Sing, a lad of 10 years of age, the present representative of the once notorious Nadier Potail of Jumna, who is loaded with debt, has given much trouble.

Western Malwa Agency.—In *Jowra* the young Nawab, Mahomed Ismail Khan, succeeded. Under the excellent system introduced by the late Nawab, the State has flourished, and its condition is highly prosperous; but there is a considerable amount of debt. The young Nawab is a delicate boy, well-disposed, and studious. Since the death of the late Chief, Maharajah Holkar has, on several occasions, evinced much dissatisfaction that formal and authorised relations with the Indore State have been conducted wholly through the local Political Officer and the Agent's Office, which he deems to be at variance with his supremacy. The subject is one of great soreness to His Highness, as, indeed, is everything connected with the settlements of 1818. *Rutlam.*—The affairs of this principality have been successfully administered by the Superintendent, Khan Bahadoor Mir Sha-

hamut Ali. It was on the brink of ruin from the grossest mismanagement at the period of our intervention in its affairs. The actual receipts for 1864-65 were Rs. 4,56,635, and the expenditure Rs. 3,06,326, leaving a surplus of 1½ lakhs to be applied to the liquidation of the State debts, which have been already reduced from Rs. 10,03,909 to Rs. 7,48,417. A fair sum has been dis-bursed on works of general public convenience and utility, and sanitary improvements have been liberally provided for. The modern portion of the town of Rutlam was admirably laid out by Colonel Borthwick, when in charge of the State about 40 years ago, and it possesses, from this circumstance, greater capabilities of improvement than any town in Central India. When the measures now in progress have been completed, as an important commercial centre, and the residence of wealthy Bankers and Merchants it will be entitled to a high position amongst the cities of the Native States of Hindostan.

Sillana.—The affairs of this State have not much improved, though the Chief got rid of the Kamdar, and the evil associates who pandered to his vices, and has entered into engagements for the reduction of his expenditure. Most of the merchants have left the place, and no dependence can be placed on his following the only course that can save him and his State from the ruin that impends over both. The Chief has been very fairly educated, and has good natural abilities, and an excellent capacity for business, being in this respect very far superior to the Princes generally of his class, but his slavish indulgence in intoxicating liquors has already impaired his faculties. *Seetamow.*—The venerable Chief of this State has arrived at an age which incapacitates him for the active supervision of its affairs, and the management has been conducted, since the death of his son, two years ago, by his grandson, a young man of about 26 years of age, who, however, acts in all matters of importance under the advice of his grandfather. The administration of this principality has always been creditably conducted since the time of Malcolm. Colonel Meade draws attention to the prevention, by the old Chief's orders, of an attempted Suttee and to the frank and decided language in which he declared that no such crime should be committed in Seetamow with his knowledge. Rutlam, Sillana and Seetamow are tributaries of Gwalior; but they are under the direct and sole protection and guarantee of the British Government. The tributes of the two former, Rs. 34,000 and Rs. 42,000 respectively, are paid to the British Government, being part of the

assignments for the late Gwalior Contingent; and that of Seetamow is remitted, through the Indore Treasury, to the Gwalior Durbar. Sillana and Seetamow are off-shoots from Rutlam, from the ruling family of which the Chiefs of both States are descended; but there is no intimacy between any of them. *Guaranteed Tankadars.*—There are 15 petty Chiefs who receive guaranteed allowances through this Agency, and hold estates mediated under Sir J. Malcolm's settlements, amongst some of whom—as elsewhere—there has been an uneasy feeling of late, owing to indications, on the part of the Indore and Gwalior Durbars, of an intention to exercise a more direct authority over them, and more active interference in their affairs than heretofore. The state of the Police arrangements throughout Western Malwa is far from satisfactory, especially in Sindhia's districts. *Political Assistant, Goona.*—The charge of the Political Assistant at Goona consists of the Khcechi Chiefs of Ragooghur, Ghurra, and Danowda; Raja Man Sing of Parone (the Titular Raja of Nurwur), and three other petty Chiefs, all of whom are feudatories of Gwalior. The aggregate revenues of the seven Chiefs amount to only about Rs. 75,000, but their lands cover a very considerable extent of country, and, if fairly populated and cultivated, would yield a vastly larger amount. The Raja of Ragooghur is the representative of the ancient Rajpoot Kingdom of Kcechewarra, as Raja Man Sing is of that of Nurwur. The former is a man of intelligence and good manners, but not of practical ability; and his thoughts chiefly dwell on the ancient position and power of his race, and on the contrast between their condition and his. Raja Man Sing, of Parone, has been going on fairly and quietly since he was restored to his State in July 1859. The grant to him of a village in British territory in Jageer, of the annual value of Rs. 1,000, has been lately sanctioned as a reward for the service rendered by him in April in 1859, the capture of the Rebel Tantia Topee. The cattle lifting propensities of the Dewan of Sirsee have long been notorious. Fear and keen distrust are the chief characteristics of the feeling of all these petty Chiefs towards Gwalior.

Bundelcund Agency.—The Jagirdar of Paldeo and Reis of Solawal died in 1865-66 and the succession of the next heir in each case was duly sanctioned. One case of Suttee occurred in Rewah, in which severe measures for the due punishment of those concerned were taken by the Rewah Chief. One was also attempted in Nagodo, which, though prevented, caused the death of the woman from injuries she received on the occasion. The band of dacoits on the Allahabad and Rewah frontier was

dispersed. The States of Sohawal and Jignee are under British management and those of Chutterpoor and Chirkary under general supervision. *Sohawal* has been under British management for several years, owing to the imbecility of the late Reis Lall Sheo Sing, who died on 31st October 1865. His grandson and successor, a lad of 14 years Shere Jung Bahadoor Singh, is in the Wards' Institution, Benares. *Jignee* is similarly managed for a similar reason. The utter disorder in which we found *Chutterpoor* 3 years before prevented much progress there. The administration of *Chirkary* was carried on by the Native managers on the system established by the late Chief. *Adjyghur*.—The young Chief, close on his majority, fell into the hands of some ill-disposed persons. The interference of Colonel Meade resulted in some improvement. *Bijawar*.—The Chief of this State continues to administer it with judgment and good sense. He promises to be an able and enlightened ruler. *Duttia*.—The Maharaja, Bhowany Sing, has maintained the reforms and improvements effected in this State while it was under British management. He is well disposed, but unfortunately of an indolent disposition. *Myhere*.—The Reis Rughbeer Sing has managed his affairs well since the estate was made over to him two years ago. *Nagode*.—The Raja Rughobin Sing has administered his State very fairly since its management was restored to him two years ago. *Oorcha*.—The young Maharaja Humeer Sing is on the eve of attaining his majority. He is studious and ready with his books, but sadly deficient in manner and bearing. *Punnah*.—The Maharaja Nirput Sing continues to administer his State with judgment and ability. *Rewah*.—The Chief shows no disposition to introduce into the administration any of the reforms or improvements which are so much called for. There were two cases of "Munsmaree" in this State in which 15 persons were killed. The crime consists of the deliberate murder or sacrifice of one or more members of his family by an oppressed or aggrieved party, in presence of his oppressor, where he finds himself unable to contend with him; the idea, doubtless, being that he thereby brings down a curse on, or that the responsibility for the crime rests with, the latter. The Maharaja himself is intelligent and well-disposed, but he is wedded to the old Native views of management. *Sumptur*.—There has been at times a strong tendency to trouble between the young Prince, Raja Bahadoor, and his mother.

The Civil Courts.—The Courts of the Political officers adjudicate civil claims of an ordinary nature, amongst the residents

within the limits of their respective Agencies, when the cause of action arises therein, and the defendant is actually residing, or carrying on business, within such limits at the time of the commencement of the suit; claims of a considerable amount are referred to a Punchayet. At Indore and Sehore there are also Sudder Ameens' Courts, which try suits up to Rs. 100, an appeal lying from their decision to the Courts of the Assistant Agent, Governor General, and Political Agent, respectively. These Courts have been in existence for many years, and answer the purpose for which they are maintained; but they do not appear to possess any legal *status*. The Kamasdar of the British Pergunnah of Maunpoor, and the Superintendent of Burwani, try suits up to Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, an appeal lying from their decision to the Deputy Bheel Agent. There are five Courts of Small Causes at the British Military Stations—Gwalior, Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong and Nagode, presided over by the Cantonment Magistrates, and empowered to try civil suits up to Rs. 500. There is no appeal from their decisions. The Court of the Agent, Governor General, hears appeals from the Courts of the Political officers, and it is vested with the powers of the High Court, contemplated in section 46 of Act XI. of 1865, in respect of the Cantonments Small Cause Courts. Maharajah Sindia has lately given his consent to the establishment of a Civil Court at Goona, under the Political Assistant, to take cognizance of the numerous claims preferred to that officer against the Government Postal or other Establishments, the Bullock Train Department, &c, in that neighbourhood. An appeal lies under certain circumstances, to the Political Agent of Gwalior. The procedure followed and the scale of fees taken in all the above Courts are in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code and the Stamp Act, though neither of these Acts are in force in these territories. The number of suits during the year was 4,974, of which 4,691, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,51,706, were adjudicated. The average value of each suit was Rs. 32-5-5, and the average cost of conduct Rs. 2-12-7, or nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Most of the suits were for simple debt. Two hundred and eighty-three suits remained on the file undisposed of at the end of the year, or 6 per cent. of the number instituted. The average duration of suits was $16\frac{3}{4}$ days in the Courts of the Political Officers (including Maunpoor and Burwani), and $3\frac{1}{2}$ days in the Small Cause Courts, or $8\frac{3}{4}$ days for all. The chief causes of the long duration in many of the cases were, first, the

slowness of punchayets in coming to a decision; second, the great difficulty experienced in obtaining the attendance of witnesses from the Native States; and third, the unavoidable postponements and adjournments of the Courts, owing to the absence elsewhere, on duty, of the presiding Officers. Of 2,219 witnesses summoned 1,593 were detained for one day, 338 for two days, 245 between three and six days, and 41 between eight and twenty-three days, the general average for each witness being 1-3-5th days. There were nine appeals to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, all which were dismissed.

The Criminal Courts.—All the Political Officers exercise the powers of Magistrates within their Agencies, as well as in instances of crime, of an international or inter-jurisdictional character in the Native States and in all cases in which British subjects are concerned as principals. The Court of the Political Agent for Bundelcund takes special cognizance, of crimes involving a sentence of death, transportation, or imprisonment for life, occurring in the non-treaty States, as do those of the Political Officers in Malwa, in respect of the same class of crimes, in the territories of the mediatised Chiefs therein. In the case of the estates of many of the guaranteed petty Chiefs and Thakoors of the latter Province, especially those under the Bhopal Agency, the entire criminal jurisdiction appears, for many years past, to have, in practice, lain wholly with the Political Officers, though some of the feudal Chiefs have of late begun to call in question the right of the latter to exercise such authority. The Cantonment Magistrates exercise the powers of Magistrates, two of these Officers (at Nowgong and Nagode) being Assistants in the Political Department. The Courts of the Political Agents, within the limits of whose charge these Cantonments are situated, are the Courts of session for the latter, and of appeal from the orders of the Cantonment Magistrates. The Political Assistant at Nagode and the Tahsildar of Sohawal exercise the powers of a Magistrate and subordinate Magistrate, respectively, on the portion (about 100 miles) of the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway which falls within the territory of the Native States. The Native Superintendent of Burwani, and the Deputy Magistrate of Khull on the Agra and Bombay Road exercise the powers of Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class, and the Kamasdar of Manpoor of the 2nd class, respectively, appeals lying from their orders to the Court of the Deputy Bheel Agent. The Superintendents of Rutlam and Jignee exercise the powers of Magistrate and Subordinate Magistrate,

respectively, in the States under their management. In the case of crimes beyond their powers as Magistrates, which are brought before the Courts of the Political Officers—excepting committals from the Cantonments, in respect of which they are vested with the powers of Sessions Judges—the proceedings are referred for confirmation by the Court of the Agent, Governor General, which exercises the functions of a High Court over all the Lower Courts above referred to, saving in the case of capital sentences, which, if concurred in by it, are submitted for the final orders of the Government of India before they are carried into execution. The law is administered according to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes excepting by the Superintendent of Rutlam, who acts in accordance with the laws of that State. The Criminal Procedure Code is formally in force only within the limits of the five British Cantonments. The number of crimes brought before the Courts of the Political and Cantonment Magistrates was 1,548, of these 36 were murder and attempted to murder, 4 culpable homicide, 2 rape, 3 dacoity with murder, 73 dacoity, 24 robbery, 34 housebreaking, 560 theft of cattle and ordinary theft, 20 receiving stolen property, and 792 miscellaneous. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 44 against 49 at the close of 1864-65. The average duration of the cases disposed of was nearly $15\frac{1}{2}$ days in the Courts of the Political Officers, and seven days in those of the Cantonment Magistrate; the aggregate average being about $10\frac{3}{4}$ days. The duration of some of the cases was owing to the difficulty of obtaining the attendance of witnesses from the Native States. Of the persons brought to trial during the year, 64.1 per cent. were convicted, and 35.9 were acquitted. Of the prisoners committed, 12 died, and 9 escaped while under trial. The punishment of whipping was imposed in 97 cases. There were only two appeals to the Court of the Agent, both of which were dismissed.

The Police Force maintained in British cantonments and states under direct British management numbered 903 costing Rs. 84,933, of which Rs. 23,580 was met by local funds. The only *Jails* may be said to be those at Indore, Sehore, and Gonna. The others are quite unsuitable. New jails have been sanctioned for Indore, Augur, Gwalior, and Nowgong. There were 1,861 prisoners in jail during the year and 308 at the end of it. The average cost of each was Rs. 58-10. The health and conduct of the prisoners were satisfactory.

Revenue.—The only revenue realised under the Central India Agency for the Government of India, is that derived from the

Maunpoor Pergunnah, and the Abkary, Telegraph, Postal, and Stamp collections, and the Small Cause Court and other judicial receipts of the British cantonments and agencies amounting in all to Rs. 2,29,460.

Education.—In the schools under the administration or supervision of British officers there were 1,302 pupils daily, the cost was Rs. 16,167, which was met from grants-in-aid, fees, subscriptions and a one per cent. land cess. The principal institution is the Sehore boys' school. The girls' school at Sehore was established in July 1864 by the Political Agent, and its prospects so far are most encouraging, the number of pupils being already 135.

The amount sanctioned for *Public Works* was Rs. 7,52,000. The sum of Rs. 37,203 was expended from local funds.

Military.—There are 12 British cantonments or stations within the limits of the Central India Agency, at which troops are located, 8 being garrisoned by the regular army, and 4 by the local corps under the office of the Agent, Governor General. The total strength of all ranks amounts to about 12,190 men, of whom 3,950 are Europeans.

Surveys.—The Topographical Survey was in progress in Gwalior, Rewah and Eastern Bundelcund. The Rewah Survey party completed an area of 3,208 square miles, with a triangulation of 4,539 square miles, making the entire work, since the commencement of the survey 7,794 square miles, of which 6,474 are in Rewah, and 1,320 in the adjoining states of Bundelcund.

Medical Aid.—The tables show that 49,808 patients were treated in 19 of the Dispensaries during the year. The number of deaths, while under treatment, in 15, was so many as 1,225. Vaccination was performed in 14,849 cases. The aggregate charges amounted to Rs. 23,458-5-9. About 1,200 were in-door patients, most of whom were supported from the Dispensary Funds. The number of deaths while under treatment was very large; but of the 276 returned for the Indore hospital and dispensary, most were pilgrims *en route* to, or returning from, Oonkar Mandatta, who were already past recovery. Of the vaccinations about 11,150, or 75 per cent., were successful.

In closing his Report Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., expresses his satisfaction with the whole of the Political Agents and Assistants, and the other officers—Major Hutchinson, Gwalior; Major Osborne, C. B., Bhopal; Doctor Stratton, Bundelcund; Colonel Daly, C. B., Western Malwa; Captain Bannerman, Bheel Agent; Lieut. Blowers, Officiating De-

puty Agent; Captain Martin, Political Assistant, Goona; and Mr. Coles, Political Assistant, Nagode.

The Eighteen Feudatory States of Rajpootana.

GENERAL.

The Country and People.—Rajpootana stretches from 23° 15' to 30° North Latitude, and from 69° 30' to 78° 15' of East Longitude, containing an area of 1,23,000 square miles, with a population approximately estimated at ten millions. Excluding the imperial possessions of Ajmere and Mairwarra, the province is divided into eighteen separate States. The configuration of Rajpootana is that of an irregular pentagon; bounded on the North and North East by Bhawalpore and the districts of Hurriana, Goorgaon, Muttra and Agra; on the East by the dominions of Scindhia; on the South by Holkar's territory, the Mahee Kanta, the Rewa Kanta, Pahlunpoor and Guzerat; and on the West by Sindh. Its extreme length from Bikaner on the North to Banswarra on the South is not less than 460 miles; and its breadth from Dholepore on the East to Jeysulmere on the West 530 miles. The Aravullees, running in a direction North East and South-West, divide Rajpootana into two not unequal parts. To the North West 70,000 square miles comprehending the states of Marwar, Bikaner, Jeysulmere and Shekawuttee, of sand hills and rocky ridges, roll away to Bhawalpore and the Indus. The other half consists of the Alpine Division in the Aravullees and collateral spurs, embracing the great part of Meywar, and Bauswarra, Doongurpore and Pertabgurh; the South East Division containing the picturesque and well wooded states of Haraotie and the Eastern division of champaign and cereal-producing land. In the Serohi State the Aravullees culminate in Mount Aboo, the sanitarium of Rajpootana, 5,800 feet above the sea. The passes though the hills are few and exceedingly difficult. In the 250 miles between Burr and Edur there is only one road practicable for wheeled carriage and that has been recently opened out. Other ridges connect the great range with the Vindhya. The principal hills not offshoots of the Aravullees are those on which Jodhpore is built, the Boondee and Indurghur hills which rise on an almost level plain like islands in the sea; the Mokundra range in Haraotie, a most important strategical line, the pass through which has been rendered memorable by Monson's disastrous retreat; the Rajmahal hills in Jeypore and Tonk, through which the river Bunas has forced for itself a wild and picturesque passage; the Kerrowlie Hills; the

Ulwur group ; and the Hilly tracts of Meywar, Doongurpore, Banswarra and Pertabgurh.

The most important river in Rajpootana is the Chumbul, which, rising in Central India, enters the province near Hinglazgurh, a fort historically famous as the place to which Holkar used to deport his State prisoners. After separating Boondie from Kotah this river forms the boundary between Jeypore, Kerrowlie and Dholepore and Sciindhia's territories. The scenery on many parts of the Chumbul, more especially in the neighbourhood of Kotah, may well bear comparison with that on the Rhine. The district is full of game of the larger species ; and for generations the Chiefs of Kotah have prided themselves on a sport unique, as ordinarily free from danger, which they can show to their friends and their guests within almost a cannon shot of the capital ; for in the cool pleasant shade under the cliffs along the banks of the river tigers constantly lie, and on being forced by missiles from the heights above to quit their sylvan and rocky retreats, fall easy victims to the guns of the sportsmen seated in boats on the stream below. The Chumbul is joined by the Kalee Sciunde, the waters of which have already been swelled at Gagrone by the Ahoo and at Rajgurh by the Newuj ; while further north it receives the Nej, the Parbutty and the Bunas ; eventually discharging itself into the Jumna, of which it forms one of the most important tributaries. Besides these there are other streams, such as the Bangunga, Sumbheer and Dhoond in the Eastern states ; the Loonee, or salt river, and its tributary the Sookree, which issues from the Ajmere lake, and after a course of 270 miles empties itself into the Ruin of Kutch, and the Subarnuttee and Western Bunas in the Meywar Hills. The most remarkable natural feature in Rajpootana is its magnificent lakes, natural and artificial. After the Sambhur lake, which is of natural formation, the Deybur is the most extensive. But the finest in an engineering point of view is that at Kankrowlie or Rajnuggurh in Meywar. The retaining wall of this lake cannot be less than two miles in length, built of massive masonry and of great height and thickness, supported by earthen embankments. In places the wall is 40 feet in height and faced with marble. The area of the lake is about 12 square miles, and the depth is said to be very considerable. It is one of the finest works of its kind in India.

Of the cities Jeypore is the handsomest, with its broad and regular streets well drained and paved. Between it and the deserted capital of Ambair is a broad sheet of water. Jhalra

Patun comes next with its numerous and beautiful temples. Kotah, with its high fortifications, lies on the right bank of the Chumbul. Jodhpore is large and ill-arranged. Kerrowlie is situated in a network of ravines. Boondee hangs on the gorge of a range of wooded hills. Bhurtpore with its mud walls is uninteresting, but the chiefs have concentrated their wealth on the palaces and gardens of Deeg. Ulwur resembles Boondee in its position. Oodeypore clusters round the eastern bank of a fine lake, whilst on the opposite margin wooded hills rise from the water brink throwing long deep shadows across the silvery expanse. The lake itself is studded with rocky islets on which elegant water palaces have been erected. Almost every village of any importance possesses defences and a keep of some kind, which in many instances are kept in good repair and are mounted with old ordnance. Many of the large fortresses are estimated to be impregnable; and against an Asiatic power they probably would be so. The most famous are:—Rintumbore, Jalore, Gaghrone, Sherghur, Shahabad, Salombur, and Chittore. Even yet considerable jealousy is evinced in permitting strangers visiting these forts. Towards the south the rocks may be briefly described as granitic; while towards the north their character changes to fissile sandstone and mica schist. The hills to the east of Meywar are of sandstone, resting on a bed of transitional slate. Various strata exist, but sandstone predominates. Through this range runs an endless vein of hæmatite of iron yielding from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure metal. Coarse white and black marble of inferior grain is quarried within a few miles of Jeypore, where it is skilfully worked and used in ornamental building. At Mukraua also, near the Sambhur lake, there are fine quarries of white marble. Of minerals, zinc and copper are found in Meywar. There are unworked mines about 25 miles from Oodeypore towards Kherwarra, from which in olden days large quantities of silver were extracted. Copper and alum are found in Jeypore, and iron is smelted in Meywar, Boondee and Jawud Neemuch. There are unworked lead mines at Ajmere, and copper ore is also found in Ulwur. In the vicinity of the Rajmahal hills carbuncles abound.

The Chiefs and Political Agents.—In 1803 our political relations with Rajpootana commenced during the Mahratta war, and in 1817-18 during the Pindarree War its states accepted our protection. Of the 18 chiefs 15 are Rajpoots, 2 Jats and 1 Mahomedan—

Rajpoot.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Meywar. | 8. Kishengurh. |
| 2. Jeypore. | 9. Jeysulmere. |
| 3. Marwar. | 10. Ulwur. |
| 4. Boondee. | 11. Sirohi. |
| 5. Bikaner. | 12. Doongurpore. |
| 6. Kotah. | 13. Banswarra. |
| 7. Kerrowlie. | 14. Pertabgurh. |

15. Jhallawar.

Jat.

16. Bhurtpore.

17. Dholepore.

Mahomedan.

18. Tonk.

These States are under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent, with a staff of four Assistants and five Political Agents, accredited respectively to the courts of—1, Meywar ; 2, Jeypore ; 3, Marwar ; 4, Bhurtpore ; and 5, Harautie. The jurisdiction of the Political Agent in Meywar extends over the States of—1, Meywar or Oodeypore ; 2, Pertabgurh ; 3, Doongurpore ; and 4, Banswarra. The duties of the Political Agent Jeypore appertain to that State only. The Marwar Agent attends also to Mullanee. The Bhurtpore Agent helps to attend to Dholepore. The Political Agent in Harautie is accredited to the Courts of—1, Boondee ; 2, Kotah ; and 3, Jhallawar. This officer is also Superintendent of the Meena districts of Meywar, Jeypore and Boondee, commonly called the Meena Kherar. The 1st Assistant to the Agent Governor General is also Political Superintendent of Sirohi, and Magistrate of Aboo. Our relations with the principalities of—1, Bikaner ; 2, Jeysulmere ; 3, Kishengurh ; 4, Kerrowlie ; 5, Ulwur ; 6, Tonk ; and 7, Dholepore, are directly under the control of the Governor General's Agent. The 2nd Assistant to the Agent Governor General holds the office of Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Rajpootana in addition to his other duties. The Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps stationed at Khairwarra, and the 2nd in Command of that Regiment detached at Kotra, are *ex officio* Assistants to the Political Agent in Meywar ; and the former is moreover, Superintendent of the Meywar Hilly Tracts. Distinct from the Political Staff, as above enumerated, there is for the administration of the British districts of Ajmere and Mairwarra, which are situated in the heart of the province and under

the Government of the North Western Provinces, a separate Civil Commission, the Governor General's Agent being *ex officio* Commissioner. The Chiefs exercise supreme civil and criminal jurisdiction within the limits of their respective States. Controlled by no law but that of custom, and restrained by no check save the moral influence and fear of the British Government, their powers for good or evil are most extensive. The check of revolt by the petty nobles and people the British Government has removed. These petty nobles or Thakoors form the landed aristocracy. Descended, in most cases, from the same stock as the reigning family, their estates were originally assigned as a reward for military service ; and, so long as they perform their obligations to their suzerain, the grants are not resumable. The conditions on which they hold their lands are not very onerous ; a small annual rent or tribute, amounting to 8 per cent. and upwards, is paid ; and horsemen and foot soldiers have also to be maintained for the service of the State. But heavy fees are levied on occasions of succession, marriage, birth, &c., and it is usually regarding these demands that ill-feeling is excited. The landed nobles are held responsible for the safety of life and property within their estates ; and they exercise certain powers over their tenants in criminal and civil matters. As a body the Jageerdars and petty chiefs do not abuse the authority entrusted to them. They are decidedly popular amongst the middle and lower classes. In many places they harbour predatory tribes whose gains they share.

Law and Justice.—No system exists in any State which is not under British management. Unwritten customary law based on the Shasters, or on the Koran in the Tonk chiefship, is understood to be the law of the land. But there are no permanent or reliable officials to administer it. In some States, offices combining important judicial and revenue functions are openly leased out at a fixed annual rental, the leaseholder reimbursing himself by fines and often by illegal extortion. When public outcry against his acts becomes general, the Chief of the State commonly imprisons him until he disgorges, in the shape of a heavy fine, a part of the money squeezed from the unhappy people. Having paid the fine he is frequently re-employed. Civil suits are usually settled, by private arbitration, compromise, and caste punchayets ; and such settlement causes little dissatisfaction. In criminal cases the tendency is to leniency, while caste offences are dealt with rigorously. Cow-killing is especially heinous. Capital punishment is opposed to Hindoo feeling and is rarely awarded. Political Agents take notice only of

cases of mutilation and torture now rare. Despite these shortcomings, Colonel Eden represents the great bulk of the population as both well contented and prosperous. Although the administration of our own provinces is incomparably superior in every respect, it may be fairly questioned whether as a body the people are better satisfied. This undoubtedly arises from a feeling, deep-seated in every human breast, of pride and complacency at being governed by those of the same race and religion. Whilst material wealth and progress are far greater and more rapid in British India than in Rajpootana, less actual poverty and destitution are to be found in the latter. Previous to the mutiny of 1857 our motives were often viewed with fear and suspicion, and our interference with dread and jealousy. Half of the chiefs have no male heir, and were apprehensive about the succession. But the liberal policy pursued since 1857, in according to Chiefs the right of adoption, in granting honours and distinctions, and even in associating them in the Council Chamber of the Empire, has happily changed this feeling, and far more cordiality and trust are now evinced in their relations with our Government than was formerly the case. Nor have our acts in respect of our own feudal aristocracy been unheeded. The grant of Civil and Judicial powers to Thakoors and Jageerdars in Oude, the Punjab and elsewhere, and the general improved status in which they are held, have all been hailed as indications of our future conduct towards them.

Inter Feudatory Cases.—For the adjudication of criminal cases between different states Courts of Vakeels were established 23 years ago, at Mount Aboo, Oodeypore, Jeypore, Jodhpore and Deolee, the respective head-quarters of the Governor General's Agent, and the Political Agents of Meywar, Jeypore, Marwar and Haraoite. These tribunals are simply courts of equity awarding both punishment to offenders and redress to the injured. They are, though far from perfect, admirably adapted to meet the requirements of the country. Instituted for the general protection of life and property throughout these States, they have been very successful in their object, violent crime and highway robbery having materially diminished. The troops perform police duties. Along the main lines of communication guards and posts are maintained. The pay allowed is a mere pittance, and is disbursed at irregular intervals. Efficiency from such a force cannot be expected, and is certainly never exacted. Putting aside highway robbery and affrays consequent on border and clan disputes, the amount of crime is proportionately less than in our own provinces. In larceny, in

crimes of fraud, and in similar offences the contrast would be specially favourable. But dacoity and cattle robbery remain lamentably rife. The Meena dacoits of Shekhawattee, of Ulwur, and of Goorgaon are noted for their daring and skill. In the southern districts, too, the Moghees and Bheels are expert, troublesome, and constant robbers. The commission of crimes against property is much favoured by the extensive wastes, the sparseness of the population, and the many interlaced jurisdictions.

Infanticide and Suttee.—These crimes, formerly very common, are now almost extinct. Infanticide has been diminished, if not extinguished, by the check placed by the Chiefs on the exorbitant demands made by the Charuns and Bhats on occasions of marriage. The Rajpoots themselves now regard it as a crime of a heinous nature, for which they can urge no religious sanction. Evidence of the frequency of Suttee in former times is found in the numerous stones on which the figures of the husband and the wife who burnt herself after the death of the former are engraven. In Rajasthan many such mementoes may be seen in every village; the images of sometimes two and three female figures being carved thereon. Such self-sacrifice is rarely voluntary. It is generally due to time-honoured custom, the exhortations of the family and bards, and maddening drugs. On the death of the Maharana of Oodeypore in 1861 his wives refused to sacrifice themselves but his favourite slave girl was induced by her brother to burn for the honour of the head of the Seesodia clan. In June 1866 the Maha Rao of Kotah died, and his last obsequies were observed without the sacrifice of human life: one lady, indeed, was anxious to become a Suttee, but was prevented by the deceased's son, the present Chief of Kotah.

Jails.—With the exception of Meywar, Jeypore, Bhurtpore and Ulwur (which during minorities have been under British management) and Kerrowlie, jail accommodation within the States of Rajpootana is very defective. The promiscuous lodging of male and female prisoners in one lock-up, has ceased to exist.

Revenue is derived chiefly from land but also from transit duties. In the States of Jeypore, Marwar and Bhurtpore the most important of the minor branches is that derived from salt. An immense quantity of salt is exported from Rajpootana. The total public revenue of the eighteen States, excluding that of all petty Chiefs, may be set down at £2,350,000, of which £1,500,000 may be estimated as realized from the land. This latter sum

amounts to about 3 annas per acre. In no way can the degree of advancement and fertility of the different districts of Rajpootana be better exemplified than by comparing the areas and land revenues of a few of those most isolated. Bhurtpore on the east, with an area of 1,974 square miles, raises a land revenue of $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or Rs. 840 to the square mile; whilst Jeysulmere on the west with an area of 12,252 square miles obtains but Rs. 25,000 from land, or about rupees two to the square mile. Kishengurh, in the centre of Rajpootana, has an area of 724 square miles and a land revenue of Rs. 1,50,000, whilst Sirahi on the south-west, with an area of 3,000 square miles, realizes scarcely Rs. 70,000 from land. The cultivated area of Rajpootana is not known: it certainly does not exceed one-sixth or one-seventh of the whole surface. It is true that in Marwar, Bikaner, Jeysulmere, and parts of Shekhawattee the soil is in a great measure unculturable, but in Southern and Eastern Rajpootana no such cause exists to account for the extensive wastes of grass lands and scrub jungles. The population is sparse when compared with our own provinces. In the North Western Provinces 430 inhabitants to the square mile is not considered excessive, here it is not 100. Bordering on the populous districts of Upper India, it might have been supposed that a tide of emigration of the rural classes would have flowed into Rajpootana, but it has not. The cause may be found in the absence of any fixed land assessment. During the minorities in Ulwar and Bhurtpore, settlements for terms of years were completed to the great advantage of the States and of the people. In the other principalities the land revenue is raised under various systems. In some, money payment is exacted; in most, it is taken in kind. The assessment is commonly made yearly, when the crops are standing or after they have been gathered; the Government revenue officer then estimates the turn-out of the harvest, and fixes the amount of the Government share accordingly. The Government demand varies; one-third to one fifth of the total outturn is considered equitable, but often as much as two-fifths is exacted. It is not unusual to lease out villages to contractors for short terms of years varying from one to five. The evils of such a system are too apparent to require lengthened notice. In Rajpootana the rights of the ryot are secured by no tenant law. Legally he would seem to be a tenant at will; but by usage he is not considered liable to ejectment so long as he pays the revenue.

Education is little attended to except by the Maharajah of Jeypore. Girls' schools especially obtain little favour. There are some schools, well cared for, in Meywar, Bhurtpore and Ulwur also.

Public Works.—A system of good metalled communications remains the great desideratum of Rajpootana. A first class road has been in course of construction for some years to connect Agra and Ajmere, via Bhurtpore and Jeypore. During the recent minority of the Maha Rana of Oodeypore, an excellent metalled road was constructed from the capital to the confines of the State in the direction of Neemuch, a distance of some 40 miles. The outlay on the work amounted to Rs. 2,77,000. In the Bhurtpore State, now under British management, metalled roads have been completed on most of the important lines of traffic. It is much to be regretted that the British possession of Ajmere should have been so much neglected in the matter of communications. Since the formation, however, of the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works in 1863, the wants of Ajmere have received a fair measure of attention. The subject of an extension of the railway system into Rajpootana has been constantly brought forward during the past two years. The consent of almost all the Chiefs in these States has been obtained to the conditions which the Government deems essential before any project can be sanctioned.

The Military Establishments and Armed Police maintained by the States under this Agency are shown approximately in the following return. This statement does not include the guns and troops and kept up by the petty chiefs. If these were added the numbers would be increased by about one-third. Nine out of ten of the guns are unserviceable. The Cavalry are not disciplined and are armed with swords and matchlocks. With the exception of a few regiments, the Infantry soldiers are miserably armed and equipped. Flint muskets or matchlocks form the principal armament. This branch is recruited from all parts of the country, and from all classes. The troops are generally from three to twelve months in arrears of pay.

STATES.	ORDNANCE.		Cavalry.	Artillery, Infantry and Armed Police.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Field Guns.	Guns mounted on forts.				
Meywar ...	10	40	1,000	4,200	5,200	{ This does not include the Jageer-dar Horse, which in Jeypore number about 3,000. Do. which number 3,700.
Jeypore ...	40	200	1,450	9,800	11,250	
Marwar ...	30	30	1,600	4,500	6,100	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Kotah ...	20	70	1,500	7,000	8,500	
Bhurlpore ...	21	17	1,300	7,400	8,700	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Bikaner ...	12	26	600	1,600	2,200	
Ulwur ...	30	200	1,500	6,500	8,000	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Dholepore ...	6	6	300	1,700	2,000	
Tonk ...	12	40	600	3,800	4,200	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Jhallawar ...	15	20	500	6,500	7,000	
Boondee, Kerrowlie, Jey-sulmere, Sirohi, Kish-engurh, Banswara, Purtabgurh, Doongur-pore ...	32	76	900	7,800	8,700	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Total	228	895	11,250	60,800	72,050	

Trade.—The principal marts of Rajpootana are Pallee, Jey-pore, Tonk, Kotah, and Jhalra Patun, and the salt depots of Sambhur, Puchbuddra and Deedwana in Marwar. Pallee, situated on the main road from Ajmere to Ahmedabad, and about 50 miles from Jodhpore, is the commercial capital of the south-western division of the province; that is to say, of the vast tract of country to the west of the mountain barrier of the Aravulli range, from Sambhur on the north to Guzerat on the south. The Pallee merchants are famous as enterprising traders, having commercial relations with most parts of India, but more especially with Bombay, where they are known as “Marwarees.” Salt and cotton are the chief exports, piece goods and sugar the principal imports. The trade across the various frontiers is thus estimated:—

	Imports.	Exports.
South-West Frontier	£750,400	£759,700
Eastern Frontier	£511,100	£654,000
North and North-West Frontier	£250,000	£100,000
South and South-East Frontier	£250,000	£700,000
Total ...	£1,761,500	£2,213,700

or a total trade of £3,975,200, the exports exceeding the imports by £452,200, which is balanced by receipts in bullion.

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY.—*Bikaneer.*—The area is 17,680 square miles, or half that of Ireland, whilst the population does not exceed 5,50,000. The territories of this Chiefship, with those of the contiguous State of Jeysulmere and a great part of Marwar, form the vast tract known as the Indian Desert. Yet a rainfall, which would be deemed miserably scant in richer soils, ensures to the agriculturist a plentiful harvest of “bajree,” and “moth,” of water-melons and oil plants. The quality of the “bajree” is highly lauded, and the excellence of the water-melons is equally famous. The capital has a population of 60,000 and in it many opulent merchants invested their savings till oppressive exactions of late have driven them away. The administration of affairs is far from satisfactory. The Maharajah is of an amiable disposition, and in manners and courtesy a perfect Native gentleman. But his Highness is unfortunately of a suspicious temper, and lacks judgment and foresight. The officials are constantly changed and heavily fined. Men of integrity, even in the native sense of the word, refuse to accept office. Dr. Coleridge and his son, Captain Coleridge, have been employed by the Maharajah for the last 17 years, the former as his private physician, and the latter lately as Dacoity

Officer and in various other capacities. By their untiring efforts in the cause of good order, they have earned for themselves the confidence of all classes.

Jeysulmere.—On 19th October Colonel Eden installed the Maha Rawul after long anarchy. Although this principality covers the wide area of 12,250 square miles, the revenues are very insignificant being only Rs. 91,671 in 1865-66 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,18,520. The capital contains 8,000 people and was, like Bikaner, a retreat for the Oswal, Pulliwall, and other rich merchants of India from the Moguls, Mahrattas and Pindarees. Of late many have left for British territory.

Kishengurh is well administered by its present Chief, the Maharajah Pirthi Singh. The area is about 724 square miles, and the population may be estimated at 1,00,000. The chief towns are Kishengurh, Roopnugurh, and Surwar. The income of the State is Rs. 2,25,703.

Kerrowlie.—Maharajah Muddun Pal, G. C. S. I. of Kerrowlie is the head of the Jadoon tribe of Rajpoots. The area of the State is about 1,870 square miles, and the revenues between three and four lakhs per annum. The administration is very satisfactory. Almost all matters and cases are submitted through the "Musahibut," or the Maharajah's Privy Council, to the Maharajah; and the orders passed are forwarded to the executive minister, Thakoor Birik Bhan Singh. One of the members of the Privy Council, Mallook Palljee, is head of the forces. The jail is one of the best in Rajpootana.

Uluur.—The minority ceased in September 1863. The revenue amounts to about Rs. 20,00,000, of which Rs. 17,22,597 is derived from the Lund Revenue. A ten years' settlement was made by the Political Agent in 1863, and has been most beneficial. The Maharao Rajah has the large cash balances which were in hand on his accession. In June 1866 the peace was disturbed by the entrance into the State of Thakoor Luck-deer Singh at the head of a considerable armed following. No person of note rallied round him, and he was quickly driven out.

Tonk.—The present Nawab, Mahomed Ally Khan, a son of the late Chief, Wuzcer-ood-dowla, and grandson of the famous Pindaree leader, Ameer Khan, succeeded in June 1864. His administration does not lack in vigour. But his periodical visits are dreaded by the people as precursors of a demand for money. Excessive exactions have been levied from every class, and trade has declined. The Chief's ultra-Mahomedan proclivities render him unpopular with Hindoos.

The building of Hindoo temples is said to be interdicted, and even the repair of those in existence to be discountenanced. The late Nawab was orthodox in his tenets, but tolerant. The absence of all except Mahomedans, whether in the military or civil offices, exhibits a bigotry strangely contrasting with the liberality displayed in the surrounding Rajpoot Principalities, in all of which persons of every creed are employed. The Thakoor of Lawa, the most powerful petty noble, resisted a demand for excessive *nuzzerana*, and in 1865 was unsuccessfully besieged by the Nawab. Our mediation resulted in the submission of the Thakoor, but the Nawab has sought to bring about a fresh disturbance by means more plausible than truthful or creditable.

Dholepore has an area of 1626 square miles and a population of 525,000. Misrule, intrigue and debt marked the administration from 1861 to 1863. Under a new minister, the brother of Sir Dinkur Rao, a marked improvement has taken place, but his efforts have been in a great measure nullified by the evil influence exercised over the Chief by a Mahomedan prostitute. The income is estimated at Rs. 10,00,000. The heir apparent is a young man of 28, whom the effects of debauchery have rendered an object of compassionate regret. He is still on bad terms with the Rana; but his son, a boy of 4 or 5 years of age, is a great pet of his grandfather.

MEYWAR AGENCY.—*Oodeypore*.—In November 1861 the late Maharana Suroop Singh died and was succeeded by an adopted son, the present Maharana Sumbhoo Singh, a minor then 14 years of age. During the minority the administration was carried on by a Regency Council, supervised by the Political Agent. The Council worked badly. In 1863 the misgovernment became so atrocious that the Political Agent received more powers. The Maharana, recovering from a severe illness the result of excesses, began to reform. He was installed in September 1865, when the cash balance in the Treasury exceeded 30 lakhs of rupees. The revenue in 1865-66 was Rs. 26,61,273 and the expenditure Rs. 24,456 more. The Maharana has asked for the restitution of part of Mairwarra, which has been under British management since 1821. The Maharana invested the Rao of Salambur during 1866.

The Meywar Hilly Tracts, the most unprofitable part of India, contain 150,000 Bheels in 16 clans which can muster 30,000 fighting men. The Superintendent of the hilly tracts maintains a general supervision over the district, though the civil administration rests with the Rana. Each tribe governs itself

under its own Chief. Some as the Chiefs of Panurwa, Oganah, Joora Mainpoor and others, are powerful, maintaining little courts in which great etiquette is observed.

Doongurpore had an income of Rs. 1,26,618 in 1865-66 and its expenditure was Rs. 44,746 more. The Chief, Maha Rawul Oodey Singh, is about 28 years of age, and belongs to the Seesodia family of Rajpoots.

Banswarra is said to have an income of Rs. 1,26,000. The Chief, Maha Rawul Lutchman Singh, is very intelligent and active in his habits. He has one legitimate son, an infant, named Jey Singh.

Pertabgurh—The revenues are set down at Rs. 2,50,000. Maha Rawul Oodey Singh succeeded in March 1864. Although scarcely 17 years of age, his aptitude, intelligence and general conduct were so well reported on that the charge of the administration was at once entrusted to him.

JEYPORE AGENCY.—*Jeypore*, if not the most extensive, is certainly the wealthiest state in Rajpootana. The area is estimated at 15,250 square miles, with a population of about 1,900,000. The State is fortunate in its present ruler, the Maharajah Ram Singh. Without possessing any marked ability, and wanting perhaps in firmness of purpose, his Highness is truthful and benevolent, and possesses a clear understanding, coupled with an earnest desire to promote the welfare of his people. The late Prime Minister, Pundit Sheodeen Singh, left the impress of his ability on all departments of the State. As the Maharajah is himself somewhat dilatory and disposed to postpone the settlement of difficult questions, business has very naturally fallen into arrears. There is a want of energy and of despatch in all branches of the administration; and until the Maharajah introduces more individual responsibility into the system, it will work, as now, indifferently. The revenue is about £440,00 and the expenditure £360,000. Much of the land has been allotted as endowments and is held by chiefs, on tributary, allodial and Jagheer tenures. *Shekawuttee* is dependent on Jeypore. *Seekur*, *Khetree*, *Patun* and *Bussao* are the principal tributary chiefships. Futteh Singh, the young chief of Khetree, has introduced a most enlightened policy and reforms. The Rao of Patun is the direct lineal descendant of the Tuar Kings of Delhi, who, when expelled by the Ghor dynasty, settled at Patun. The affairs of the chiefship are in a very unsatisfactory condition. To the very south of Jeypore is the petty chiefship of *Ooniara*. Though lying in one of the richest portions of Jeypore, it has, through the mismanagement of its Chief, be-

come hopelessly involved. The schools of Jeypore are attended by 3,000 pupils. There are dispensaries, hospitals and a medical school. A new jail has been erected.

MARWAR AGENCY.—*Marwar* is in area the largest of the Rajpoot principalities. Its greatest length north and south is about 250 miles, and its breadth not less than 290. Without Mullanee, the tract adjoining Sindh, the breadth of the State would be hardly 200 miles, with an area of some 35,000 square miles. Omitting Mullanee, the feudatories of which are managed by the Political Agent, paying tribute only to the Maharajah, the population is estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Takht Singh, the Maharajah, formerly a Vakeel at Edur and selected by the nobles and officials to succeed, is addicted to excessive drinking, spending the greater portion of his life in the female apartments. The affairs of the State are left to underlings, who have not the welfare of their master or the people at heart, and who pander to the Maharajah's avarice, his ruling passion. The dissensions in his own family are notorious; the disputes between himself and his elder sons are unseemly in the extreme. One of his Highness's prominent failings is the desire to provide for his very numerous offspring from the jageers of his nobles. The Heir is Juswunt Singh, 30 years of age. Reared in such an atmosphere, and with the example he has had before him, it cannot be a source of wonder that he is reported to be violent, passionate and dissolute. It is notorious, too, that both he and his brothers entertain parties to levy contributions throughout the country, and it is even affirmed that they plunder the merchant and the traveller. Marwar is undoubtedly the worst administered State in Rajpootana, perhaps in India. As an example, the legitimate dues to the Raj of the tract from Loheanec to Sanchores, amount to Rs. 30,000 a year and it has been farmed for Rs. 80,000. The revenue of the whole state was calculated at Rs. 20,00,000 in 1840 but it must have increased.

BHURTPORE AGENCY.—*Bhurtpore.*—Maharajah Juswunt Singh being a minor, the Political Agent has administered the state since 1855. The State is divided into the districts of Bhurt-pore and Deeg, the former comprising 8 pergunnahs with an area of 1,300 square miles, and the latter 5 pergunnahs with an area of 653 square miles. Exclusive of crown lands valued at Rs. 1,18,000 per annum, which have been set aside for the expenses of the Maharajah's household, the land revenue demand amounts to Rs. 15,55,845. The total area of the State is 1,263,408 acres, thus divided:—

Rent free lands (maafee)	...	... acres	1,17,200
Crown lands (Khalsa)	Under cultivation	...	7,40,000
	Arable, lying fallow	...	1,15,000
	Waste	...	2,91,200

so that the land assessment exceeds Rs. 2 per cultivated acre. This does not appear to press upon the people, for land is in great requisition. The present settlement, which was effected in 1862 for six years, terminates in 1868. Measures are under consideration for a new settlement for a term of from 20 to 30 years. During the period of the present assessment, i. e. $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, 949 new wells have been dug and 292 are under construction. In 1865-66 the total receipts were Rs. 26,29,064 and the expenditure Rs. 28,92,307, owing to special causes. There was still a cash balance of Rs. 9,20,135. The Government of this principality is beyond all comparison more just, more liberal, and more popular than that of any other chiefship in Rajpootana.

HAROTIE AGENCY.—*Harotie* comprising *Boondee*, *Kotah* and *Jhallawar*, has an area of nearly 10,000 square miles, with a population of 900,000 souls, and yields a revenue of about 45 lacs of rupees. *Boondee* alone has an area of 2,291 square miles, a population of 20,400, and a revenue estimated at 5 lakhs. *Maha Rao Rajah Ram Singh*, the present ruler, is about 58 years of age, and is most aristocratic chief in mien and manner. A "sense of impecuniosity" is everywhere apparent. The Chief has shown a tacit determination to decline every measure of improvement. *Kotah* comprises an area of 5,000 square miles, with a population of 4,50,000. The revenue is estimated at 25 lacs, of which Rs. 1,84,720 is paid as tribute to Government, and 2 lacs as a contribution towards the maintenance of the *Deolie Irregular Force*. The chief has a fondness for intoxicating spirits. The chiefship of *Jhallawar* contains an area of 2,500 square miles and a population of 2,26,000. From its gross revenue of 15 lacs, an annual tribute of Rs. 80,000 is payable to Government. The Chief is a popular ruler, and the affairs of the State generally are creditably administered.

SIROHI SUPERINTENDENCY—*Sirohi*, although comprising an area almost equal to that of *Ulwur*, 3,620 square miles, yields a revenue of only $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs owing to its hilly character. In 1865-66 the income was Rs. 1,26,043 and the disbursements Rs. 85,000. Under *Rao Oomeid Singh* the State has improved, but it is not in a satisfactory condition.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

With the exception of the court of the Political Superintendent of Sirohi and Magistrate of Aboo, there are no civil courts under British officers within these States. At the close of 1863 the operations of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department were brought to a close in British India. At the same time the department was reorganized in the Native States. In 1865 eighteen, and in 1866 twenty-three registered dacoits were committed. Against receipts for tribute to the amount of Rs. 15,77,158 has to be set charges for political establishments and irregular corps to the amount of Rs. 11,81,168 leaving a surplus of Rs 3,96,090. In the British district of Ajmere the administration is under great obligation to the United Presbyterian Mission there, which had 1,884 pupils on the rolls of their 44 schools with an average attendance of 1,562. The school established at Mount Aboo in 1854 by Sir Henry Lawrence has trained 276 children of soldiers since that time at a monthly cost of Rs. 21-12 each. The British force garrisoning Rajpootana consists of one battery of Artillery, six squadrons of Native Cavalry, one regiment of European and four regiments of Native Infantry, the whole numbering on an average 4,750 fighting men, 992 being Europeans.

Colonel Eden concludes his report by noticing favourably the executive staff of the political department—Major Nixon, Major Beynon, Captain Impey, Captain Walter and Lieutenants Bruce and Muir; and his Assistants, Mr. J. Blair, Captains N. W. Roberts and C. Blair, and the other officers military and civil. He describes the responsibilities of a Political Agent as most onerous. His actions in the cause of justice and good government are rarely known to the public, or to the Government, and do not find record in reports. Without authoritatively interfering, he is, and must in a measure be, moved to counsel and urge the Chief of the State, to which he is accredited, to reforms and progress. Without this impulse, advancement there would be little or none, and more often retrogression. He is, too, a channel through which persons of all conditions, oppressed by State officials, secure an audience or attention to their grievances, which they could not otherwise obtain from the head of the State. And yet in thus acting he must be careful to avoid giving offence to the Chief. There must be no semblance of active authority or interference; for the Rajpoot rulers are jealous of their prerogative. Good temper, tact, patience, and ability are required of a political officer; without these qualities he will assuredly fail in obtaining the co-operation of the native governments.

CHAPTER XII.

TRADE.

External Trade.

FROM the beginning of 1866-67 the Government of India made arrangements for the periodical publication of the Trade returns of all India, in a form somewhat similar to that adopted by the Board of Trade. The first results have appeared in the Official Supplement to the *Gazette of India*. For past years they differ somewhat from those published by Parliament. We present the results, as published in India, for the years since the close of the Mutiny campaigns and for those affected by the American War:—

Year.	Exports.		Imports.		Total Merchandise.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1859-60	16,856,286	9,477,637	2,979,722	21,304,913	50,618,558
1860-61	21,507,552	9,868,874	2,745,610	20,670,541	54,792,577
1861-62	24,888,152	9,464,634	2,640,910	19,639,476	56,633,172
1862-63	35,687,433	10,547,877	2,681,759	19,937,489	68,854,558
1863-64	52,561,603	10,757,421	3,400,180	23,729,180	90,448,384
1864-65	53,505,940	12,195,803	3,001,032	25,220,828	93,923,603
1865-66	50,797,762	11,793,639	3,518,501	25,996,925	92,106,827

The influence of the American War becomes more apparent when we look at details. And first as to the articles of export chiefly affected:—

Exports in	Cotton Raw.	Jute Raw.	Wool.	Silk Raw.	Rice.
	£	£	£	£	£
1859-60 ...	5,572,204	.....	71,796	799,252	.....
1860-61 ...	7,330,637	409,283	473,554	961,281	2,938,876
1861-62 ...	10,202,761	537,415	355,840	625,838	3,219,247
1862-63 ...	18,779,183	750,309	787,821	800,350	3,316,376
1863-64 ...	35,864,785	1,506,896	866,038	948,530	3,806,075
1864-65 ...	37,573,666	1,256,258	1,001,687	991,781	5,295,968
1865-66 ...	35,578,290	636,575	674,027	499,946	4,657,522

The following articles are produced or manufactured chiefly by English settlers :—

Exports in	Assam Tea.	Coffee.	Indigo.	Sugar.	Saltpetre.
	£	£	£	£	£
1859-60 ...	97	97,910	...	928,475	...
1860-61 ...	101,693	249,095	1,846,540	976,403	661,614
1861-62 ...	130,298	402,988	1,635,721	727,816	828,378
1862-63 ...	178,089	426,489	2,118,842	230,056	896,808
1863-64 ...	220,394	518,768	1,726,326	641,480	722,165
1864-65 ...	263,651	608,602	1,809,785	681,164	542,461
1865-66 ...	258,550	705,508	1,808,068	229,435	605,346
Last 8 Months of 1866 ...	237,497	187,009	...	68,120	220,020

The demand for imports of sugar, precious stones and English cloth created chiefly by the increased wealth of Bombay, is seen in the following :—

Imports in	Sugar.	Precious Stones.	Cotton Twist.	Cotton Cloth.
	£	£	£	£
1860-61 ...	220,266	127,910	1,748,185	9,317,918
1861-62 ..	233,146	120,115	1,487,191	8,760,829
1862-63 ...	382,269	154,397	1,282,343	8,346,418
1863-64 ...	443,786	220,745	1,553,427	10,404,909
1864-65 ..	324,893	213,857	2,247,759	10,979,728
1865-66 ...	416,510	752,399	1,982,554	11,829,909
Last 8 Months of 1866 ...	324,389	104,427		

According to the Statistical Abstract published by Parliament the total value of the Imports and Exports (including Treasure) of British India, by Sea, from and to Foreign Countries, in each of the Years ended 30th April was :—

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	£	£	
1841	10,202,193	13,822,070	24,024,263
1842	9,629,901	14,340,294	23,970,195
1843	11,046,894	13,767,621	24,814,515
1844	13,612,176	17,999,554	31,612,030
1845	14,506,537	17,697,052	32,203,589
1846	11,583,438	17,844,702	29,428,140
1847	11,836,587	16,069,307	27,905,894
1848	10,571,008	14,738,435	25,309,443
1849	12,549,307	18,628,244	31,177,551
1850	13,696,696	18,283,543	31,980,239
1851	15,370,598	18,705,439	34,076,037
1852	17,292,549	20,798,342	38,090,891
1853	16,902,240	21,519,863	38,422,103
1854	15,994,615	20,778,435	36,773,050
1855	14,770,927	20,194,255	34,965,182
1856	25,244,782	23,639,435	48,884,217
1857	28,608,284	26,591,877	55,200,161
1858	31,093,065	28,278,474	59,371,539
1859	34,545,650	30,532,298	65,077,948
1860	40,622,103	28,889,210	69,511,313
1861	34,170,793	34,090,154	68,260,947
1862	37,272,417	37,000,397	74,272,814
1863	43,141,351	48,970,785	92,112,136
1864	50,108,171	66,895,884	117,004,055
1865	49,514,275	69,471,791	118,986,066

The total value of Merchandise and Treasure respectively imported into British India, by Sea, from Foreign Countries, in each of the Years ended 30th April was:—

YEARS.			MERCHAN- DIZE.	TREASURE.	TOTAL.
			£	£	£
1841	...	...	8,415,940	1,786,253	10,202,193
1842	...	...	7,788,565	1,841,336	9,629,901
1843	...	...	7,603,602	3,143,292	11,046,894
1844	...	..	8,817,797	4,791,679	13,612,476
1845	...	...	10,751,066	3,752,471	14,506,537
1846	..	..	9,087,479	2,495,959	11,583,438
1847	...	...	8,896,663	2,939,924	11,836,587
1848	...	...	8,597,617	1,973,391	10,571,008
1849	...	...	8,344,803	4,204,504	12,549,307
1850	...	...	10,299,889	3,396,807	13,696,696
1851	...	...	11,558,789	3,811,809	15,370,598
1852	..	...	12,240,490	5,052,059	17,292,549
1853	...	...	10,070,863	6,831,377	16,902,240
1854	...	...	11,122,659	4,871,954	15,994,613
1855	...	..	12,742,671	2,028,256	14,770,927
1856	...	...	13,943,494	11,301,288	25,244,782
1857	...	...	14,194,587	14,413,697	28,608,284
1858	...	...	15,277,629	15,815,436	31,093,065
1859	...	...	21,728,579	12,817,071	34,545,650
1860	...	..	24,265,140	16,356,963	40,622,103
1861	...	...	23,493,716	10,677,077	34,170,793
1862	...	...	22,320,432	14,951,985	37,272,417
1863	...	...	22,632,384	20,508,967	43,141,351
1864	...	...	27,145,590	22,962,581	50,108,171
1865	...	...	28,150,923	21,363,352	49,514,275

Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and of Treasure
of the Years ended

Principal Articles.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853
	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee ...	75,723	73,100	100,509	81,306	97,490
Cotton, Raw ...	1,775,309	2,201,178	3,474,789	3,619,989	3,629,494
Cotton Goods, including Twist and Yarn ...	690,584	712,320	673,549	819,049	930,877
Drugs ...	17,969	34,395	19,502	11,320	30,013
Dyes { Indigo ...	2,093,471	1,838,471	1,980,896	2,025,313	1,809,685
{ Other Kinds ...	46,581	68,891	102,131	98,919	107,559
Grain { Rice ...	858,591	757,917	752,295	869,002	889,160
{ Wheat ...					
{ Other Kinds ...					
Gums ...	40,667	54,624	44,790	42,296	32,580
Gunnies and Gunny Bags ...	106,777	212,235	166,397	287,411	231,159
Hides and Skins ...	193,765	219,396	321,114	303,089	337,819
Ivory and Ivory Ware ...	70,828	56,718	43,086	90,140	55,896
Jewellery and Precious Stones ...	72,787	82,927	63,912	68,037	129,360
Jute ...	68,717	88,989	196,936	180,076	112,617
Lac ...	82,453	148,226	139,177	105,821	150,680
Oils ...	41,823	106,948	129,021	92,722	90,039
Opium ...	5,772,526	5,973,395	5,459,135	6,515,214	7,031,075
Saltpetre ...	369,513	403,285	375,632	431,379	448,801
Seeds of all Sorts ...	71,092	216,731	341,514	501,420	448,770
Shawls, Cashmere ...	59,887	147,002	171,709	146,270	215,659
Silk, Raw ...	713,632	666,094	619,319	688,640	667,545
„ Goods ...	302,322	441,719	355,223	260,225	315,305
Spices, of all Sorts ...	82,388	132,459	92,803	94,501	69,457
Sugar and Sugar Candy ...	1,814,404	1,925,603	1,823,789	1,801,660	1,729,762
Tea ...	35,525	27,231	33,979	59,220	58,113
Timber and Woods ...	28,435	24,145	26,717	20,162	19,207
Tobacco ...	37,155	21,590	26,729	23,454	20,169
Wool, Raw ...	55,591	48,925	68,335	100,012	172,110
Total of all Merchandise ...	16,088,502	17,312,298	18,164,150	19,879,406	20,464,633
Treasure ...	2,539,742	971,244	541,289	918,936	1,055,230
Total Merchandise and Treasure ...	18,628,244	18,283,542	18,705,439	20,798,342	21,519,863

Exported from British India, by Sea, to Foreign Countries, in each
30th April.

1854.	1855.	1856	1857.	1858.	1859	1860.	1861.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
100,762	82,801	120,201	132,819	99,727	135,036	188,532	337,438
2,802,150	2,128,761	3,311,951	1,137,949	4,301,768	4,091,100	5,637,621	7,342,168
760,315	817,103	770,617	882,241	809,183	813,601	763,586	786,557
78,674	78,950	58,808	90,571	91,482	64,112	44,838	45,239
2,067,769	1,701,825	2,124,332	1,937,907	1,734,339	2,118,016	2,021,268	1,886,525
113,518	115,427	58,901	87,151	123,123	121,279	114,485	203,042
1,261,503	1,562,318	2,598,070	2,301,182	3,440,172	2,433,145	2,276,296	2,962,497
152,151	180,212	173,883	138,499	112,761	116,945	1,112,222	135,059
		121,300	147,775	198,411	251,781	200,044	253,321
32,713	43,118	53,249	26,535	27,014	31,271	17,114	20,785
174,790	215,335	302,338	376,252	217,194	392,421	333,977	359,343
402,365	402,302	431,729	572,530	639,702	544,680	411,537	601,725
80,895	66,921	82,384	128,096	19,805	98,157	97,126	33,039
116,652	47,197	90,889	145,186	118,164	137,351	119,440	164,578
214,768	229,211	329,076	274,957	303,292	525,099	290,018	409,372
102,791	92,287	126,878	105,575	109,111	80,641	78,182	172,774
104,170	130,958	154,540	179,164	265,271	192,562	180,066	247,094
6,437,098	6,231,278	6,200,871	7,056,630	9,106,635	10,827,643	9,054,394	10,184,713
528,574	484,791	449,390	576,346	390,387	528,096	481,226	661,772
471,797	812,799	1,273,457	1,118,651	1,380,001	2,059,445	1,548,721	1,785,520
170,551	198,338	209,705	200,640	227,618	311,062	252,928	351,174
640,451	500,105	707,706	782,144	766,673	725,655	817,853	1,036,728
320,671	263,453	341,035	281,45	158,224	213,108	191,509	134,631
114,722	106,130	197,035	104,23	166,034	123,231	101,886	86,639
948,582	1,135,090	1,350,104	1,786,077	1,175,771	1,450,767	1,031,944	1,032,416
43,006	40,504	63,075	121,061	53,331	60,533	127,771	151,981
131,921	128,518	128,237	208,697	233,593	234,855	233,192	170,159
24,418	20,839	22,488	37,962	58,336	45,317	36,656	32,969
205,001	207,263	272,942	314,210	387,104	349,895	436,672	478,390
19,295,199	18,927,222	23,038,259	25,338,451	27,450,036	29,862,671	27,980,203	32,970,605
1,483,296	1,207,033	601,176	1,253,420	822,434	669,427	929,007	1,119,549
20,778,435	20,194,255	24,639,435	26,591,877	28,278,474	30,532,299	28,899,210	34,090,154

Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Treasure Exported from British India, by Sea, to Foreign Countries, in each of the Years ended 30th April.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
		£	£	£	£
Coffee	...	467,991	513,257	657,672	801,908
Cotton, Raw	...	10,203,170	18,779,010	35,861,795	37,573,637
Cotton Goods, including Twist and Yarn	...	718,385	785,437	1,167,577	1,043,960
Drugs	...	60,126	83,314	101,505	101,043
Dyes	{ Indigo ...	1,647,503	2,126,870	1,756,158	1,860,141
	{ Other Kinds ...	112,911	80,287	93,788	80,354
Grain	{ Rice ...	3,635,075	3,378,196	3,975,565	5,573,537
	{ Wheat ...	117,501	112,056	78,676	110,265
	{ Other Kinds ...	257,362	237,358	271,136	272,606
Gums	...	22,760	43,013	31,821	31,517
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	...	186,815	131,628	111,207	102,858
Hides and Skins	...	791,137	901,289	897,575	725,236
Ivory and Ivory Ware	...	120,507	60,260	80,398	77,217
Jewellery and Precious Stones	...	95,332	100,339	113,790	49,164
Jute	...	537,610	750,156	1,707,037	1,307,811
Lac	...	232,780	235,090	212,021	207,394
Oils	...	209,502	372,107	122,175	217,730
Opium	...	10,553,912	12,191,128	10,756,093	9,011,804
Saltpetre	...	828,621	897,228	722,204	542,380
Seeds, of all Sorts	...	1,206,331	1,833,851	2,032,832	1,912,433
Shawls, Cashmere	...	159,141	303,157	275,391	251,497
Silk, Raw	...	686,083	822,892	951,649	1,165,901
.. Goods	...	168,806	165,138	115,465	106,612
Spices, of all Sorts	...	162,434	127,192	161,509	145,165
Sugar and Sugar Candy	...	826,936	206,234	716,857	765,110
Tea	...	192,442	223,763	271,320	301,022
Timber and Wood	...	450,314	278,106	220,749	436,756
Tobacco	...	141,882	38,860	46,224	81,908
Wool, Raw	...	400,342	841,823	995,048	1,151,002
Total of all Merchandise	...	36,317,042	47,859,645	65,625,440	68,027,016
Treasure	...	683,355	1,111,140	1,270,435	1,444,775
Total Merchandise and Treasure	...	37,000,397	48,970,785	66,895,884	69,471,791

Total Value of Imports (including Treasure) at Each Presidency or Province of British India, by Sea, from Foreign Countries, in each of the Years ended 30th April.

Years.	Bengal.	British Burmah.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£		£	£	£
1841 ...	5,509,563	The trade of British Burmah has been included under Bengal for these earlier years.	837,079	3,855,551	10,202,193
1842 ...	5,252,528		745,888	3,631,485	9,629,901
1843 ...	5,563,897		660,591	4,822,403	11,046,894
1844 ...	6,226,849		767,565	6,618,122	13,612,476
1845 ...	7,515,355		1,235,155	5,755,727	14,506,537
1846 ...	6,223,623		1,022,211	4,337,604	11,583,438
1847 ...	6,649,672		1,029,003	4,157,912	11,836,587
1848 ...	5,118,585		1,108,817	4,013,606	10,571,008
1849 ...	5,770,623		1,065,271	5,713,413	12,549,307
1850 ...	6,498,035		1,027,412	6,171,219	13,696,696
1851 ...	7,304,686		1,157,933	6,907,979	15,370,598
1852 ...	9,393,877		1,203,834	6,694,838	17,292,549
1853 ...	8,387,662		1,417,386	7,097,192	16,902,240
1854 ...	7,759,352		1,533,868	6,701,395	15,994,615
1855 ...	7,241,608		1,281,556	6,244,763	14,770,927
1856 ...	13,338,550		2,201,873	9,704,359	25,244,782
1857 ...	14,172,485		2,510,739	11,895,060	28,608,284
1858 ...	14,960,502		2,253,096	13,609,467	31,093,065
1859 ...	16,156,427		2,638,400	15,750,823	34,545,650
1860 ...	20,717,598		3,000,846	16,903,659	40,622,103
1861 ...	15,550,277	£	3,205,097	15,415,419	34,170,793
1862 ...	14,307,358		3,474,519	18,956,750	37,272,417
1863 ...	14,979,456		3,408,640	24,180,299	43,141,351
1864 ...	15,080,219		4,055,024	30,407,409	50,108,171
1865 ...	17,780,203		4,262,689	26,659,368	49,514,275

Value of Bullion or Treasure Imported into and Exported from Each Presidency of British India, by Sea, for each Year ended 30th April, distinguishing Gold and Silver separately.

YEARS ended 30th April.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1341	918,808	1,600	68,546	751,041	146,206	88,728	572	130,979
1342	1,337,394	7,46	68,915	737,226	139,133	180,105	377	178,427
1343	1,867,888	115	79,288	1,657,344	272,494	25,271	46	116,645
1344	1,829,101	46	115,105	2,701,113	485,793	21,600	None.	638,419
1345	2,041,835	2,582	135,969	1,439,733	396,513	65,033	9,353	639,890
1346	1,190,221	19,872	154,426	990,601	287,079	66,764	6,440	540,700
1347	215,531	1,586	119,603	816,712	3,040	68,134	35	360,295
1348	362,556	381,669	61,498	439,259	None.	211,823	2,835	299,952
1349	467,172	957,837	34,283	1,782,405	41,226	732,733	6,722	1,012,634
1350	338,604	876,261	66,345	1,293,139	40,748	71,191	1,307	536,278
1351	318,595	870,517	34,473	1,550,319	487	103,535	474	160,345
1352	471,323	1,835,147	226,652	1,657,304	70,680	215,268	585	452,117
1353	661,472	2,732,514	220,929	1,230,579	115,478	330,586	390	618,225
1354	463,610	1,589,947	527,134	1,680,220	4,222	433,631	295	915,906
1355	318,604	326,520	480,476	683,920	11,211	340,355	96,755	910,153
1356	1,123,224	4,356,630	135,568	3,719,244	100	112,196	5	415,307
1357	925,946	5,502,627	228,406	66,959	66,959	68,477	17,929	623,505
1358	958,097	6,228,114	356,611	5,915,565	40,736	95,411	1,356	508,450
1359	2,217,269	3,343,052	324,073	1,433,742	4,346	152,016	1,360	417,788
1360	1,103,769	6,666,710	738,131	2,360,235	None.	179,415	3,787	346,684
1361	1,257,825	2,271,918	691,825	3,467,983	3,438	354,309	172	496,367
1362	1,633,623	2,274,996	647,065	1,551,319	1,845	157,640	3,702	421,610
1363	1,846,298	2,624,474	743,001	6,630,461	13,360	447,729	19,925	514,199
1364	2,629,731	2,306,517	839,448	10,825,135	11,172	671,372	5,200	643,253
1365	13,028,528	4,106,783	1,054,701	6,327,546	6,019	253,687	5,539	1,075,285

Note — British Burmah is included under Bengal.

Emigration.
Number of Emigrants embarked from Each Presidency of British India to various Destinations in each of the Years ended 30th April.

Years ended 30th April.	FROM BENGAL.						FROM MADRAS.				FROM BOMBAY.				TOTAL FROM BRITISH INDIA.				TOTAL NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS	
	To Mauritius.	To Natal.	To Réunion.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Mauritius.	To Port Natal.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Mauritius.	To Natal.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Réunion and Natal.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.		
1856	8,325	..	..	..	1,617	9,942	6,313	..	..	..	330	6,073	700	..	700	15,368	..	..	1,947	17,315
1857	3,331	..	..	..	3,908	7,239	4,100	..	..	..	700	4,400	513	..	513	7,947	..	..	4,808	12,555
1858	9,964	..	..	..	2,667	12,531	5,491	..	..	..	330	6,211	1,983	..	1,983	17,741	..	..	3,017	20,758
1859	15,980	..	..	..	7,332	23,312	13,636	..	..	..	1,823	15,461	6,232	..	6,232	35,803	..	..	9,157	45,025
1860	17,606	..	..	..	7,934	25,540	10,751	..	..	..	1,985	12,716	3,471	..	3,471	31,329	..	..	9,949	41,777
1861	5,419	1,453	..	..	7,092	14,533	4,252	984	..	..	1,243	6,179	869	..	869	10,540	2,437	..	8,905	21,672
1862	6,938	..	5,333	..	10,331	22,000	5,768	..	..	..	1,036	6,901	..	..	..	14,633	5,333	..	11,967	31,338
1863	2,254	..	864	..	2,967	7,825	4,121	..	..	..	544	4,665	..	..	..	6,105	864	2,967	2,254	12,490
1864	1,822	..	201	..	2,643	6,169	2,707	1,362	..	..	..	4,069	..	..	..	4,529	1,853	2,643	1,433	10,258
1865	6,863	401	1,627	3,139	1,450	13,485	2,327	3,624	718	425	7,121	936	None.	936	936	10,131	5,632	3,857	1,875	21,545

* Including Réunion in 1865.

Shipping.

Number and Tonnage of all Vessels (including Native Craft) Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India, in each Year ended 30th April.

YEARS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1841...	25,887	1,050,887	26,589	1,130,173	52,476	2,181,360
1842...	27,048	1,243,236	22,711	1,174,388	49,762	2,417,624
1843...	25,908	1,213,671	24,181	1,182,783	50,089	2,426,454
1844...	26,881	1,157,520	26,801	1,310,636	53,685	2,498,156
1845...	26,137	1,207,636	28,550	1,331,852	54,687	2,539,488
1846...	24,814	1,233,997	28,726	1,515,813	53,540	2,749,815
1847...	25,307	1,279,683	23,039	1,255,451	48,346	2,535,134
1848...	25,184	1,340,676	26,840	1,406,065	52,024	2,746,741
1849...	31,014	1,435,403	29,110	1,482,203	60,154	2,917,606
1850...	36,610	1,593,611	37,720	1,691,101	74,330	3,284,718
1851...	38,972	1,650,258	41,939	1,808,137	80,911	3,458,395
1852...	42,840	1,695,989	45,361	1,823,744	88,201	3,519,783
1853...	48,867	1,831,462	50,213	1,914,071	99,080	3,775,533
1854...	12,789	1,554,300	13,292	1,681,271	26,081	3,235,571
1855...	12,887	1,637,379	12,438	1,614,877	25,325	3,252,256
1856...	19,275	2,077,137	18,408	2,129,069	37,693	4,206,206
1857...	20,991	2,206,932	20,244	2,342,348	41,235	4,549,278
1858...	21,812	2,892,603	21,660	2,863,793	43,472	5,756,396
1859...	19,883	2,499,909	19,717	2,561,113	39,600	5,061,052
1860...	21,190	2,374,969	20,158	2,523,983	41,348	4,898,952
1861...	22,931	2,547,018	21,701	2,554,956	44,632	5,101,974
1862...	22,034	2,932,057	21,960	2,955,291	43,994	5,887,351
1863...	21,387	2,788,958	20,114	2,823,247	41,501	5,612,205
1864...	25,748	3,509,979	24,126	3,344,273	49,874	6,854,252
1865...	26,823	3,913,310	26,070	4,007,607	52,893	7,920,917

Number and Tonnage of all Vessels (including Native Craft) Entered and Cleared at Ports in each Presidency, in each of the Years ended 30th April.

YEARS ended 30th April.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		TOTAL.		ENTERED.		CLEARED.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
M A D R A S.												
1841	5 879	371 644	6 727	427 872	12 606	799 516	19 322	444 435	19 173	469 301	38,495	913 786
1842	6 271	371 924	6 781	432 474	13 052	801 398	19 864	578 716	15 051	462 226	34 915	1,040,942
1843	6 016	890 728	6 476	441 808	12 492	842 536	19 237	611 271	16 980	477 539	36 217	1,088 810
1844	5 580	375 375	6 790	479 046	12 370	854 421	20 529	527 626	19 201	589 836	39 730	1,117,462
1845	6 181	430 295	7 292	490 588	13 473	920 883	19 227	524 850	20 485	574 206	39 712	1 099,056
1846	6 495	456 854	7 818	533 564	14 313	990 418	17 274	494 469	19 856	639 989	37 130	1 184 438
1847	6 168	475 038	7 405	534 935	13 573	1,003,973	18 143	530 011	14 610	430 929	32 753	960,940
1848	5 868	448 712	6 531	486 316	12 399	935 028	18 199	559 276	19 201	592 777	37 400	1,152,053
1849	5 711	441 891	7 108	528 781	12 819	970 672	24 441	685 165	21 487	632 265	45 928	1,337,430
1850	5 876	439 807	7 693	519 573	13 569	939 380	29 714	804 193	23 981	779 241	58 695	1 583,434
1851	5 813	488 800	7 780	620 465	13 593	1,109 265	32,126	804 956	33 130	829 873	65 256	1,634,829
1852	5 136	435 153	6 687	557 409	11 823	992 562	36 706	867 514	37,694	893 005	74,400	1,760 519
1853	5 757	490 276	7 184	620 948	12 971	1 111 224	42,241	907 447	42,218	908 328	84 459	1,815,775
1854	5 406	543 893	6 793	634 553	12 289	1 188 446	4 916	439 529	4 961	372 798	10 877	802 827
1855	5 426	510 633	6 207	555 973	11 633	1 096 606	5 321	429 974	4 585	372 265	21 479	1 099 397
1856	5 675	569 399	6 478	694 435	12 053	1 263 834	11 667	538 106	6 812	511 291	24 583	1 501,068
1857	6 241	652 146	6 893	739 483	13 134	1 441 629	13 053	795 443	11 530	705 625	23 332	1 761 569
1858	7 091	772 032	8 575	915 167	15 666	1 687 199	12 492	938 255	10 840	839 344	21 819	1 626 563
1859	6 516	661 243	7 304	742 564	13 820	1 403 807	11 452	838 968	10 367	787 595	23 576	1 648 514
1860	6 810	674 494	7 622	779 453	14 432	1 453 977	12 614	823 773	10 962	824 841	25 251	1 798 767
1861	7 017	718 743	8 296	812 521	15 913	1 531 264	13 569	917 796	11 682	880 971	22 962	1 725 880
1862	7 153	756 604	8 057	874 027	15 210	1 630 631	12 129	900 854	10 833	825 026	21 930	1 646 199
1863	6 350	706 749	6 684	787 011	13 034	1 493 760	11 768	842 254	10 162	803 945	22 234	1 941 397
1864	7 771	890 396	8 394	904 676	16 165	1 855 072	14 185	994 720	12 049	946 677	26 315	2 140 808
1865	8 607	979 257	9 182	1,130 261	17 789	2,109,518	13,856	1,057,324	12,459	1,083 484	26 315	2 140 808

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NOTICE.

HENCEFORTH the *Annals of Indian Administration* will appear in two Parts, each paged consecutively, but published quarterly as usual.

The First Part will consist of an account of the administration of all India, reduced from the eight Administration Reports annually issued and hitherto epitomised singly. An attempt will be made to reduce all the judicial, revenue, finance, trade, educational, public works, military, medical and agricultural statistics of each province to uniformity so as to present a statistical picture of the administration of India. For the present year this can be only an attempt, since the eight Administration Reports, as at present compiled, vary seriously in the classes of facts and figures which they publish. But as soon as the uniform tables drawn up by the Statistical Committee appointed by Lord Elgin have been adopted by the local Governments this difficulty will be overcome, and it will be possible to compile what will be worthy of being termed the Indian Statesman's Year Book, within three months after the receipt of the Reports. As the last of the Reports for 1865-66 have been only now received, the First Part cannot appear till 1st July next.

The Second Part, of which the following pages form the first quarterly instalment, will contain an epitome and analysis of all reports not included in the First, on the same system as that of the past ten volumes.

SERAMPORE, 1st *March*, 1867.

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.



PART II.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH.

1865.

THIS report is submitted to the Chief Commissioner by Major D. S. Barrow, Officiating Inspector General.

General Statistics.—The total of all cognizable crimes reported in the year 1865 was 52,171 against 42,472 in 1864, an increase of 10,301. The cases of increase were entirely thefts, and are attributed to the scarcity that prevailed during the whole year. The number of persons apprehended was 15,675 against 12,950; of these 3,558 were acquitted, 12,236 convicted, 82 transferred and 310 remained under trial. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 5,72,824 against Rs. 6,00,804 and of property recovered Rs. 90,015 against 65,157. The number of cases cognizable by the police was 21,275 against 14,174, an increase of 7,101. A small part of this is attributable to the increase of crime, but the greater part is caused by the Police being now bound to make enquiry into every case legally cognizable by them in which the plaintiff appears at the Police station. The police made apprehensions in 9,605 or 45·14 per cent. The percentage of committals or convictions to trials concluded was 77·47 against 71·78. Murder decreased from 120 to 106 cases; apprehensions were made in 104 cases and convictions obtained in 86. Culpable homicide decreased from 59 to 56, grievous hurt increased from 162 to 183, an increase of 21 cases; apprehensions were

made in 180 cases and convictions obtained in 132. Rioting decreased from 131 to 118 cases. There were 36 against 53 cases of rape, being 17 less than last year; the police apprehended in 34 and there were convictions in 19. The number of Dacoitees was 34 against 58, a decrease of 24 cases; out of 25 apprehensions there were 24 convictions obtained. The great decrease in this crime was in the Lucknow city, 9 cases less being reported. Of robberies there were 143 against 174 cases; out of this decrease, 26 were of those on the highway. Of thefts there were 48,620 against 39,088 or an increase of 9,532. The police apprehended in 6,263 cases and there were 5,385 convictions; investigations were also made in 17,731 cases. Cattle theft increased considerably and was not successfully dealt with; out of 1,227 cases in which there was police enquiry 565 apprehensions were made. This crime formerly so noted in the Hurdud district was a good deal suppressed by the energetic action taken by the District Superintendent.

Out of 25,521 cases of theft under Rs. 5 no less than 8,836 were thefts of grain, attributable to the scarcity of food. Major Barrow ascribes the large increase of offences against property in Oudh during the past four years to the number of persons out of employ, who will not work; there is work for all in Oudh, if men would only leave their villages but we know how loath a native is to take such a step. We must consider also the number of soldiers of the old Army whose earnings not only supported their own families but a number of hangers on, who are now out of employ and will not work, also the number of Government pensioners, who have lost their pensions. To these must be added those who lived on the king and his court, as also the armed retainers of the Talookdars. When the District Superintendent of Lucknow required to enlist a few Policemen, he was besieged by some 2000 applicants, for though these men will not work at the plough they are clamorous for Government employ. There were 807 cases of receiving stolen property, an increase of 154. There are no habitual receivers of stolen property in Oudh, though nearly every gold and silversmith, as well as the workers in brass, are ready at all times to buy any thing that is offered to them at a low price, without making enquiries. There was a large decrease in the crime of serious mischief by fire, the number of cases having fallen to 51 or 44 less than in 1864; 18 persons were convicted and 31 acquitted under this head. Coining, &c. was on the increase, 70 cases being returned against 56 last year. Eighty-one persons were apprehended and 41 convicted. There were 20 cases of escape from jail or the same as

last year. In all the cases except one, apprehensions were made and also in 4 cases of the previous year. The number of persons charged with vagrancy and bad character was 343 against 220, an increase of 123. Of other offences cognizable 1,507 cases were prosecuted by the police, in these convictions followed in 1,202 cases. There was a marked improvement in the prosecution of bad characters. The police now generally know where to lay their hands on them but there still seems to be too much evidence required in these cases, for if the police give direct evidence against a man's bad character in a Court, they know that they are for ever afterwards marked men.

Major D. S. Barrow considers that the Crime returns show that the police have decidedly improved in their work. Cases are almost always well prepared when sent up. The detective force is yearly improving and if District Superintendents will only use and work these men, there will be no occasion for any separate detective force; to do without it is most desirable.

Poisoning—There were several cases of drugging for the sake of robbery, 10 cases occurred in the adjoining districts of Fyzabad and Sultanpore, 2 in Baraich and 3 in Lucknow city. The police dealt successfully with the crime. Of the 15 apprehensions made 5 were convicted and 5 remained under trial at the close of the year. Major Aitken, the Inspector General, on the crime becoming rife issued a Circular calling on District Superintendents to use the most earnest and vigorous measures in such cases. Police officers were directed in such cases to scour the country and vernacular proclamations to be put up at every market place. As each of the large fairs Thug approvers are sent as detectives.

Infanticide.—The return shows a satisfactory increase in the proportion of female children :—

Rajpoots.	No. of villages	Other Castes.	No. of villages
Total 8,411	in which in-	Total 37,043	in which in-
Males against	vestigation was	Males against	vestigation was
6,717 Females.	made 1,401.	34,979 Females.	made 1,401.

Amongst the children of other castes than Rajpoots, there is an excess in the number of boys, but this is accounted for by the fact that natives take less care of female than of male children. The returns of the Lukhimpore and Hurdul districts appear the

most reliable. The District Superintendents vouch for their correctness :—

			No. of villages.		Rajpoots.		Other castes.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Lukhimpore	...	...	100	321	252	825	822	
Hurdui	...	...	110	862	540	3,245	3,254	

In Hurdui the practices of female infanticide and adultery prevail to a very considerable extent. In the village of Moonjgaon there are 21 boys of the age of 4 years and downwards to only one girl. Lieutenant Tweedie took the census of this village himself and found that no Thakoor girl had been married from the village for the last 40 years. In the village of Suckerah it is the same, there are 33 boys to 2 girls; out of 24 families in this village only 3 female descendants are now alive, the number of males is at least 50 or 60. The different ways of letting a female child die are numerous. In the old times the child was generally placed in an earthen vessel directly it was born, and then buried inside the house two or three feet under the ground. At the present day, the plan generally said to be adopted is simply neglect on the part of the child's attendants, a course which very soon kills the child. In such cases a criminal prosecution would be almost useless, and it would be very difficult to bring home the charge against the parents of the child. No doubt the time will come when systematic infanticide among the Rajpoots will be a thing of the past. The cure for infanticide must be education, and appeals to the better feeling among the landed proprietors.

Rural Police.—Considerable endeavours were made to improve the condition of the rural police. Lists were prepared and in most districts the number for each village fixed and the remuneration to be given to each man. Complaints from chowkeedars of not receiving their dues were not so numerous but the lists should be given to the District Superintendent, whose business it should be whilst on tour to visit as many villages as possible, inspect the portion of land allotted to the chowkeedar and see that it is of a fair kind; if

not, or if proper land be not at once given the Deputy Commissioner should on representation of the District Superintendent order a cash payment; Major Barrow proposes to appoint the best chowkeedars to a circle of every 20 villages; all chowkeedars should at once report the commission of any offence to him, and it would be his duty to make arrangements for apprehension of, or tracing the offender until the arrival of the Regular Police. Rs. 25,250 was awarded to chowkeedars against Rs. 18,574 in 1864. The power of Police officials in this matter will be considerably lessened by the Settlement operations as the amount available for the chowkeedaree reward fund has been much curtailed. The number of chowkeedars convicted of offences against property was 196; the greatest number was in Gonda where 74 were convicted. The District Superintendent reports the chowkeedars of that district as quite disorganized.

Mortality.—In an estimated population of 9,070,000 the number of deaths is said to have been 61,867 of which 8,719 were from small-pox, 14,369 from cholera, 30,948 from fevers and 7,831 from other diseases in the last eight months of the year. There were 4,145 accidental deaths against 3,472 in 1864, a large increase of 673 cases. Of these 551 occur under the head of drowning. This is partly attributed to the greater fall of rain in 1865 which filled the tanks and excavations but it also tends to prove that the instructions issued regarding the fencing of wells and tanks were not attended to. Deaths from wolves decreased from 153 to 118 cases, on the other hand deaths from snake bites increased from 807 to 849 cases.

Miscellaneous.—The Pound Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 36,809-2-9 against Rs. 10,794-1-4½ paid away leaving a balance of Rs. 26,015-1-4½. The number of prisoners released from jail under the scrutiny of the police was 4,690 of which 1,792 returned to honest livelihood; in the case of 1,925 the means of livelihood was doubtful; 448 emigrated and died; 220 were convicted again and 305 unknown. 4,338 prisoners were escorted by the police during the year, 24 escaped but 20 were recaptured. No prisoners escaped from regular guards with convicts. Upwards of one hundred and fifteen lakhs of Rupees or 30 lakhs in excess of 1864 was escorted by the police to Head Quarter Treasuries from Tehseels and from one district to another without loss. The duties of the police in escorting treasure considerably increased, owing to the abolition of some of the District Treasuries. The extra call on the police for this purpose nullifies the saving in men effected by the abolition of some of the Tehseel Treasuries. The cost

of guards and escorts furnished to other departments amounted to Rs. 1,73,004-10-4. 2,009 punishments were inflicted on police officers and men against 3,346 in 1864 a very satisfactory decrease. The punishments in Lucknow city fell from 1,606 to 525. Fines were inflicted in 753 cases against 1,193 in 1864, 716 had extra drill given them and 111 men were dismissed the force. Almost every man dismissed appealed but only in one case was it found necessary to reverse the District Superintendent's order. The police were rewarded by magistrates to the extent of Rs. 5,065 and by District Superintendents to the extent of Rs. 960. Education progressed satisfactorily, 86 men passed the police high school examination, making with those qualified in previous years a total of 228 passed men.

Major D. S. Barrow finishes his report by saying there is not a dissent from the general opinion that all now works most harmoniously, and that the rules promulgated by the Chief Commissioner in his Circular No. 69. 2,224 of the 13th September 1864 and approved by the Governor General have met all requirements.

The Chief Commissioner considers that 77 per cent. of the persons brought to trial and convicted, together with the proportion of stolen property recovered, viz. 15 7 was satisfactory if the figures could be relied on. But taking returns of the North-West Provinces for 1864, 44,922 cases of theft and housebreaking occurred during the year, and in the Punjab during the same period the number of similar offences was 14,813. In Oudh in 1864 the number was 36,761 and in 1865 it was 48,620. Thus there was a greater amount of crime in 1865 in the small province of Oudh containing about 9,000,000 inhabitants than there was in the previous year in the North-West Provinces containing a population of more than 30,000,000 and the amount of crime in the Punjab with about 15,000,000 inhabitants was less than one third of the amount in Oudh. In the North-West Provinces in 1864 it is stated that 31 per cent. of the amount of the property stolen was recovered; in the Punjab the percentage was 27; in Oudh it was 10·8. Since Mr. Strachey has been in Oudh it has appeared to him as it did his predecessor that it is quite impossible to believe that this is true. Nor has he been able to discover any grounds for the belief that the police in Oudh is so extraordinarily inefficient in comparison with that of other Provinces, as these figures seem to show. He concurs in the opinion that a police investigation into every case of theft should be cognizable by law. With regard

to the large number of cases of "Riot" and "Unlawful Assembly" the Chief Commissioner requests that a more minute enquiry will be made into the real cause of this offence so common in Oudh. The crime of Dacoity he observes with great satisfaction is on the decrease especially in Lucknow city. The increase of ordinary thefts and burglaries is very great, and the Chief Commissioner considers that the system adopted for the reward of the rural police better adapted to lead to false than to true reports of crime. With regard to the great number of persons who were formerly employed by Government and have lost their means of subsistence and will not work, the Chief Commissioner considers this to be a steadily diminishing cause of crime but considers the increased wealth of the province as a probable cause for an increased number of offences against property. With regard to the report on the villages of Moonjgaon and Suckerah, stating that no Thakoor girl has been married for the last 40 years, the Chief Commissioner considers it a disgrace and a scandal to our administration that such things should continue and means to give it his careful attention. The increase in accidental deaths has been very large and especially in the number caused by drowning. The Chief Commissioner thinks that the misery caused by the dearness of food may possibly have acted as a motive to suicide and that this might have been one cause for this increase in the number of deaths but he will again issue stringent orders regarding the protection of wells and dangerous tanks. The Chief Commissioner expresses satisfaction at the evidence shewn in the reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the cordial co-operation which has prevailed between the police and the magistracy. It is this alone that can make the existing system work efficiently. On the whole he is satisfied with the report and thinks there has been an unquestionable decrease of serious crimes and that the returns of apprehensions and convictions shew favorably. With regard to thefts and burglaries he thinks that much has to be done and that their regular increase is not creditable to the Oudh administration.

THE POLICE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865.

THIS Report is submitted to the Government of the North Western Provinces by F. O. Mayne, Esq., C. B., Inspector General.

Criminal Returns.—The total number of offences reported was 65,585 of which 25,067 were investigated. In these 37,038 persons were brought to trial, 12,860 acquitted, and 22,968 convicted. Out of the number of offences reported a fair proportion were investigated and also a fair proportion of persons brought to trial were convicted, but in proportion to the number of cases investigated very few arrests were made. Crime of every description increased during the year. Murder rose from 295 to 325 cases in 1865 and dacoities and robberies from 477 to 651 cases. Of 890 persons brought to trial only 423 were convicted. Lurking house-trespass increased from 14,050 to 17,727, of these 4,941 cases came under enquiry, 4,249 persons were brought to trial but only 2,706 were convicted. The great increase in this crime is mainly due to the very high price of food and the distress which prevailed throughout the country. Of thefts including those of cattle, the number rose from 30,872 to 32,028 cases in 1865, only 14,064 of these came under enquiry; 14,061 persons were brought to trial and 8,840 were convicted. The greater proportion of these thefts comprise cases in which the loss was under Rs. 10. Robberies by administering poisons were the same as last year, viz. 47. The value of property stolen was Rs. 12,03,092 against Rs. 10,22,800 in 1864 and of property recovered Rs. 3,35,037 to 3,17,936 in 1864, but these statistics are most untrustworthy and otherwise of little value. There was a lamentable want of energy on the part of the police in taking up and enquiring into petty offences against property. With regard to the more heinous offences and crimes of great violence the new police, with the exception of one or two districts, showed themselves as good as the old burkundauz police and exhibited great detective ability. As a rule they are less corrupt than the old burkundauz police and there is also less of oppression and less bribery, but with all this the people do not get redress. Formerly they used to bribe the police and they got what they wanted, but now the police will not exert themselves to recover a poor man's property unless the plaintiff can supply the clue, and if this is not done they take no trouble to find it out.

Caste of the Police.—Of the 4,114 chief and head constables in the North-West Police force, omitting the Terai, Kumaon and Gurwhal, 45 were Christians, 1,681 Mahomedans, 462 Brahmins, 281 Rajpoots, 1,259 Hindoos of all other castes, 244 Sikhs, 66 Punjabees, and 76 Goorkhas. Of the 21,876 mounted and foot constables omitting the same districts, 17 were Christians, 7,439 Mahomedans, 3,412 Brahmins, 2,105 Rajpoots,

6,644 Hindoos of all other castes, 1,024 Sikhs, 406 Punjabees and 499 Goorkhas. The total strength was thus 25,989.

Military Drill.—The Deputy Inspector General of the 2nd Division reports that the men are sufficiently drilled for all constabulary purposes; they present a fair front on parade, know the simple movements absolutely necessary to prevent their appearing as a mob when required to guard treasure, and sufficient to awe into order any local rising or disturbance; but if they ever could be considered a dangerous element to a Government, such fear may be discarded, as arms are very sparingly distributed among them, and they have not that familiarity with them which, by giving confidence, is the secret of efficiency in the soldier or volunteer.

Dacoity and Political Offences—The notorious dacoit Lulloo Singh was apprehended in 1865. His father, Rutton Singh, and himself have for years past been in outlawry and defiance of the Government (since 1837 or previously): they have committed dacoities with impunity in the Allahabad and adjacent districts; they seem to have enjoyed the full benefit of the clanship peculiar to Bundelkund proper and Bugdhaukund; and certain it is the greatest pressure has from time to time failed to work their destruction. Much of this is said to be attributable to the Rewah State, whose jungle shelter is as interminable as their friendship. On 9th March, 1865, Lulloo Singh, with his uncles, Rung and Jung Bahadoors, and a large band, summed up their misdeeds by an armed attack on the house of their hereditary enemy the Rajah of Dya: they murdered his infant son, plundered the establishment and its inmates of all the jewels, they could lay hands on, valued at Rs. 15,000; sought assiduously for the Rajah himself, who only saved his life by hiding; and then decamped, leaving no clue. But a party of secret police under an Assistant District Superintendent hunted them down. The apprehension of some important spies, carrying letters to Lulloo Singh (in one of which was a plan for another dacoity, whereby to replenish their resources), completed his discomfiture, and drove him for refuge until the hunt should have moderated to a village where he was known to have female relatives, but miles from his old jungle haunts, and on the borders of Oude. Once away from his clan and colleagues, treachery did its work, and Lulloo Singh was peaceably captured by some of the Allahabad police whilst in a field early in the morning. The year 1865 also saw the termination of the disquietude which succeeded the disturbances characteristic of the southern portion of the Humeerpore district since 1848. In that year

Dewan Desput commenced his career of rebellion : he defied the British authority until 1863, when he was killed by an inhabitant of Dohnee, in Chutterpore. Since his death, his younger brother, Nunneh Dewan, has been the leader of the band, with Koonjul Shah for his lieutenant, and they have since then committed with comparative impunity many murders and dacoities. Considerable bodies of regular troops under British officers were stationed at different times at Jeetpore, Jorun, and Jheenjhun, in order to check their atrocities and effect their capture, but without success. Such was the affection with which Nunneh Dewan was regarded by the people, in whose traditions the names of his ancestors occupied a prominent place, that no one could be induced, either by threats or promise of reward, to give any information about him. Matters went on in this way until the beginning of 1865, when Nunneh Dewan's band consisted of 13 individuals. Captain Dennehy and Sub-Inspector Hurdum Sing made strong parties constantly to patrol the country in different and uncertain directions ; detectives and spies were sent about to collect every information obtainable ; and every effort was made to obtain an intimate knowledge of the characters, feelings, and secret histories of individuals in villages frequented by the rebels. The result was beyond all that could be hoped for. On 10th October Nunneh Dewan was shot by "Zalim," one of his own followers, who had promised to bring the police on him if he could, but, not seeing any probability of succeeding in this, resolved to kill him himself. Kullooa Aheer, on whose head a reward of Rs. 500 had been placed by the Chutterpore Durbar, was also shot the same day. Later still, Inspector Hurdum Sing was enabled to surprise Koonjul Shah and the remnants of the band. An attempt was made to take Koonjul Shah alive, but this was defeated by his vigilance, and in the scuffle which ensued he was shot by the police. On this occasion Koonjul Shah had with him two followers, Goorwa and Ram Sing : these escaped for the time, but the former has since been captured. Thus only one out of 13 escaped.

Emasculation.—The Inspector of the Azimgurh police reports his endeavours to obtain information regarding this atrocious crime. He could get no assistance from the leaders of the Mahomedan community, who will not regard it as a crime so long as their zenana system prevails. The Hindoos consider it more of a crime. In the city of Azimgurh the resident eunuchs resort for the purpose of emasculation to two places, both of which are mentioned. The writer says "I have sent a trustworthy man, as I have been told on good authority that

three boys will, by April next, be operated upon. I have also been informed that some eunuchs, previous to the performance of the operation, before starting from their home, administer a severe castigation on the victims, after which, on the arrival at either of the two places, follows the castration. Their object is to inspire dread into the minds of the little sufferers, that *en route* they may not cry for assistance or attempt their release from their unhappy fate.

The *Bhoureah Colony* in Mozuffernuggur district consisted of 451 men, 396 women and 702 children or 1,539 in all. The people cultivated 430 acres. The Magistrate reports that their habits are annually improving, and there is every reason to believe that, after the rajbuha from the Eastern Jumna Canal has been completed and irrigation made easy, this vagrant tribe will largely take to agriculture in preference to thieving, and that other Boureahs, from the districts of Seharunpore, Kurnal, Goorgaon, and elsewhere, will from choice join the flourishing colony. Considering the extensive depredations of this numerous tribe, amounting annually to thousands and thousands of Rupees, the location of the colony within a prescribed area containing hundreds of culturable acres waiting for the plough may up to the present time be looked upon as a signally successful scheme. The Inspector General takes the same hopeful view although the colony rose *en masse* and marched on Mozuffernuggur, where they squatted at the door of the Magistrate. After their ringleaders were seized, they behaved in a most orderly and respectful manner, but they insisted on redress for some imaginary wrong.

Kidnapping and Infanticide.—In the Agra district the kidnapping of children is carried on through regularly appointed agents very extensively in the Pergunnahs of Jugnesb, Khyragurh, Surhindie, Futtehporc, and Irradutnuggur, bordering on Bhurtporc, Dholporc, and other independent States, where the agents generally reside, and find ready means of disposing of the children in prostitution, marriage or slavery. In Etawah notwithstanding all that has been done in this matter, some 250 Rajpoot and Aheer female children annually are unfairly got rid of, and it is quite beyond the power of the police to prevent it. The District Superintendent prominently brought to notice the great prevalence of female infanticide in certain villages of the Banda District, and he proposes to render it compulsory on the lumberdars to record all births in the Putwaree books, and to register the deaths of all children under two years of age. The Inspector General's impression is that female infanticide, as a rule, is not practised

in the Banda district. The women of that part of the country are employed in every kind of manual labour, and they are too valuable to kill in a stage of infancy. Moreover, the Rajpoots there generally dispose of their female children in marriage with advantage to themselves, and they would have no object in murdering them.

Attempt at Suttee is reported in Furruckabad. The prompt arrival of the police prevented the consummation of the crime just as the woman was in the act of walking to the pyre. The people of the village are said to have given her no assistance.

Idolatrous Frenzy.—In the Benares district, at the village of Sirrowlee, a large multitude of the *Teer* caste assembled to hear certain instructions which had been issued to their tribe relative to the abandonment of some of their customs and occupations. Five of the number, apparently more excited than their brethren, and personating the Hindoo deities, *Ram*, *Luchmun*, *Mohadeo*, *Utbal*, and another, went through sundry devotional forms, and performed other curious ceremonies. Their excitement at last rose to such a pitch, that the man representing *Ram* called on *Luchmun* and *Mohadeo* to assist him in slaughtering the two others, whom they regarded as devils, declaring to the assembled crowd that they would kill and bring them to life again. These two poor creatures, became the victims of this farce; they were tied up to a tree and slain in due course. The police, when they heard of this butchery, proceeded to the scene, but, being overpowered and assaulted, retreated temporarily, pending the arrival of assistance from some of the neighbouring villages, when they again advanced towards the excited crowd and secured the principals and about 12 or 14 of the aiders and abettors. These were committed to the Sessions, when the ringleaders, Banee and Pir-theepal, who had personated *Ram* and *Mohadeo*, were sentenced to death, and the abettors to transportation. Banee and Pir-theepal were eventually executed, but the remainder of these semi savages were released under orders from the Nizamut Adawlut.

Budmash Returns.—In the town of Mirzapore desperate men make out a congenial livelihood, by hiring themselves as braves to men of wealth and substance, who use them as their agents for secret revenge. In no other town under British rule in India, says the Police Superintendent, "have I heard of wealthy natives keeping up 'budmash' retainers to the extent that prevails in Mirzapore. I have often made it the subject of

conversation with native merchants and respectable residents, and they one and all agreed that it was most deplorable ; but as yet I have not heard of any such retainers being discharged. I have proposed to the Magistrate of the district to call a meeting of the principal native citizens to discuss the matter, and adopt measures for the suppression of the system. One of the wealthiest native merchants was stabbed and nearly killed by a hired assassin. These ' budmashes' find they can with facility levy black mail from the rich Hindoo merchants and shopkeepers, in consequence of the timidity of the latter and their great dislike to appear in criminal Courts as prosecutors." They are quite a class of themselves, and enlisted from the villages of Akoree, Gowra, and Burohee, in the vicinity of Bindhachul. In former days they were to be seen swaggering about the streets with *luthees* as large as trees, and were the dread of the people. Cotton pilfering also goes on to a great extent in Mizapore, but the merchants beg the police not to attempt to put it down as in former years its suppression was attempted, and the consequence was that some of the principal cotton store-houses were burnt down.

Criminals from Feudatory States.—The District Superintendent of Ajmere complains of a change in the International Panchayet Rules. Formerly the State into which the track was taken was held responsible ; the new rule is to the effect that the State in which the crime took place is to be held responsible, irrespective of tracks. Six Native States surround Ajmere, and in each there are large numbers of professional robbers. By the new rule they have perfect immunity, if not actually caught in the fact, as they entail no responsibility upon the places they escape to and find shelter in. Hence the police must not only maintain security from our own budmashes on the highways, but must protect every yard of an extensive and perfectly open border.

Police Administration.—The police cannot be expected to do their duty and work well till they are provided with ordinary shelter at very many stations they have absolutely no buildings at all, no security for records or property, arms or prisoners. New police stations are urgently required, the police either live under a *Chup-per* or are located in some borrowed house. Mr. Mayne proposes to submit certain proposals to Government to supply all deficiencies, partly by an advance from the General Police Fund, to be repaid by annual Budget grants, and partly at the expense of municipalities. The next link of importance in police administration has been most unfortunately lost sight of, viz. the

due enforcement of the responsibility of landholders. Without the aid of this body and holding them responsible, the police are comparatively helpless. As to the village chowkeedars, from the moment the new police was introduced on the system of constables' beats and when they were no longer held responsible for reporting crime, that indispensable element for the detection and suppression of crime was lost. This has to a certain extent been remedied but the prestige has been lost. Another great disadvantage with the rural police is, that they are most wretchedly and irregularly paid and hundreds of them are driven to thieving in order to gain a livelihood. Until there is a well and regularly paid and duly organized village police, appointed by the zemindars, but paid in cash through Government officials, police administration will never succeed. The following rules are given as likely to render the police more efficient.

- 1st. By bringing the police more closely under the Magistrates, and inducing those officers to take upon themselves more direct police control and supervision.
- 2nd. By still more effectually separating the military from the civil element.
- 3rd. By alteration in the duties of Deputy Inspectors General.
- 4th. By placing the force of Inspectors, European and Native, on a different footing in respect to the duties and jurisdictions now allotted to them.
- 5th. The separation of the duties of Municipal and Government police, which is now being effected, and the more complete organization of the several bodies of Municipal police and the more strict definition of their special duties.

The want of a proper Railway police was felt. Professional criminals use the Railway for the prosecution of their trade and there is no check whatever upon them. The absence of any punishment for gambling during the year was prominently brought to notice by Magistrates and District Superintendents. This subject calls for speedy legislation. In most districts the Superintendents of Police worked well with the Magistrates. Their relations may be improved by bringing the Magistrate and District Superintendent into more intimate communion with the Inspector General and relieving them of direct interference by the Deputy Inspectors General.

Orders of Government.—The Lieutenant Governor approves of the system of registering domestic servants, and considers a trial would first be advisable in some of the large stations. With reference to the conditions attached to the possession of a license to carry arms, viz. that 4 heads of black buck or pigs be given in annually he considers the principle a very good one and thinks it should be generally adopted. The report of the births and deaths during the past year of Rajpoots, Googurs and Jats is

satisfactory if the figures are trustworthy but it is presumed that they are to be taken only as an approximation. Zemindars failing in their duties in connection with the reporting of crime and aiding the police should at once be brought before the Magistrate. The general provincial returns leads to the conclusion that the police are extremely deficient in detective ability. Of 17,727 cases of lurking house-trespass and burglary only 4,941 came under enquiry, again of 32,028 thefts only 14,064 came under enquiry. These returns show a very great want of energy on part of the police and shows also the system of working must be very defective. The Lieutenant Governor entirely concurs in the general tenor of opinions expressed with regard to the defects in the working of the police force and the best means of remedying them. With respect to petty thefts and attempts at burglary he considers the only effectual mode of proceeding is to institute independent inquiries calculated to trace those who are habitually engaged in such offences, and persistently to watch them. A free recourse to the rural police and friendly landholders for aid will soon give the superior officers of police such knowledge of the criminal population within their jurisdiction as will enable them summarily to check their depredations.

POLICE IN THE PUNJAB.

1865.

THIS Report is submitted to the Punjab Government by Major G. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police.

General Statistics.—The total number of offences was 56,911 against 50,601 in 1864; of these 25,173 against 22,973 were non-bailable and 31,738 against 27,628 bailable. The increase of crime was entirely against property and offences of a petty kind and is partly attributed to the improvement made in recording crime and to a more correct system of registry and partly to the high price of provisions in 1864. In the Cis-Indus district there were 20,623 non-bailable offences against 19,078 in 1864 and 26,854 bailable against 22,850 showing an increase of 8 and 17 per cent. respectively. In the Trans-Indus district there were 4,550 non-bailable offences against 3,895 in 1864 and 4,884 bailable against 4,778 showing an increase of 16 and 2 per cent. respectively. The following table shows the working of the force in non-bailable offences cognizable by the police:—

Division.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.				Value of Property.		
		Number of offences.	Brought to trial.	Number apprehended.	Discharged.		Total discharged and acquitted.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
					Number.	Per cent.				
Cis-Indus, ...	1864,	18,787	9,291	15,426	2,298	14	31	7,01,696	2,01,800	28
	1865,	20,556	10,181	16,467	3,214	19	31	7,73,846	2,65,256	34
Trans-Indus, ...	1864,	3,835	2,371	3,897	525	13	46	1,92,644	45,936	23
	1865,	4,425	2,941	4,204	646	15	40	1,87,981	42,878	22

From this it appears that Cis-Indus shows the same results as last year in the number of actuals namely 31 per cent. On the other hand Trans-Indus has improved both in the number of cases brought to trial and actuals since last year, in the former 5 per cent. and in the latter 6 per cent. The working of Trans-Indus appears better than Cis-Indus by 8 per cent. Of offences against property and person the following come under that head. Murder increased from 255 to 289 cases in 1865, of which 153 were committed Cis-Indus and 136 Trans-Indus; 64 murders occurred in Peshawur alone. There were 5 cases of murder with dacoitee against 9 in 1864; only one case occurred Cis-Indus. Murders of other kinds remain the same as last year namely 7. Attempted murders were 38 against 24 cases, criminal assaults to commit theft 20 against 39 and kidnapping 16 against 20 cases in 1864. Dacoitee of all kinds decreased from 51 to 45, of which 21 were committed Cis-Indus and 24 Trans-Indus. Of robberies there were 172 against 164 cases in 1864, of Criminal trespass 22 against 49 cases. One

case of poisoning for plunder occurred in the Goorgaon district. Criminal trespass largely increased to 6,516 against 5,342 cases in 1864. The cases of theft in dwelling houses were 1,948 against 1,989, of cattle 357 against 300. Thefts above the value of Rs. 50 were 832 in number against 616 and thefts of cattle above the same value 801 against 648. Of those below the value of Rs. 50 there were 6,628 against 5,739; those of cattle below the same value were 2,808 against 2,464 in 1864. The number of persons committed during the year for receiving stolen property was 877 against 651 and for habitually dealing in it 28 against 8. For mischief 259 against 191 were committed and for offences against currency 27 against 31 cases in 1864. Those against public tranquillity rose from 886 to 1,229 but on the other hand criminal insult and annoyance decreased from 96 to 62 cases.

Prevention and Detection of Crime.—Great efforts were made to put down dacoitee. Patrolling greatly increased and efforts were made to get camels, but unless the Police can get the assistance of Rajpootana it is perfectly useless, as dacoits know they are perfectly safe if they can reach that place. With regard to professional offenders Major Hutchinson remarks that the ticket of leave is the only plan to keep them in check as then they would be brought under the surveillance of the police. All the police measures for the surveillance of bad characters were in full force throughout the year. In the Goorgaon district preventive measures were enforced against the Meenas, but the real difficulty is not so much to restrain them as to find means to enable them to earn an honest livelihood. If money were only forthcoming they might be reclaimed to the position of ordinary cultivators. The number of persons released from jail was 6,979 and under police surveillance 46,117 but those in the Cis-Indus and Trans-Indus districts under the surveillance of the police as bad characters were—Cis-Indus 12,007 against 12,600 in 1864, Trans-Indus 335 against 484 in 1864. It is to be hoped that when the new arrangements come into force, village responsibility will become a real working measure. At present dacoits admit that as long as they have the village chowkedars on their side it is not worth while bribing the imperial police. This is very bad, as village chowkedars should be the real check on criminals residing in their own village. Crime should be at once reported and by the village chowkedars, and any attempt to control it by increasing the imperial police should be avoided. The river police adopted in the district of Mozuffurgurh to prevent

cattle lifting progressed favourably. The following table shows the working of the police in the cities of Lahore, Umritsur and Delhi:—

YEAR.	Number of all offences admitted to have occurred as shown in Appendix II.			Working of police in cognizable cases.				Value of property stolen and recovered.		
	Non Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Cases brought to trial per cent.		Persons discharged and acquitted per cent. on apprehensions.		Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
				Non-Bailable.	Bailable.	Non-Bailable.	Bailable.			
Lahore, ... {1864, {1865,	270 356	1,111 1,018	1,381 1,374	66 44	99 100	13 17	5 1	17,398 27,261	3,597 2,966	20 10
Umritsur, {1864, {1865,	485 497	873 971	1,358 1,468	79 67	100 98	43 40	7 7	23,563 30,656	4,788 3,529	20 11
Delhi, ... {1864, {1865,	953 748	289 172	1,242 920	41 37	100 97	15 14	3 7	47,400 50,686	5,414 27,356	41 53
Total, {1864, {1865,	1,708 1,601	2,273 2,161	3,981 3,762	52 44	99 100	25 25	6 5	* 88,361 1,08,603	13,799 33,851	15 31

In Lahore with a population of 94,143, there was one policeman to 262 persons; in Umritsur with a population of 130,000 one to 261 and in Delhi with a population of 141,708 one to 305. The police in Umritsur considerably improved during the year as well as those in Lahore and Delhi. Non-bailable offences decreased 4 per cent. in Delhi since 1864 and in Delhi city 22 per cent.

Wild Beasts Destroyed.—

A N I M A L S.	Males.	Females.	Cubs.	Total number of animals killed.	Total amount of rewards paid.	NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.				NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED.				TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.			
						Men.		Children.		Men.		Children.		Men.		Children.	
						Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Tigers, ...	17	3	3	23	311												
Leopards, ...	161	32	66	259	1,714												
Bears, ...	106	5	52	163	1,034												
Wolves, ...	1,708	644	3,596	5,948	25,144												
Total	1,992	684	3,717	6,393	28,203	3	32	33	71	9	1	3	13	12	4	35	33

Police Administration.—The strength of the force including Municipal Police was 19,813 of all grades; 1.6 per cent. were punished by the Judicial department against 2.1 per cent. in 1863; 605 men were dismissed by officers of the department against 565, and 1,144 against 925 were fined. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 3,133-3-6 against Rs. 3,202-13-9. The percentage of men dismissed was 3. against 3.2 and of men fined 5.7 against 5.2. Four men were punished for using violence to induce confes-

sion, 19 for taking gratifications and 55 for negligently allowing prisoners to escape. During the year a good deal was done in building stations, out-posts, lock-ups, &c. The number of resignations was 1,024 or 5.1 per cent. on the strength of the force. This is chiefly amongst constables who resign on account of the inadequate pay. The working of the Superannuation Fund proved satisfactory but the length of time it will remain solvent after the payment of pensions remains to be proved. It has not only lost some lucrative additional assets but Government have also reduced the amount of interest from 5 to 4½ per cent. on all invested monies.

Order by the Lieutenant Governor—The Lieutenant Governor compares the crimes committed in the North West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh and Central Provinces as well as England and Wales:—

PROVINCE.	Population.	Ratio of murders to population.	Ratio of robberies including dacoitees.	Ratio of lurking house-trespasses and house breaking.	Ratio of thefts of all kinds.
N. W. P. (1864), ...	28,000,000	1 to 94,915	1 to 58,700	1 to 1,992	1 to .907
Punjab (1865), ...	15,000,000	1 to 49,834	1 to 69,124	1 to 2,197	1 to 1,119
Oudh (1864), ...	9,000,000	1 to 65,217	1 to 38,793	1 to 230	
C. Prov. (1865), ...	9,000,000	1 to 138,461	1 to 112,500	1 to 1,260	1 to 852
England and Wales, (1864), ...	20,000,000	1 to 149,250	1 to 32,207	1 to 5,243	1 to 250

The returns of offences unattended with violence are favourable to the Punjab but murders are more numerous than in other provinces. To prevent this a bill has been prepared providing a more severe punishment than that sanctioned by the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. The non-bailable offences are on the increase but of the more heinous classes of crime a satisfactory decrease is observable except in cases of murder and attempted murder where the former increased 34 and the latter 14 in 1865. In cases of thefts His Honor puts down the increase to general causes and does not hold the police responsible for crimes over which they have no control. But for increase of crimes systematically committed

by habitual offenders he holds them responsible. It is certain that, during the last two or three years, owing to the great demand for cotton and cereal produce and to other causes, the wealth of the people has enormously increased. The enhanced receipts from octroi duties, the large increase in the ferry income, the increasing value of traffic passing over bridges, the remarkable buoyancy of the stamp revenue, are all indications of this fact. At the same time, the means for the safe custody and secure investment of this increased wealth have not improved, but rather the reverse. Wealth, in the form of cash and jewels, is still hoarded within mud walls, or locked in boxes which any key will open; goods are carelessly stored in insecure "godowns;" while, owing to the great demand for labour, large herds of cattle are left in charge of children instead of able-bodied men. Meanwhile the same cause which has increased the wealth of the people generally, has raised the price of provisions and the necessaries of life to almost famine rates, so as to press hardly upon the thieving classes and poorer portion of the population. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that thefts and burglaries should increase. With regard to receivers of stolen property His Honor is glad to find they have been successfully prosecuted and as to the surveillance over criminals he approves of the ticket-of-leave system but thinks it would afford opportunities for extortion on part of subordinate police. With reference to the Meenas His Honor cannot admit that land is necessary for obtaining an honest livelihood. The statement of wild beasts destroyed is satisfactory. His Honor has much pleasure in recording his general satisfaction with the results of the police administration for 1865, and this sums up the results of the Reports of the Police and of District officers. On the one hand violent crime on the frontier and poisoning cases have increased, and the Police have not been so successful in regard to these and some other classes of heinous crime as could be wished; some of the returns of crime are wanting in accuracy, and the system of criminal statistics calls for revision and improvement. On the other hand the state of crime in regard to offences against property bears favorable comparison with any other province in the Bengal Presidency; organized crime has, in general, decreased, and there is evidence of the improved efficiency of the police in the increased proportion of cognizable cases brought to trial, the increased percentage of convictions, the amount of stolen property recovered, in the large number of convictions of receivers

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of stolen goods, and in the marked success which has attended their efforts in dealing with the crime of dacoitee; they have placed under effectual surveillance one of the most dangerous of the thieving tribes of India; they have guarded 26 jails with a daily average of upwards of 10,000 prisoners, of whom only 10 escaped; they have protected the camps of 343 regiments and detachments on march, so that only 17 offences occurred therein, 11 of which were traced; they have done good service in collecting statistics of death and disease throughout the province: and lastly, there is concurrent testimony from different parts of the province that crime is better registered than formerly, that the police are less oppressive, and the people more ready to report and prosecute offences.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB.

1865.

THIS Report is submitted to the Punjab Government by, A. A. Roberts, Esq., C. B., Judge of the Chief Court.

Statistics.—The number of regular suits instituted in the District and Small Cause Courts during the year, was 1,39,495 of which the 32 District Courts dealt with 1,10,705, eight Small Cause Courts with 22,904 and 9 Cantonment Magistrates' Courts with 5,886 being an increase of 35,782 over 1864. In 1861 the total number was 93,342, in 1862 it was 96,456, in 1863 it was 93,313 and in 1864 it was 103,713. Including cases pending from the previous year there was a total of 144,065 cases on the file, of which 137,881 or 96 per cent. were disposed of during the year, leaving 6,184 cases pending at its close. The increase of suits in District Courts is ascribed to Revenue Suits transferred to the civil side under Act 19 of 1865. Deducting revenue and summary suits there is still an increase of 13,547 of ordinary original civil suits. The largest number took place in the following 10 districts :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	Increase in 1865
Hooshyarpoor, ...	6,345	7,281	9,672	2,391
Lahore, ..	7,203	7,858	9,351	1,493
Umritsur, ...	6,876	8,172	8,793	621
Jullunder, ...	8,598	7,691	8,674	983
Goordaspore, ...	4,000	4,246	5,947	1,701
Loodiana, ...	4,095	5,300	5,508	208
Umballa, ...	4,816	5,073	5,418	345
Sealkote, ...	3,840	4,374	5,006	632
Peshawur, ...	4,310	3,961	4,786	825
Rawul Pindee, ...	2,969	3,494	4,202	705

This increase is attributed to the time allowed for admission of unregistered bonds for Rs. 50 and upwards expired on 31st September 1865, consequently a number of suits on unregistered bonds alleged to have been executed prior to the month of October 1859 were filed to save the statute of limitation making an increase of 4,148 suits on unregistered bonds. Although the greatest increase of suits is in the agricultural districts of Hooshyarpoor, Jullunder, Goordaspore and Moozuffurgurh, yet the number of suits for debts between bankers or traders and agriculturalists increased from 37,873 to 41,173, being 3,300 only, while the number of similar suits between the trading classes increased in a much more rapid ratio or from 15,148 to 22,504, being an increase of 7,356 cases.

Of the suits disposed of 51,537 or 37 per cent. were decided on their merits, 34,667 or 25 per cent. by confession, 25,233 or 18 per cent. were adjusted in court and 13,135 or 9 per cent. non-suited or struck off on default. Of contested suits 66 per cent. were decided in favour of plaintiffs and 34 per cent. in favour of defendants. The total number of suits instituted in the *Small Cause Courts* was 23,321. There were disposed of 22,895 or 98 per cent. Of these 5,456 or 24 per cent. were decided on merits in favour of plaintiff, 2,443 or 10 per cent. in favour of defendants. The total number of 7,899 or 34 per cent. was thus disposed of on their merits, 1,380 or 6 per cent. by arbitration, 6,442 or 28 per cent. on confession, 901 or 4 per cent. *ex parte*, 3,399 or 15 per cent. adjusted or withdrawn and 2,944 or 13 per cent. non-suited, struck off on default, &c. Of the 5,859 suits disposed of by Cantonment Small Cause Courts,

1,558 or 36 per cent. were decided on their merits, 2,606 or 44 per cent. by confession, 547 or 9 per cent. were adjusted or withdrawn and 402 or 7 per cent. were non-suited or struck off on default. Of contested suits 21 per cent. were decided in favour of plaintiff and 5 per cent. on defendant. - Each Deputy Commissioner on an average disposed of 150 cases; each Assistant Commissioner of 327; each European Extra Assistant Commissioner of 473; each native Extra Assistant Commissioner of 361; each Tehsildar of 382; each Naib Tehsildar of 169; each Honorary Civil Judge of 92; each Judge of Small Cause Court of 2,861; and each Cantonment Judge of Small Cause Court of 650 cases. Each of the remaining 8 Cantonment Judges actually disposed on an average of 707 cases. The Native Judges disposed of rather more than half or 57 per cent. of the work. The general average duration was 17 days or one day more than last year. In the Small Cause Courts the average duration was only 6 days.

Appeals.—Appeals to Deputy Commissioners increased from 3,347 in 1864 to 6,196 last year. Of these 1,181 or 20 per cent. were rejected without being gone into; the rest, 4,673 or 80 per cent. were tried. Of these 2,563 or 54 per cent. were confirmed, 957 or 20 per cent. were reversed, and 1,153 or 25 per cent. were returned for reinvestigation. The average duration was 24 days against 15 days in 1864. The appeals to Commissioners numbered 5,559 to 3,707 in 1864; 4,157 were regular appeals and 1,402 special. Of those tried 2,400 or 61 per cent. were confirmed and 742 or 19 per cent. were returned for further investigation. The average duration was 43 days, the same as last year. The total appeals to the Judicial Commissioner increased from 490 to 645 in 1865; 440 were rejected. Of the 182 tried 89 or 48 per cent. were confirmed, 63 returned and 30 or 16 per cent. were modified or reversed, 22 remained pending. The average duration was 34 days but this was caused by one case being permitted to lie over for several months.

Miscellaneous Cases and Registration.—There were 78,994 miscellaneous cases before the District Courts, whereof 72,669 were disposed of; 40,695 decrees were executed during the year being increase of more than 9,000 on previous year. The total number of decrees granted during the year was 80,266, viz. 45,599 on trial and 34,667 on confession. Twelve sales of land were sanctioned during the year. There was an increase of 12,671 deeds registered this year, the total number being 52,012. Amount of fees levied was Rs. 41,833 against Rs. 31,876 in 1864. The total value of original suits disposed of was Rs. 1,05,10,489

against Rs 62,15,309 in 1864, an increase of Rs. 42,95,180. Deducting Rs. 5,40,409 for revenue and summary suits, the value of ordinary civil suits was Rs. 99,53,062 or Rs. 37,37,753 more than in 1864. The total cost of litigation was Rs. 6,57,193 or 6·48 per cent. The following shows the original cases civil, revenue, and summary, which were disposed of during the year in the Civil Courts of the Province :—

		Number of suits.	Average va- lue.	Average costs	Percentage of costs to value.
Not Exceeding	Rs. 4	10,955	3 0	1 4 6	43 00 0
Do.	8	15,326	6 0	1 4 7	21 00 0
Do.	12	16,325	10 6	1 6 1	13 00 0
Do.	16	31,116	14 5	1 6 9	10 00 0
Do.	32	28 440	25 5	2 12 0	11 00 0
Do.	64	18 751	51 0	5 5 0	10 09 0
Do.	150	10,873	113 0	10 12 5	9 00 0
Do.	300	3,913	247 0	21 13 0	8 00 5
Do.	800	1 517	570 0	43 0 0	7 00 5
Do.	1,600	368	1,277 0	74 0 0	5 00 75
Do.	3,000	154	2,431 0	139 0 0	6 00 75
Do.	5,000	54	4,122 0	244 0 0	6 00 0
Do.	10,000	35	7,635 0	312 0 0	4 00 0
Do.	50,000	30	20,812 0	637 0 0	3 00 0
Do.	50,000	4	7,64,639 0	5,542 0 0	0 00 75

From the above we see that 10,000 of the poorest people have to bear the excessive costs of litigation and are kept in a constant state of debt. Mr. Roberts expresses his opinion that the only remedy is to consolidate the institution stamps and tulu-bana and to assimilate the revised institution stamp to the institution fee in the Small Cause Courts, viz. 12 50 and 12 per cent. on the claim up to Rs. 1,000 and thereafter a reduced scale, decreasing as the value of the suits increases. Looking at it in a financial point, the institution stamp on the value of the litigation during the past year was Rs. 4,45,131 and the cost of the civil judicial establishment was Rs. 9,60,000 or Rs. 5,74,869 more than the income from institution stamps, therefore the scale suggested would be about 10 per cent. on the entire litigation and would yield at least 10 lakhs per annum, covering the present cost of the civil judicial establishment.

General.—Mr. Roberts believes that the state of the department

of justice in the Punjab will bear favourable comparison with that of any other part of India. Notwithstanding an increase of upwards of 13,000 suits all but 4 per cent. were disposed of in an average period of 17 days. The total number of appeals preferred during the year was 12,369 against in the North-Western Provinces 12,896, of orders 3,734 were interfered with against 3,804 in the North-West Provinces. Of 50,000 appeals from the orders of the Civil Courts, one-third are not upheld, Mr. Roberts considers this to be a serious evil and attributes the effects to the administration being defective. He urgently recommends a thorough reorganization of our judicial system by a judicious association of European and Native officers in every contested case or a combination of the moral qualities and Western knowledge and principles of the former, with the intimate acquaintance of the languages, habits, and feelings of the country which the latter possess.

Orders of Government.—The Lieutenant Governor notices the large increase of civil suits during the year. The number of suits in the Punjab, with a population of 15,000,000 persons, is nearly equal to the annual number of suits in Bengal with a population of 37,000,000; is more than twice the annual number of suits in the N. W. Provinces with a population of 28,000,000; and nearly eight times the number of suits in Oudh with a population of 9,000,000. While in Bengal, in 1864, the average value of civil suits was Rs. 555, and in N. W. Provinces Rs. 274, the average value of civil suits in the Punjab in 1865 (excluding two suits of exceptionally high value in the Delhi district) was Rs. 50 only; in fact, of the 1,31,817 suits instituted in the Punjab Courts, 96,843 were for sums not exceeding Rs. 32, the greater portion being suits for parole or bonded debts and debts on account. These results are doubtless mainly owing to the system of cheap and speedy procedure which has long obtained in the Punjab. The annually increasing number of petty suits shows that the existing scale of costs is not preventive of free resort to the courts, and that its reduction is not desirable. His Honor is glad to perceive from the Reports of district officers, and from the promptitude and despatch of their procedure, that the working of the Small Cause Courts has proved to be generally successful. With regard to the revision of the schedule of institution stamps for plaints, His Honor considers that a reduction is not necessary, and would have the duty looked upon as a *penalty* not as a tax by those who have wrongly resorted to law. The Lieutenant Governor considers that everything should be done to improve the courts, but he

doubts if the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner with two subordinate native officials for the decision of civil suits would be more satisfactory for the carrying out of work than the present system. Before passing a final opinion upon the subject, His Honor would wish to have before him the views of Mr. Roberts' colleague, and those of the more experienced judicial officers in the Province.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1865.

THIS report is submitted by J. S. Campbell, Esq., Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and reviewed by the Chief Commissioner.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of offences committed was 33,576 against 30,654 in 1864, an increase of 2,922 or 10 per cent. The cases cognizable by the police were 22,297 and non-cognizable 11,279 against 18,900 and 11,754 respectively, in 1864. This increase of 18 per cent. was entirely in petty crimes and offences, whilst those of a more heinous nature decreased. Robberies were 76 to 54 and dacoities 32 to 25. Murder was about the same as last year or 95 to 92 cases. On the other hand theft (not cattle) increased from 9,019 to 9,618, house-breaking 5,233 to 6,886, and breaches of the police acts 447 to 1,461. This increase is attributed to the better reporting of crime, and to the high price of grain during the year. But Mr. Campbell considers that our system in part is cause of this increase. Owing to the great distance from Courts of Justice and the time required to prosecute, sufferers of a small amount would much rather lose their property than be put to the personal inconvenience of attending. This encourages petty crime. The increase in prosecutions under the Police Act is ascribed to the strictness of the executive authorities. In Nagpore district the number of cases increased from 58 to 700 in 1865.

Offences against currency were 72 against 92 in 1864, 89 persons were tried, 30 discharged, 14 on enquiry before the Magistrate, and 35 convicted. There were 26 cases of culpable homicide, 46 persons arrested, 25 committed and the remainder discharged; 41 persons were brought up for rape, 11 were committed and 30 discharged. Cattle theft decreased from 151 to 64

cases, in 50 apprehensions were made, 1,116 persons were tried and 1,537 convicted. There were 532 against 421 cases of receiving stolen property; 6,891 against 5,241 cases of lurking house trespass; 222 against 100 of vagrancy; 13 against 25 of forgery; 898 against 1,162 cases for defamation; 86 cases of taking illegal gratification; 291 against 164 cases of "disobedience of orders;" 44 persons were convicted of bribery. There were 124 cases of insult to a public servant in court and 41 against 51 cases of negligently suffering escape from confinement; 277 persons against 84 last year were punished for offences affecting public health. There were 44 against 64 cases of extortion, 476 against 555 cases of dishonest misappropriation, 309 against 403 cases of petty mischief, 122 against 88 cases of adultery and 146 against 221 cases of enticing or detaining with criminal intent married woman. The number of persons punished for breaches of jail discipline was 606 against 273 in 1864, of the Salt Law 426 against 359 and of the Stamp Act 859 against 342. The following table shows how the judicial work of the provinces was distributed:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cases for disposal.	Number of persons for disposal.	Number of persons committed to the Sessions Court or convicted.	Percentage of persons committed to the Sessions Court or convicted.	Number of persons undischarged at the end of the year.
Nagpore	2,993	4,727	3,265	69	15
Jubbulpore	2,503	3,984	2,287	58	7
Saugor	2,251	4,023	2,750	68	4
Bhindara	1,364	3,070	2,206	72	12
Chanda	1,337	3,305	2,469	75	..
Raepore	1,260	2,310	1,732	75	2
Hoshungabad	1,141	1,999	1,271	65	32
Nursingpore	1,017	1,878	1,138	60	22
Seonee	971	1,810	1,022	56	7
Chhindwara	924	1,847	1,428	77	3
Nimar	915	1,535	794	51	5
Raitool	911	1,762	991	58	...
Belaspore	857	1,466	1,081	74	...
Dumoh	540	898	611	68	...
Mundla	540	1,280	836	66	...
Wurdah	492	1,096	789	72	6
Sumbulpore	405	794	630	80	2
Upper Godavery	185	311	234	75	..
Total	20,606	38,095	25,534	67	117

The total number of cases tried by Magistrates during the year was 20,606 against 19,321 in 1864, an increase of 1,541. Cases brought up by the police were 8,707 against 6,909, cases taken up on complaints 11,897 against 12,154 in 1864. This shows an increase of 1,798 entirely in police cases whilst cases on complaint decreased 257; a large number of complaints are summarily rejected on examination of complainant. The number of persons transported for 7 years was 52 against 25 in 1864, and the number imprisoned for 5 years 11 against 28: 5,040 against 6,263 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment of two years and under, 1,574 were fined in addition to being imprisoned and 297 were whipped in addition to imprisonment. The following shows the number of persons imprisoned, whipped and fined during last two years:—

Years.			Imprisonment with or without other punishment add- ed.	Whipping only.	Fine only.
1864	...	...	6,263	1,284	13,182
1865	...	...	5,040	4,063	15,220

The average term of imprisonment adjudged by Magistrates was 7 and 8 months, while in Chutteesguth division it was 13 and 14 months, owing to 29 persons sentenced to transportation for 7 years. The number of persons fined was 16,852 amounting to Rs. 1,77,895 or an average of Rs. 10·8 each. When fine was the only punishment the average was Rs. 8 whereas when it was in addition to imprisonment the average was Rs. 32. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 1,25,371 or 70 per cent. of fines inflicted. Rs. 21,923 was ordered to be paid as compensation to sufferers; 338 persons had to find security for good behaviour. Of 298 persons who had to pay Rs. 827 as compensation to those against whom they brought frivolous complaints only Rs. 5 remained unpaid. The number of witnesses discharged the same day they arrived at Court was 85 against 91 per cent. in 1864. Appeals to Magistrates of districts were 266 against 278, criminal appeals 359; of these 107 were rejected, the orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in 200 cases. The percentage of appeals to total persons convicted by all Magistrates was $2\frac{1}{2}$, 167 cases were committed to the Sessions Court,

263 persons were convicted and 122 acquitted. The acquittals were 32 per cent. to 68 per cent. of convictions against 20 and 80 per cent. in 1864. The average duration of cases taken up on complaint was 6 days. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 32 against 53 in 1864. Of 359 appeals 9 remained pending at the end of the year. The general average duration of cases was 21 days; 164 against 214 cases were tried at the periodical Sessions, the average duration was 50 days. The number of persons sentenced to death by Sessions Courts was 62 against 22 in 1864; this increase was owing to Commissioners not sentencing to the minor punishment in cases of murder. 22 against 54 persons appealed to Judicial Commissioner, and only 1 was acquitted. Of 123 persons brought up before Judicial Commissioner as being dealt with illegally, 36 orders were confirmed, 18 modified and 69 persons were acquitted. The system of having evidence recorded in the handwriting of the officers themselves proved successful as bringing both officers and parties concerned into more immediate communication. The number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates during the year was 4,114; of these 1,059 were disposed of by the 15 Magistrates of Nagpore. On the whole, the Deputy Commissioners who have reported on the subject speak favourably of the assistance given by the landholders of their districts,—Bhundara and Hoshungabad especially. The reports from Jubbulpore and Mundla are not so favourable.

Civil Justice.—The total number of cases instituted was 39,188 involving Rs. 31,24,495 against 32,655 involving Rs. 20,02,965 in 1864 or an increase of 20 per cent. This is ascribed to the new Limitation Law, Act XIV. of 1859, coming into force in the Central Provinces from 1st May of 1864 whereby an extra number of cases was filed in April. The divisions of Chutteesgurrh, Nerbudda and Jubbulpore show an increase of 8,331 and 12 per cent. respectively. Of the 39,188 cases instituted 42 per cent. were under Rs. 20, 29 per cent. between Rs. 20 and 50, 25 per cent. between Rs. 50 and 300, 3 per cent. above that figure and 1 per cent. above Rs. 5,000. The decrease in cases before the Court of Small Causes of Nagpore is attributed to several changes taking place during the year and want of confidence being placed in those in authority. In Cantonment Courts the decrease in litigation was the result of the introduction of a more formal procedure than was formerly in force, when the same officer decided Civil suits under Act III. of 1857. On the other hand a very large increase took place in the districts of Hoshungabad and Nursingpore, viz. 85 and 40 per cent. res-

pectively, and in the districts of Belaspore and Sumbulpore it reached 152 and 153 per cent. The percentage of cases dismissed in default was 15 against 12 in 1864. In the district of Wurdah the high percentage is owing to the isolated situation of the Sudder Courts. The Cantonment Small Cause Courts and the Small Cause Courts of Nagpore and Jubbulpore show the lowest percentage. Cases compromised were the same as last year, viz. 13 per cent. In 34 per cent. of suits brought, defendants confessed judgment. *Ex parte* decisions rose from 9 to 11 per cent. In Jubbulpore district and in Small Cause Court cases the proportion decided by arbitration was 5 per cent. Otherwise in only 1 per cent. of the suits disposed of did the parties apply for arbitration. Of cases tried on their merits 25 per cent. were disposed of, 58 per cent. in favour of plaintiff, 23 per cent. in favour of defendant, and 19 per cent. partly in favour of each. 343 against 544 cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases was 16 against 11 days in 1864 the average value of suits was Rs. 77 against Rs. 60. In the Nerbudda division it was Rs. 91 against 48 or an increase of 90 per cent., on the other hand in Chutteesgurh it fell from Rs. 90 to 56. The average cost of each case was Rs. 7 to 5 in 1864, in Nagpore Rs. 15½ or 14 per cent.

Appeals.—Appeals to Deputy Commissioners were less in number than in 1864 or 691 to 817. The orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 450 cases; 43 were modified, 112 reversed, and 79 returned for reinvestigation. The appeals to Commissioners numbered 291 to 357 in 1864, of these 273 were disposed of and 18 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 36 against 187 days in 1864. The number of Special Appeals was 19, of these 18 were disposed of; in 9 or 50 per cent. the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 4 reversed and 3 were returned for reinvestigation. Of 11 cases reviewed by the Judicial Commissioner 7 were returned. The percentage of decrees reversed to appeals heard was 23 against 26 in 1864. Tehseeldars disposed of 65 per cent. against 70 of all the cases.

Miscellaneous.—There were 21,795 against 17,937 cases of execution of decrees in 1864, 7,435 were executed in full, 6,768 in part and 1,057 were pending at the close of the year, 571 persons were imprisoned, of whom 57 were released under the insolvent clause of the Procedure Code, 1,239 claims to attached property were instituted, 594 decided in favour of claimant, 371 against him and the remainder struck off in default. The greater proportion of suits, 32,928 or 84 per cent., were for simple debt,

and that nearly two-thirds of these were on unregistered bonds. In 22 per cent. the parties to the suits were bankers and traders on the one part and agriculturists on the other, and in 10 per cent. both parties belonged to the trading classes. The jurisdiction of the several Civil Courts was finally determined by the passing of the Central Provinces' Courts Act.

Orders of the Local Government.—The decrease in heinous crimes is highly satisfactory. Instructions should be given in regard to the watching persons known to be receivers of stolen property with a view to bring them to trial. The increase in prosecutions for offences against the Excise and Stamp Act is observed with satisfaction. Mr. Temple considers that special attention should be given by Magistrates regarding the investigation of complainant's story before bringing non-cognizable cases on the file. Every effort should be made to put down taking illegal gratification. The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction the efficiency of the police department but would wish attention to be given to the fact that police do not show as arrested all persons whom they temporarily take in charge. With regard to the incorrect returns of the duration of cases the Chief Commissioner would wish more care evinced. The system of recording evidence by officers in their own handwriting the Chief Commissioner is glad to find has proved satisfactory. The assistance rendered by district landholders to Magistrates is creditable. The general result of the Appellate Returns continues to be creditable to the Officers as a body, and to show that they are careful in their decisions.

Civil Justice.—The Chief Commissioner considers that the great difficulty of finding men among the Tehseeldars with sufficient qualifications for Civil Judges has arisen from the employment of the foreign and alien Hindostanee language. It would be better to have Tehseeldars who are conversant with the Mahratta language than superior Tehseeldars who might be Hindostanees and foreigners. The increase of litigation in the Belaspore and Sumbulpore districts was highly satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction that the appellate business of the Courts is progressing favourably. The returns of the working of the Jubbulpore Small Cause Courts was on the whole satisfactory. The commencement made towards the formation of a Native Bar is an important fact in the judicial history of the year 1865. Mr. Temple would wish to see the numbers of this Bar increase greatly.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865.

THIS report is submitted by James Simson, Esq., Register to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Excluding the four Small Cause Courts of Benares, Allahabad, Agra and Dehra Doon and the Courts in the province of Kumaon, the number of original suits and appeals was 68,155 against 66,732 in 1864 being an increase of 1,423. Of these 57,372 were original suits and 10,783 appeals, against 56,383 of the former and 10,349 of the latter. Inclusive of the Small Cause Courts and the Courts in Kumaon the income of regular litigation amounted to Rs. 77,695 as compared with Rs. 86,319 in 1864. The decrease in regular suits and appeals is attributed to the operation of Act XIV. of 1859 which necessitated the institution of many suits before 20th March 1865 and also to the extension to Gurhwal of the Stamp Act in regard to bonds. The increase of 1,423 suits in the Civil Courts is almost entirely in original suits, and is partly due to the operation of Section 17 Act XVI. of 1864, in the falling in of the several shorter periods of limitation prescribed by Act XIV. of 1859, and a general increase of trade. Of 83,207 cases for disposal, 58,123 were decided on trial, and 67,823 finally disposed of, 6,106 being transferred to other courts and 9,278 left pending at the close of the year against 9,112 in 1864. There was an increase of 3,278 in the number of cases decided on trial, and 2,486 in that of suits finally disposed of. The time necessary to clear off the arrears in Judges' Courts was 2 months 9 days against 2 months and 23 days in 1864; in Principal Sudder Amcen's Court it was 3 months 14 days against 2 months 24 days; in Sudder Amcens' Courts it was 26 days against 1 month 13 days and in Moonsiffs' Courts 28 days against 1 month and 1 day. The number of cases pending more than a year decreased from 113 to 35; 18 of the 35 were remanded by the Sudder Court towards the close of the year. The number of cases finally disposed of was 74,107 against 71,609 in 1864, being an average of 4,117 regular suits and appeals disposed of in each district against 3,978 in 1864. Of 67,823 cases of regular litigation 6,945 were decided *ex parte*, 14,324 on confession, 1,859 by arbitration, 2,805 were dismissed on default, 6,895 adjusted or withdrawn, and 34,995 decided on their merits. This shews a proportion of 10 per cent. disposed of *ex parte*, 21 per

cent. on confession, 3 per cent. by arbitration, 4 per cent. dismissed on default, 10 per cent. adjusted or withdrawn, and 52 per cent. decided on their merits. The percentage of ex-parte decisions was 1 more than in 1864 owing to suits being mostly undefended, so as to lessen costs on *bonâ fide* claims. There was a decrease of 1 per cent. in "confessions of judgment;" the new Registration Law had not yet had any effect in diminishing the ratio of these cases. The proportion of cases adjusted or withdrawn diminished by 2 per cent. The number of cases decided on their merits increased 2 per cent. notwithstanding an increase of litigation in the Civil Courts during the year. The number of miscellaneous cases instituted was 1,25,269 against 1,47,986 in 1864, a decrease of 22,717 cases owing to the great influx of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the latter part of the year to save the period of limitation prescribed by Act XIV. of 1859 and XI. of 1861. The number of such cases decided on their merits was 83,795 against 82,606; and finally disposed of 147,460 against 127,906. The number pending was reduced from 38,443 to 16,624 of which 31 against 19 were of more than one year's standing. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 73,360 against 96,446 in 1864; the cause of decrease is the same as effected the decrease of miscellaneous cases generally. Out of 94,834 applications disposed of, 21,360 or 23 per cent. were fully executed against 29 per cent. in 1864; 18,156 or 19 per cent. against 21 per cent. were partially executed, and 58 per cent. was struck off in default: 12,530 cases appealable to the Civil Courts were decided by the Revenue authorities against 15,101 in 1864.

Of the appealable cases disposed of 2,739 or 23 per cent. were appealed to the Zillah Judges against 13 per cent. in 1864. Out of 2,842 cases of appeal disposed of by the Zillah Judges, 1,490 decisions were confirmed and 890 or 31 per cent. reversed or modified against 43 per cent. in the previous year. This result is satisfactory. Mr. Vansittart remarks, the increase of litigation in the Judge's Court is on appeals from decrees passed by Revenue authorities under Act X. of 1859 and is owing to proprietors serving notices of enhancement relying on the fairness of Government while cultivators on the other hand usually sue on the plea that the money rates of rent fixed 30 and 40 years ago are perpetual rates. With reference to the regularity of the procedure observed by the Revenue Authorities in the decision of these cases Mr. Spankie during the year kept an entry of all cases, and a copy of the entries was sent regularly to the Collector and circulated to his subordinates and by this means

errors and irregularities were stopped. There were 24 cases involving false verification of written documents and 47 were committed for trial, of whom 21 were convicted and 19 acquitted. In the previous year there were 31 cases, 50 commitments, 15 convictions and 27 acquittals; 32 cases of false evidence were prosecuted criminally and 57 commitments made. In these 21 persons were convicted and 38 acquitted. Under Section 170, Act XXV. of 1861 relating to cases of forgery, action was taken in 18 cases, 78 persons were committed for trial, 10 were convicted and 51 were acquitted. The following is an abstract of cases under the punitive Sections:—

YEAR.	Operation of Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859.				Operation of Section 169, Act XXV. of 1861.				Operation of Section 170, Act VIII. of 1859.			
	Cases committed.	Persons committed.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Cases committed.	Persons committed.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Cases committed.	Persons committed.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1865 ...	24	47	21	19	32	57	21	38	18	78	10	51
1864 - ...	31	50	15	27	39	58	21	38	26	79	26	38

The results are not satisfactory. But the occasional judicious exercise of the power conferred on the judiciary under these provisions is calculated to check in some degree, if not to repress, the crimes of forgery and perjury, at one time so prevalent in connection with the litigation of the Civil Courts.

The average duration of suits was 4 months and 25 days in the Courts of Zillah Judges against 3 months and 26 days the previous year, owing to many cases of old standing pending on the Judge's file; 2 months and 17 days in Principal Sudder Ameeris, 20 days in Sudder Ameeris, and 26 days in Moonsiff's Courts. Out of 67,823 suits decided in all the Courts, both the parties were present in 34,218 or 82 per cent.; in 10,827 the defendants alone were present, in 9,956 the plaintiffs only appeared, while in the remaining 12,822 cases neither of the parties appeared in Court, thus showing that in original cases personal attendance was the rule. The mitigatory provisions of Section 243 in respect to the lease or mortgage of the share of the judgment debtor, at the instance of the Civil Courts, were put in force in the cases of 10 villages

and 142 shares of villages. Temporary alienation was similarly effected under Section 244 in the cases of 1 village and 211 shares. Altogether 25 entire villages and 1,450 shares were sold in the execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts against 35 villages and 1,804 shares in 1864. The number of debtors imprisoned in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts was 586 against 473 in the previous year. The total amount of the decrees on account of which they were imprisoned amounted to Rs. 4,17,672 against 1,48,111 in 1864. The number of original suits disposed of by Zillah Judges was 178 against 164 in the previous year. The number of original suits and appeals decided by these Judges in the year commencing with the last quarter of 1864 was 5,892. The number of appeals from these to the Sudder Court in 1865 was 1,567 or 27 per cent. Of 1,066 appeals disposed of, the Court confirmed the decisions in 593 and reversed those in 401 or 38 per cent., 72 were otherwise disposed of. 31 against 37 per cent. of the decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameens were appealed to higher authority, 36 against 29 per cent. were modified or reversed. The following statement shows the results of the appeals preferred to the Zillah Judges from the decisions of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs:—

COURT.	Number of appealable cases decided.	Number of cases appealed.	Appeals modified and reversed.	Appeals confirmed.	Percentage.		
					Of cases appealed to appealable cases decided.	Of decisions reversed or modified.	
						To number of appeals decided.	To number of appealable cases decided.
Sudder Ameens ...	3,627	1,303	474	891	36	33	13
Moonsiffs ...	19,888	4,974	1,481	2,983	25	31	7

The number of civil suits instituted in all Courts for real property was 4,984; for debts on bonds 37,752; the number of other suits was 14,297 making a total of 57,033. The proportion of suits for real property to the total number of suits was 9 per cent. and of suits for bond debts to the total number was

66 per cent. The percentage of suits for bond debts in 1864 was 64 and of suits for real property 10 per cent. Inclusive of penalties the value of stamps filed in the Courts of the Judges and their subordinates amounted to Rs. 9,16,290-6 from which Rs. 19,101-12 were refunded on razeenamahs leaving a net total of Rs. 8,97,188-10 realized against Rs. 8,65,724-5 in 1864. This increase is very satisfactory. The cost of the salaries and establishments of the Zillah and Subordinate Judges amounted to Rs. 10,15,196-12-7 so that on the whole the net cost of the civil judiciary exclusive of the Sudder Courts amounted to Rs. 1,18,008-2-7. The value of the stamps filed in the Sudder Court during the year was Rs. 92,589-8 of which Rs. 10,031 were deducted for razeenamahs, leaving a net total of Rs. 82,558-8. The total cost of the Sudder Court amounted to Rs. 2,90,041-0-4 showing that the actual cost of the Court to Government was Rs. 2,07,482-8-4. During the year 1865 in the North-Western Provinces, 67,823 original suits and appeals involving an aggregate value of Rs. 2,52,88,320 and of costs Rs. 21,04,563 were disposed of. The average value of each suit was Rs. 373 and the average cost Rs. 31; the percentage of costs to value was Rs. 8.

The Sudder Court.—Forty-nine regular appeals were pending on the Civil file of the Sudder Court on 1st January 1865 against 360 on the same date in 1864. 129 regular appeals were admitted against 141; 118 were disposed of against 452; and 60 were pending on 31st December against 49. There were 474 special appeals pending on 1st January 1865 against 2,069 on the same date last year; 1,684 were admitted against 1,541; 1,472 were disposed of against 3,136; and 686 were pending on 31st December against 474 on 31st December 1864. The increase of cases pending is ascribed to the failure of the health of one of the Judges for several months. Of the regular appeals decided by the Court 2 were dismissed on default against 6 in 1864; 2 were adjusted or withdrawn against 7; 66 were confirmed against 246; in 29 against 60 they were amended; 15 against 123 were reversed and 4 against 9 were remanded. Of the special appeals 117 against 173 were dismissed on default; 843 against 2,059 were confirmed; 39 against 64 were amended; 152 against 355 were reversed; 305 against 469 were remanded and 16 were adjusted or withdrawn being the same as last year. The percentage of special appeals reversed, modified and remanded was 34. The average duration of suits was 2 months and 26 days.

The system of employing Sale Ameens on fixed salaries in

the Civil Courts proved satisfactory, the aggregate net gain amounted to Rs. 32,141-11-10.

Small Cause Courts of Benares, Allahabad, Agra and Dehra Doon.—The total number of suits instituted in the four Small Cause Courts during the year was 6,210 against 6,331 in 1864. A decrease of 250 cases took place in the Agra Court which is attributed to the Sudder Court's ruling that a mortgagee who sues on a bond in the Small Cause Court is held to waive his lien on the real property mortgaged. Of the 6,210 suits instituted, 2,637 were for bond debts. The following statement gives the various descriptions of suits instituted in each Court :—

Name of Small Cause Courts.	Bond debts.	Shop debts.	Book Account debts.	For personal property.	"Dust Girdan" claims.	For rent.	For damages.	For wages.	For money due on written contract.
Benares	1,136	453	189	176	114	85	70	55	21
Allahabad	621	209	202	6	242	77	48	138	254
Agra	813	104	174	176	261	82	11	47	119
Dehra Doon	67	.	73	36	42	4	8	56	41

A very large proportion of suits instituted in the Benares district were for "shop debts," and suits for "money due on written contracts" were very numerous in the Allahabad Court. Of 6,417 cases for disposal during the year 6,284 were disposed of, leaving 133 pending at the close of the year against 166 similarly pending at the end of 1864. Of the cases disposed of 18 against 17 per cent. were decided *ex parte* and a proportion of 10 per cent. in the ordinary Civil Courts in 1865. 2,049 cases were decided on confession of judgment or 33 against 34 per cent. in the previous year. In Agra it was 38 per cent. In the Small Cause Courts the number of suits decided on their merits was 1,876 or 30 per cent. against 29 per cent. in 1864, and the average percentage in the Civil Courts of the North Western Provinces was 52 per cent. A much higher proportion of cases was decided on their merits in the Small Cause Courts of Dehra Doon than in the other three.

Of 5,026 cases of applications for the execution of decrees disposed of, 1,549 or 31 per cent. were completely executed and 614 or 12 per cent. partially executed against 31 and 10 per cent.

respectively in 1864. In the Court of Benares the percentage of applications fully executed of those disposed of is 32 against 44 per cent., in Allahabad 35 against 33 per cent., in Agra 19 against 25 per cent., and in Dehra Doon 59 per cent., the applications executed in full in the Dehra Doon Court is considered very satisfactory. 678 applications were also made for the sale of immovable property of judgment debtors under Section 11, Act XLII. of 1860 and subsequently under Section 20, Act XI. of 1865; 11 shares of land and 220 shares in immoveable property of other description was sold. The average duration of cases decided in the Small Cause Court of Benares was same as last year, viz. 8 days; Allahabad 6 against 7; Agra 15 against 16; and Dehra Doon 6. The procedure of the Dehra Doon Court from its summary nature reduced the average duration of suits and is in this respect adapted to the wants of the community of Mussoorie where the population is always fluctuating and consists mainly of Europeans who are unacquainted with the system of appeal of the ordinary District Courts.

The total value of Stamps filed in the Small Cause Courts amounted to Rs. 40,403 against Rs. 40,695 10 in 1864, the amount refunded for razeenamahs was Rs. 701 leaving a net total of Rs. 39,702 realized. In addition to the above the amount realized from penalties imposed on account of documents being insufficiently stamped was Rs. 6181; by fines Rs. 115-2-6; and Rs. 4,667-0-5 as surplus tulubana. The net income of the four Courts amounted to Rs. 45,102-3-11 against Rs. 46,687-4-1 from the three Courts in 1864. The total cost of the Courts and their establishments was Rs. 46,483-5-6 in 1866 showing a loss to Government of Rs. 1,381-1-7. The Courts of Benares and Agra show a gain of Rs. 3,601-15-11 while on the other hand the Allahabad Court owing to the high salary of the Judge shows a deficit of Rs. 6,283-12-6. Of 34 applications for a new trial in the Benares Court, 23 were summarily struck off, 4 reversed or modified and 2 were pending at the close of the year. In the Allahabad Court there were 32 applications, 24 struck off, 2 maintained, and 6 reversed or modified, in the Agra Court there were 190 cases for disposal, of which 53 were pending at the close of 1864, 76 were struck off, 12 maintained, 18 reversed or modified and 84 pending, and in Dehra Doon there were 21 applications, 10 struck off, 2 maintained, and 9 reversed or modified, the Agra Returns are not considered satisfactory. Owing to the small number of references made to the Sudder Court on

points of law, the Court had not an opportunity of forming an opinion regarding the judicial aptitude of the Judges of the Small Cause Courts.

Orders of Government.—With regard to the large number of pending cases in the Goruckpore and Ghazeepore districts the Lieutenant Governor considers that increased exertion is necessary on part of the Principal Sudder Ameen, as well as on the part of those in authority in the Moradabad district, who are responsible for the unfavourable condition of the civil files. Considerable improvement will also be looked for next year in the reduction of pending cases in the Shahjehanpore district. The diminution of cases from 135 to 35 pending more than a year, the Lieutenant Governor considers very satisfactory. Of the number of cases finally disposed of the general result is good. The Lieutenant Governor is gratified to find an improvement in the proportion of cases decided on their merits but on the other hand he regrets that inaccuracies still occur in the Returns of cases under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 appealable to the Judge. With reference to appeals from decisions under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, the Lieutenant Governor considers that great differences of opinion often exist with respect to the true application of these Acts. For instance when a Judge and the Revenue officers in a district have adopted opposite views, the number of appeals will be large, and reversal and modification of decision by the Superior Court may not by any means be a correct test of the soundness of the original judgment. Further, with regard to Mr. Vansittart's remarks on appeals, the Lieutenant Governor was under the impression that it was permanence of existing rates during the currency of the present settlement and not absolute perpetuity for which the Mouroosee ryots in temporarily settled districts contended. With respect to the proceedings of the Zemindars in enhancing the rates of rent upon their ryots on the eve of a permanent settlement, His Honor will draw the attention of the Board of Revenue to the circumstance. The Lieutenant Governor approves of the course adopted with respect to the circulation of Mr. Spankie's remarks to Zillah Judges and recommends the keeping up a record of irregularities with a view to their correction and future avoidance. The prosecutions under Section 24 Act VIII of 1859 and Section 169 Act XXV. of 1861 is satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor regrets to find the average duration of cases in the Judge's Court had increased owing to the dilatoriness of Mr. Power but hopes great im-

provement will take place during the current year. The return for the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Goruckpore is very unsatisfactory, on the other hand the decrease of the averages in the Sudder Ameen's and Moonsiffs' Courts is satisfactory. The increase in the value of stamps filed in the Civil Courts is satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor trusts that every exertion will be made by the Judges of all grades to maintain the purity and efficiency of the judicial administration. The returns of the working of the Small Cause Courts with the exception of Agra were on the whole favourable and the Judges had performed their work in a satisfactory manner.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865.

THIS report is submitted by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

General Statistics.—The total number of persons for trial was 98,115 against 95,940 in 1864 being an increase of 2,175. Compared with the returns of 1855, exclusive of the Saugor and Delhi territories there was an increase of 14,271 persons for trial. This increase is principally in heinous offences which rose from 23,967 to 26,108 in 1865, while bailable offences only increased from 71,973 to 72,007. This latter result was expected, owing to the very large increase which occurred in 1864 compared with 1863. Crimes and offences ascertained to have been committed similarly increased from 87,399 to 92,809 in 1865, the increase in heinous offences rose from 46,281 to 51,504 in 1865 and in petty offences from 41,118 to 41,305. The general increase of crime throughout the country was owing to the scarcity of grain and the high prices of the necessaries of life. The number of principal offences against property was 47,261 against 43,347 in 1864 and of persons brought to trial 21,960 against 18,973 showing a satisfactory increase. There were 28,809 against 28,081 cases of theft; 1,623 against 1,346 of receiving stolen property dishonestly; 376 against 360 of robbery; and 16,463 against 13,560 of House-breaking. The number of offences affecting the human body was :—

		1864.	1865.
Murder,	...	310	335
Culpable homicide,	...	188	203
Grievous hurt,	...	87	89
Rape,	...	169	154
Dacoity simple,	...	67	89
Ditto aggravated,	...	8	9

No cases of thuggee were reported. The number of cases of administering stupifying drugs with criminal intent decreased from 45 to 41 in 1865. River dacoity on the Jumna was stopped, owing to the use of extra police at the expense of offending village communities. One case of attempted *Suttee* was prevented by the police. The increase in the number of persons for trial accused of petty offences from 63,621 in 1862 to 61,498, 71,973, and 72,007 in 1863, 1864, and 1865 respectively, is indicative of the satisfactory feeling entertained by the natives of the country in regard to the working of the Criminal Courts. On the other hand, it is thought, too much encouragement is given by the existing Stamp Law to the institution of petty complaints in the Criminal Courts. The establishment of Local Courts presided over by Honorary Magistrates in the interior of the district has proved very useful to the agricultural population, but it is feared that cases are entertained in these Courts which are properly cognizable elsewhere, and that in large towns false litigation has been encouraged by the exemption from stamp duty of petitions regarding petty offences.

The Magistrates' Courts.—Out of 98,115 persons for disposal during the year, the cases of 96,312 were disposed of by the magisterial agency, against 94,149 in 1864, leaving 1,312 against 1,340 undisposed of at the close of the year. The Sudder Court consider this to be very satisfactory. The cases of only 23 persons had been pending more than three months at the close of the year as contrasted with 95 at the end of 1864. In the Regulation Provinces only 5 persons had been long under trial. This was in a case of dacoity committed in foreign territory and great delay took place in the preliminary investigation. The Court expressed their dissatisfaction at the long delay in the investigation and trial of this case as well as of one in the Bareilly district where 5 cases had been pending more than 90 days. Of 96,312 persons disposed of on trial, 58,646 or 61 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions, 37,666 or 39 per cent. being discharged or acquitted, against 58 and 41 per cent.

respectively in 1864. Sixty against 56 per cent. of the persons accused in non bailable or heinous offences were convicted which is very satisfactory, showing that the police considerably improved during the year in detective ability. In Benares, the highest, there were 77 per cent. of convictions ; in Mozuffernuggur, the lowest, there were 37 per cent. The appointment of a chemical examiner proved satisfactory. During the year two cases of suspected murder were brought up, in which one was convicted and the other acquitted through the evidence of the chemical examiner. The total number of criminal cases disposed of increased from 57,606 to 61,988 in 1865. Cases of enquiry by Subordinate Magistrates decreased from 1,913 to 1,626. The number of trials disposed of by Magistrates under Chapters XIV. and XV. and Section 277 greatly exceeded that of the previous year, rising from 53,498 to 58,175. In the miscellaneous department 186,375 against 193,935 cases were disposed of. In Cawnpore distinct the largest number of enquiries under Chapter XII. was made, or 166. In Benares the greatest number of cases was decided, or 5,031 ; in Boolundshuhur the lowest or 304. Honorary Magistrates decided 3,205 criminal trials against 2,223 in 1864 and 6,106 miscellaneous cases against 2,135. The experiment of causing a Board of Honorary Magistrates to sit for the purpose of trying petty cases in the city of Shahjehanpore proved successful. There were 55 cases brought up ; 55 convictions and 31 acquittals. Of 200 cases made over to them three quarters were not filed, the influence possessed by Honorary Magistrates enabling them frequently to persuade parties to withdraw their complaint or come to a compromise. 18,097 persons were sentenced to imprisonment compared with 18,238 in 1864, i. e.

			Persons.
Rigorous	...	...	11,279
Simple	...	...	806
With fine	...	...	5,681

Of 18,097 persons imprisoned, 1,979 were sentenced to periods not exceeding two years, 1,927 to periods not exceeding one year and 14,191 to periods not exceeding six months ; 30,360 against 28,214 persons were fined, the total amount imposed was Rs. 3,46,763, of which Rs. 2,08,344 or 60 against 58 per cent. in 1864 were realized. Nine persons were fined Rs. 1,000 each and 28 persons from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Of Rs. 3,46,763 imposed in fines, Rs. 2,17,912 were inflicted as

sole punishment in 160 cases and Rs. 1,62,554 realized. The largest amount of fines was inflicted for the offences of "Grievous Hurt," "Breach of Customs and Abkaree Laws," "Assault," "Mischief," and "Criminal Trespass." The total number of persons whipped was 4,093 against 2,167 the previous year; 611 were juveniles and 3,482 adults; 3,697 were whipped as sole punishment. In 2,812 cases of theft, extortion, &c., and for simple theft alone 2,409 were whipped as sole punishment; 374 against 201 were whipped on second conviction and 1 person was whipped in addition to other punishment for forgery.

Appeals and Commitments.—There were 2,316 appeals to Sessions Judges against 2,737 in 1864, of which 2,242 were disposed of, 571 rejected, 1,150 orders confirmed and 521 reversed or modified, being a percentage of 23 as contrasted with 21 per cent. reversed and modified in the previous year. Out of 16,364 appealable cases decided, 2,221 or 14 per cent. were appealed, as contrasted with 7 per cent. in 1864. Of appealable cases disposed of 3 per cent. were interfered with in appeal. The number of cases committed to the Sessions, including those pending at the close of the previous year, amounted to 1,661 against 1,671, and the number of commitments 3,474 against 3,382 in the previous year. The cases of 3,228 were disposed of on trial at the Sessions. Of these 2,355 or 73 per cent. were convicted, and 873 or 27 per cent. acquitted being 1 per cent. less than in 1864. Cases relating to disputed possession of lands decreased from 352 the previous year to 215. The Court observe that, as the revision of settlement progresses, the number of these cases may be expected still more to diminish.

The number of witnesses amounted to 250,327 as contrasted with 258,991 in the previous year. Of these 2,38,311 were detained only 1 day, 9,830 two days, 1,563 three days, and 623 for longer periods, being an average percentage of 95, 4, 1, 0 per cent. respectively or the same as last year. The greatest number of witnesses were present in the Etawah district where 14,544 were examined. Particular attention in respect to the daily testing by the magisterial officers of their Witness Registers was ordered by the Court, and they also directed each officer personally to attest the entries made in the register day by day so as to ascertain by enquiry and inspection that witnesses are not detained longer than the period

recorded in the Register. The general average duration of each case was 11 days as contrasted with 12 in the previous year and 13 in 1863. There were 1,602 against 1,493 appeals from the Assistants preferred to the Magistrates. Of these 1,530 were disposed of, 832 orders were confirmed, 258 rejected and 440 modified or reversed, or 29 per cent. as compared with 27 per cent. in 1864. In the Courts of the Magistrate Rs. 27,657 were imposed as compensation fines under the Section 44 as compared with Rs. 40,184 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 12,106 were realized and paid as compensation to sufferers being 43 per cent. against 34 per cent. in 1864.

Sessions Judges.—In the Courts of the Sessions Judges Rs. 11,220 of fines inflicted, were ordered to be paid away compared with Rs. 6,717 in 1864, of which Rs. 881 or 8 per cent. were paid to the injured parties. 1,523 Sessions trial and 1,939 appeals were disposed of by the Session Judges in 1865 as compared with 1,431 trials and 2,427 appeals during the previous year. One day's work is taken to be represented by the trial of one Sessions case, or of five appeals. Sentence of death subject to confirmation was passed on 109 persons as compared with 92 in the previous year. 216 persons were sentenced to the following degrees of transportation—175 for life, 15 for 14 years and upwards, and 26 for 7 years and upwards. Out of 1,543 persons sentenced to *rigorous* imprisonment the sentence of 280 varied from 7 to 14 years, 627 from 3 to 6 years, and 636 for lesser periods. *Simple* imprisonment was inflicted on 32 persons, 397 persons received the double punishment of imprisonment and fine, and 15 were sentenced to whipping as well as imprisonment. Of 1,515 trials disposed of the Sessions Judges concurred in opinion with the Assessors in 1,362 cases. Mr. Ouseley remarks that as a rule Assessors always acquit, and if the accused can afford to pay a Vakeel they are generally willing to acquit the prisoners to oblige the Vakeel. The average duration of each Sessions trial was 17 days compared with 20 days in the previous year, and of each Criminal appeal 19 against 20 days in 1864.

The Court of Nizamut Adawlut—The cases of 15 persons were referred to the Court under the old law for confirmation of sentence, 11 were confirmed, 1 was modified and 3 were acquitted. Of 104 persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges and their cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation of sentence, 79 were confirmed, 15 modified, and

10 were acquitted. The cases of 892 were appealed or called for by the Court on perusal of the monthly statement. Of these 533 were confirmed, 187 modified, and 172 were acquitted. The cases of 238 persons were otherwise reviewed by the Nizamut Adawlut. In these 175 were confirmed, 38 modified, and 30 were acquitted. The total number of references made on capital cases was 96 against 78 in the preceding year. There were 40 against 25 cases in 1864 called for by the Court under the provisions of Sections 403 and 405, Act XXV. of 1861. The number of appeals preferred to the Court was 310 against 340 in 1864 and the number of cases otherwise reviewed was 114 against 71. Altogether 560 Criminal trials were decided by the Court in 1865 as contrasted with 514 in 1864, and 159 miscellaneous cases were disposed of against 178 in the previous year. The number of Criminal trials pending on the Court's file at the end of the year 1865 was 38 as compared with 30 which were pending at the close of 1864. The average duration of each criminal trial during the year was 19 days. The penalties imposed by the Sudder Court during the year were as follows:—

PENALTIES.		1865.	1864.
Death ... ..	...	74	61
Transportation for life ... ..	...	20	11
Transportation above 7 years, and not exceeding 14 years ...	...	7	30
Imprisonment above 12, but not exceeding 21 years ...	...	0	0
Imprisonment above 5, but not exceeding 10 years ...	...	9	14
Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years ...	...	182	104
Total ..	...	292	220

There was an increase in the total number of sentences passed by the Court but in two of the minor headings there was a slight diminution.

Orders of Government.—The large increase in heinous offences is much to be regretted but the proportion of persons convicted is satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor considers that the appointment of Honorary Magistrates is of great advantage to the agricultural population. It is observed with satisfaction that no case of *thuggee* occurred during the year and that steady improvement had taken place in the proportion of per-

persons annually convicted since 1862. The increasing usefulness of Honorary Magistrates is also observed; the special acknowledgment of Government will be conveyed to them through the Magistrates. His Honor is gratified to find that the experimental establishment in the town of Shahjehanpore of a Board of Honorary Magistrates for the disposal of petty offences has proved successful and trusts that in other large towns the same success will attend them. The proportion of fines realized is satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor notices with satisfaction a considerable decrease in the breaches of the Stamp law. The establishment of a Juvenile Reformatory is under the consideration of the Inspector General of Prisons; separate wards have already been provided in the Central Jails for juvenile offenders. The statement, if correct, of the number of witnesses examined is considered satisfactory; an increase of 34 per cent. took place in the number of persons brought to trial as compared with 1860 whilst witnesses attending to give evidence had only increased by 13 per cent. With respect to the daily testing of the Witness Registers by magisterial officers the Lieutenant Governor concurs in the opinion of the Court. The returns from Cawnpore, Bareilly and Jaloun are considered unsatisfactory, on the other hand the average duration of trials considering the increase of business is very satisfactory. The thanks of Government are conveyed to the Court.

THE POLICE OF BENGAL.

1865.

THIS report is submitted to the Bengal Government by Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Pughe, Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Police Establishment.—At the close of 1864, the late Colonel Bruce, then Director-General of Police in India, submitted his report upon the constabulary of the Lower Provinces, and during 1865 his recommendations were, for the most part, adopted. The circles of the five Deputy Inspectors General were re-arranged, the sixth being abolished. The following shows the strength and cost of the Police as revised :—

		Grade.	Per Month.	
1	Inspector General ..	.....	Rs. 2,500	...
3	Deputy Inspectors General	1st	1,500	4,500
2	Ditto ditto ditto	2nd	1,200	2,400
6	District Superintendents ...	1st	1,000	6,000
7	Ditto ditto ..	2nd	800	5,600
10	Ditto ditto ...	3rd	700	7,000
12	Ditto ditto ...	4th	600	7,200
16	Ditto ditto ...	5th	500	8,000
17	Assistant Superintendents	1st	400	6,800
25	Ditto ditto ...	2nd	300	7,500
34	Ditto ditto ...	3rd	250	8,500
37	Inspectors ...	1st	250	9,250
55	Ditto ...	2nd	200	11,000
69	Ditto ...	3rd	150	10,350
84	Ditto ...	4th	100	8,400
55	Sub-Inspectors...	1st	80	4,400
181	Ditto ...	2nd	70	12,670
254	Ditto ...	3rd	60	15,240
329	Ditto ...	4th	50	16,450
109	Head Constables	1st	25	2,725
627	Ditto ditto ..	2nd	20	12,540
959	Ditto ditto...	3rd	15	14,385
1218	Ditto ditto...	4th	10	12,180
602	Constables ...	1st	9	5,418
3002	Ditto ...	2nd	8	24,016
6416	Ditto ...	3rd	7	44,912
9943	Ditto ...	4th	6	59,658
2	Duffadars ...	...	45	90
88	Sowars ...	...	58 at 25 and 30 at 12	1,810
3	European Constables	...	70	210
The strength of the Patna, Lohardugga and Hazareebagh Districts is given below according to the old scale, the new allotment not having been sanctioned yet. These three Districts are not included above.				
		Grade.	Per Month.	
10	Inspectors ...	1st	Rs. 165	1,650
11	Ditto ...	2nd	115	1,265
12	Ditto ...	3rd	85	1,020
11	Ditto ...	4th	65	715
18	Sub-Inspectors	1st	50	900
20	Ditto ...	2nd	40	800
21	Ditto ...	3rd	30	630
19	Ditto ...	4th	26	494
39	Head Constables	1st	14	546
51	Ditto ...	2nd	12	612
51	Ditto ...	3rd	10	510
55	Ditto ...	4th	9	495
1093	Constables ...	1st	7	7,661
1094	Ditto ...	2nd	6	6,564
28	Sowars ...	.....	25	700
Cost per Mensem ...				3,56,256
Cost per Annum Rs.				42,75,072

This force bears a proportion of one policeman to eight square miles, and to every 1,573 of the population. The cost is about 2·8 per cent. on the revenue of the province, and 0·1-8 per head of the population. In the large towns of England the average is one policeman to 463, and for the whole of England and Wales one to 870. In Madras it is nearly one policeman to every 1,000 of the inhabitants. There is no difficulty now in obtaining the services of men who can read and write. The duties of police appear to be far more popular than before with the rural population, and amongst the applicants for employment are now found the sons of most respectable people. The Force is very fairly drilled. On the Chittagong and Assam frontiers, as well as in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, more attention is paid to this duty than elsewhere; as there is no certainty when the police may be called upon to act offensively, either by themselves or in concert with regular troops. The frontier posts are fully armed. In the Regulation districts arms are only supplied to the head-quarters of districts, and to Magisterial sub divisions for the use of the Hajut and treasury guards. They are not required at, and are consequently not supplied to, Mofussil stations. On ordinary civil duty a constable never carries any other weapon than his baton. The police guarded the whole of the jails and treasuries, the former containing on the average 16,573 prisoners, and the latter about Rs 262,52,948, at a cost of 20·36 on prisoners and of ·7 per cent. on treasure. The number of prisoners who escaped from the jails, owing to the carelessness of the police guards, amounted to ninety-seven of whom fifty-five were recaptured. In no instance has any treasure been lost. The jail duties, owing to the very large increase of prisoners, were unusually heavy. Some of the buildings which are supposed to afford accommodation for from 150 to 200 prisoners, have been crowded with upwards of 500, and, in a few instances, large numbers of prisoners were encamped outside. Five cases of torture, or rather of extorting confession by violence, came under notice and the culprits were dismissed.

Municipal Police were organised in 44 places. The amount of the assessments collected in the towns, in which the Municipal Acts are in force, is Rs. 8,34,802, of which Rs. 4,50,408, or 53 per cent., are applied to police purposes.

Railway Police.—Proposals were made for the organization of a Government police to be employed on the line of Railway, the force to be placed at the disposal of the agent of the East India Railway Company. When organized this body will

form a portion of the regular police, enrolled under Act V. of 1861, and will be employed under a special Railway Superintendent, holding the rank of a District Superintendent.

Nepaul Frontier Police.—In consequence of representations made by the Nepaul Government to the effect that offences, more particularly cattle thefts, were frequently committed within their boundaries by men living in our territories, and that little or no redress could be obtained, Mr. Gordon was deputed to meet an official of the Katmandoo Durbar for the purpose of testing the truth of the complaint. He marched along the entire frontier, and after full enquiry suggested that it would be advisable to establish a line of posts, in communication with each other, along the whole boundary from the Balasun to the Gunduck. The Government of India directed that these proposals should be carried out at a cost of Rs. 14,964.

Bhootan Dooar Police.—At the taking of Dewangari in April 1865 the police lost one Inspector and four men killed; one European officer and ten men were severely, and twenty-three slightly wounded. On the conclusion of peace with Bhootan, orders were issued for the reduction of this force, and thus a saving to Government of Rs. 1,77,033 per annum was effected. The Budget estimate for 1865-66 amounted to Rs. 47,92,687; the actual expenditure up to 31st January was Rs. 36,14,081-1-8, or at the rate of Rs. 43,36,896-5-9 per annum and—adding the expenditure for the Bhootan Dooars—at the rate of Rs. 45,98,046.

General Statistics.—The total number of crimes cognizable by the police in 1865 was 63,289 against 50,428 in 1864. In these 60,124 persons were apprehended, of whom 31,240 were convicted, 18,832 acquitted, 1,116 compromised, 3,339 released by police, 2,136 pending, and 3,462 were otherwise released. The number of persons acquitted who were arrested by a Magistrate's order was in Backergunge district 655, Jessore 401, Cuttack 424, Hooghly 400, and Burdwan 751. The total number of crimes committed in England and Wales in 1862 was 52,018 as compared with 63,289 in Bengal, and of persons arrested 27,119, convicted 15,305 against 60,124 and 31,040 respectively. Of the number arrested 56·4 per cent. were committed against 51·6 per cent. in Bengal. In non-cognizable cases 88,573 persons were arrested of whom 48,062 or 54 per cent. were convicted. Of offences against the person 2,405 were reported, 4,379 persons were apprehended, and 2,156 or 85 per cent. were convicted. The number of crimes against property with

violence was 1,291; there were 3,545 apprehensions and 1,542 convictions or 119 per cent. Of theft, house-trespass, &c., without violence there were 38,212 cases; 27,503 persons were arrested and 12,736 or 33 per cent. were convicted. The crimes of culpable homicide, rape, unnatural offences, and causing grievous hurt decreased but on the other hand, murders, kidnapping, concealment of birth and forced labour increased. There were 1,291 offences against property with violence against 1,217 cases in 1864 and 1,542 against 1,121 convictions or an increase of 27 per cent. In offences committed without violence there was an increase of 7,833 cases. There were 12,539 against 10,783 convictions. This increase in the number of offences is ascribed to the scarcity of food and partly to the better reporting of crime. In the district of Mymensingh the largest increase took place; there it rose from 904 cases in 1864 to 3,532 in 1865. There were also 614 cases of wrongful confinement in which 3,070 persons were arrested and 930 were convicted. Of 1,556 against 1,050 cases for receiving stolen property, 2,230 against 1,140 were convicted or an increase of 86 per cent. There were 357 cases of murder, 208 convictions and 24 pending; culpable homicides 245, convictions 123 and 13 pending; 604 dacoities and highway robberies, 283 convictions and 37 pending. The average of crimes committed in the Lower Provinces was 15.9 to every 10,000 people. In cognizable cases 7.7 were convicted. In murder and culpable homicide the average was 14; dacoities and robberies 32; burglaries and thefts 9.5. In Pubna the latter crime was 48.0 and in the Cossyah Hills 1.0 per cent., 22 murders and 457 cases of robbery occurred in Mymensingh alone. The following statement shows the working of the police with regard to breaches of the Salt laws:—

	Cases.	Number arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Quantity of Salt attached						Salt released by order of Magistrate.			Salt confiscated.			Total of Fines.		
					Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Rs.	As.	P.
1864 ..	1180	1605	1231	360	3,126	28	6	1,811	33	12	1,291	29	8	12,969	5	0			
1865 ..	1999	2437	2002	462	9,856	28	13	6,442	37	11	3,217	9	9	14,416	11	9			

The convictions obtained were 80 against 76 per cent. in 1864. The increase is owing to the regular police knowing nothing of either the old or new Salt law while the old salt officers had a new law to work, as Act VII. came into force on the 1st July 1865.

Dacoity.—The number of dacoities increased from 440 to 525 cases in 1865; 2,688 persons were arrested and 1,400 were convicted against 2,086 arrested and 953 committed in 1864. The average committed was 2·67 against 2·16 the previous year. Of the 525 dacoities committed only 351 would have come under that head under the old law; 110 would have been entered as highway robberies; 12 as robberies on the river; 27 as grain robberies; 6 as cattle lifting and 17 as “attempts.” In 325 cases the property stolen did not exceed Rs. 100; in 49 cases Rs. 200; and in 42 cases Rs. 300. The following table shows the number of dacoities committed in the several provinces under the Bengal Government:—

	Total number of Dacoities.	Number of Prisoners arrested.	Number of Prisoners committed.	Number of cases in which commitments were made.
	525	2688	1400	250
Dacoities in Bengal ...	389	1948	1035	199
„ Behar ...	103	479	222	37
„ Orissa ...	31	258	143	14
„ Assam ...	2	3	0	0
Total ..	525	2688	1400	250

	Total.	With murder.	With violence.	Simple dacoity.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 200.	Under Rs. 300.	Under Rs. 400.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 600.	Under Rs. 700.	Under Rs. 800.	Under Rs. 1,000.	Under Rs. 2,000.	Under Rs. 3,000.	Under Rs. 5,000.
Dacoities in Bengal...	389	11	46	332	248	38	30	16	6	11	7	8	7	7	4	13
„ Behar ..	103	3	8	92	58	8	10	5	3	3	3	1	4	4	3	1
„ Orissa ...	31	0	5	26	24	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
„ Assam ...	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	525	14	59	452	325	49	42	21	10	14	10	10	11	11	7	15

In the district of Monghyr there were 9 cases of drugging; 21 persons were arrested, 17 committed and 3 capitally punished. In Bhagulpore there were 5 cases; 29 persons were arrested, 22 committed and 2 capitally punished. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 9,18,578 and recovered Rs. 2,41,924 against Rs. 10,38,765

of the former and Rs. 2,67,957 of the latter in 1864; the percentage of recovered upon stolen property was 26·33 against 25·79. The total number of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases committed was 1,54,794 in which 1,48,697 persons were arrested 79,302 punished, 45,271 acquitted, 6,770 compromised, 3,339 released by police, 3,184 pending, 275 transferred and 10,566 otherwise released. The proportion of acquittals though large is less than in cases where arrests are made by the order of the Magistrates.

Administration of the Police.—Colonel Pughe considers that the general working of the police has been favourable. In the handling of heinous cases a marked improvement is apparent. The number of cases successfully prosecuted and the amount of property recovered never was so large. Great complaints with respect to reporting crime by landholders was felt by District Superintendents but an abstract of the laws bearing on this subject was circulated and zemindars were warned that the law will be put in force not only against those who fail to report crime but against those who give little or no aid in its detection. The proper organization of the village police deserves attention. In many districts hundreds of chowkeydars were without any head, the control of the Superintendents over them being merely nominal. The municipal police in towns should be placed under the authority of District Superintendents and should be adequately paid. The detective department should be extended, the advantage of a small force of this kind has been shown in the drugging cases. The duty of serving processes gratuitously by the police should be dispensed with and the work carried on by peons. More serious notice should be taken of false complaints. The rules with respect to the establishment of “drinking houses” should be modified, and gambling should be made an offence cognizable by the police. Suitable buildings for the accommodation of the police should be erected, and divisional schools should be established for the education of the future officers of the force. Those men who have been recommended for pensions and gratuities should be discharged and their places filled up by more efficient officers. Inter-departmental payments should be re-introduced, the police should be relieved of the many extra duties on which they are still employed and it is necessary that at the head quarters of each district one Court should constantly sit for the disposal of criminal cases.

General Orders.—The Lieutenant Governor observes with satisfaction the better class of recruits coming forward to accept

service in the Police. The scheme of divisional schools has been recommended to the favourable consideration of the Government. With regard to the insecure state of jails and lock-ups the matter has been already urged on the attention of the Public Works Department, His Honor is gratified to find that the working of the police was satisfactory. The amalgamation of the police employed in towns under Act XX. of 1856 and Act III. of 1864 with the Regular police is approved of. His Honor also observes a marked improvement in the working of the police in the checking of crime, especially in the more heinous offences. With respect to the reintroduction of the system of inter-departmental payments the Lieutenant Governor fails to see why departments indenting for necessary guards should make their demands excessive merely because the cost of the guard is not shewn in their accounts, or why, if they do so, there need be any difficulties in getting the demand reduced to the proper standard, apart entirely from the question of disbursement of the cost.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BENGAL.

1865.

THIS report is submitted to the Government of India by Mr. L. R. Tottenham, officiating Registrar of the High Court. It refers to the work performed in the Criminal Courts subordinate to the Court on its appellate side (not including Chota Nagpore and Assam), as well as by the High Court itself on both its Appellate and Original sides.

Magistrates' Courts.—During 1865 there were before the Magistrates of the Lower Provinces under trial, or under enquiry, preliminary to commitment, 69,231 cases, concerning 1,30,307 persons, of whom 63,717 were convicted, 4,156 committed to the different Courts of Session, and 58,534 acquitted or discharged while 908 were transferred to the Courts for trial, or died or escaped. Compared with 1864 the number of persons under trial sensibly increased. There remained under trial, when the year closed, 1,502 cases concerning 2,988 persons, of whom 1,039 were in jail, 1,398 on bail, and 556 on recognizance. Of these, 28 cases had been under trial for more than three months. This statement is less favourable in some respects

than that of the year 1864. The general result is that 54 per cent. of the persons tried before the Magistrates were convicted by them or committed to the Courts of Session, and 46 per cent. released. The results are unfavourable in East Burdwan, Purneah, and Rungpore. On the other hand, those relating to Sylhet, Noacolly, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah are favourable. The general result showing that 46 per cent. of accused persons were acquitted or discharged is not in the Court's opinion satisfactory. A large proportion of accused persons acquitted were discharged without being put on their defence, no *prima facie* case being made out against them by the evidence for the prosecution. This unfavourable result is traced partly to the institution of false or frivolous complaints, and also, in a great measure, to a want of discrimination on the part of the police in sending accused persons before the Magistrates on insufficient evidence, and to a want of energy and intelligence in collecting evidence sufficient for conviction. The number of witnesses examined was 257,771; in 1864 the number was 275,250. There is no appreciable difference in the percentages of detention; nearly 92 per cent. were discharged on the first day of attendance, rather more than 6 per cent. on the second day, about one per cent. on the third day, while those detained beyond the third day were about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the persons convicted after trial by the Magistrates, 16,683 were sentenced to imprisonment. Of these 235 were sentenced for two years, that is to say, for the longest period for which a Magistrate of the highest grade is competent to imprison. There were 40,300 persons fined in sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in any one case, that being the limit of a Magistrate's power to fine. A very large proportion of the fines imposed were sums under Rs. 25. The fines amounted to Rs. 4,20,955-15-10 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which the portion realized was Rs. 2,73,250-9- $\frac{1}{2}$. The Court believe that a very large amount of the unrealized balance is really irrecoverable, and that its existence is in a great measure due to a want of judgment or consideration in imposing comparatively heavy fines on persons whose want of means should have been apparent. Sentences of whipping, under Act VI. of 1864, were passed in the cases of 2,439 persons, of whom 206 were juvenile offenders. As regards the adult offenders 2,233, it was imposed in lieu of other punishment in 2,093 cases; in lieu of, or in addition to, other punishment for offences against property in 129 cases; in addition to other punishment on a second conviction for offences under Section 4, Act VI. of 1864 in 11 cases. Whipping was not administered with undue severity.

19 appeals were preferred during the year, and out of those heard, the orders were modified or reversed in four cases. The average duration of cases is approximately assumed to be 13 days, being 16 days for cases in which the police was employed, and 10 for those in which it was not. These results scarcely vary from those of 1864 but they vary remarkably in different districts and in the same district in different years. On the whole, the Magistrates disposed of 68,900 criminal cases and had 1,627 pending; of 183,891 miscellaneous cases and had 2,683 pending; of 624 cases under Cl. XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure and had 52 pending.

Appeals to Magistrates.—Appeals were preferred in 1,632 cases to the Chief Magistrates from the orders and sentences of the Subordinate Magistrates. Of the 1,633 appeals disposed of, 137 were rejected and the orders were confirmed in 909 cases, and modified or reversed in 587. Of 33 appeals under trial at the close of the year, none were pending longer than a month. The results of appeals are most unfavourable to the Subordinate Magistrates in Behar, East Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, and the 24-Pergunnahs.

Honorary Magistrates.—In addition to the Stipendiary Magistrates in the service of Government, 21 gentlemen were vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class, and one with special powers. These Honorary Magistrates decided 1,306 cases concerning 2,530 persons, of whom 772 were convicted, and 1,758 acquitted. Of the appeals preferred from sentences passed by them, one was rejected, and their orders were confirmed in 26 cases, and reversed or modified in eight.

Courts of Session.—During the year 1,511 Sessions cases concerning 3,819 persons were tried. Of this number, 2,735 persons in 1,143 cases were convicted, while 1,312 persons in 447 cases were acquitted. The results are more favourable to the committing officers than in the year 1864, and are especially favourable to those in the Districts of Gya, (Behar), West Burdwan, Midnapore, Rungpore, and Sarun. The number of appeals heard by Sessions Judges was 3,182 from orders passed by Magistrates in criminal trials. Of these 409 were rejected, and in 1,975 the orders were confirmed, and in 798 they were reversed or modified. The results are on the whole more favourable to the Magistrates, being especially so in the Districts of Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, West Burdwan, Chittagong, Dinagapore, Midnapore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Sarun, Champarun, and Noacolly. They are, however, very unfavourable

to the Magistrates of East Burdwan and Bogra. As regards Miscellaneous appeals, (95 of which were rejected,) the orders appealed from were confirmed in 81 instances, and modified or reversed in 37. The largest numbers of persons punished are to be found in the Sessions Courts of Midnapore 379, Backergunge 1,551, Behar 152, Shahabad 139, Rungpore 133, Patna 130, West Burdwan 122, Tipperah 111, Rajshahye 103, Bhagulpore 100, and 24-Pergunnahs 100. The number of cases in which capital sentence was passed was the same as in 1864, or 46; but the number of persons so sentenced was 74 to 53 in 1864, or 21 in excess. In Mymensingh seven persons were capitally sentenced in two cases, and in Sylhet five persons in two cases. No capital sentences were passed by the Sessions Judges of Beerbhoom, Dacca, Hooghly, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Purneah, Shahabad and Tipperah. The largest number of persons transported for life are to be found in the returns from Backergunge, Patna, Mymensingh, Dacca and Shahabad. A sentence of forfeiture of property was passed during 1865, under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, upon Moulvie Ahmedoolah, who was convicted in the Sessions Court of Patna of abetting the waging of war against the Queen. Capital sentence was passed upon him by the Sessions Judge, but it was reduced by the High Court to transportation for life. There were pending, on the files of the Sessions Judges at the close of the year, 225 cases in which 576 persons had been committed for trial.

The High Court, as a Court of Appeal, dealt with 681 cases. The sentences passed by Sessions Judges were confirmed in 561, reversed in 63, and modified in 52; while in 5 cases retrials were ordered or fresh evidence was called for under Section 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 45 appeals were pending at the close of the year. On the whole, the results are not unfavourable to the Sessions Judges. They are extremely favourable to the Judges of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Hooghly, of the first two of whom no orders were interfered with by the High Court in appeal. Trials are held by Jury in these districts, and no appeal is allowed by law on matters of fact. It is shown that 70 cases concerning 88 persons came before the High Court as a Court of reference. Of these, 5 cases concerning 5 persons were references under the old law, the offences having been committed before the Penal Code came into force. In the remaining 65 cases the references were made for confirmation of the sentences of death passed.

by Sessions Judges on 83 persons. Sentences of death were confirmed and executed on 56 persons, while in the cases of 18 persons, they were commuted to the alternative punishment for murder, *viz.*, transportation for life; and in the case of one person, though the capital sentence was confirmed by the High Court, it was commuted by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to transportation for life. In regard to 5 convicts, the High Court disagreed with the findings of the Sessions Courts as to the nature of the offence committed, and passed lighter sentences of transportation for 10 years, and 5 persons were acquitted and released. Proceedings were submitted by the Lower Courts under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 84 cases, out of which the orders passed were cancelled by the High Court in 53 cases, modified in 2, and confirmed in 26 cases, leaving 3 pending when the year closed. On the other hand, the proceedings were called for by the High Court in 13 cases, in which it was found necessary to reverse the orders of the Lower Courts in 9 instances, and to amend them in 1; no interference was found necessary in 3 cases. In addition to this work, the High Court as a Court of Revision, during the year, addressed 224 letters, and recorded 87 resolutions on the periodical criminal statements submitted by Sessions Judges and Magistrates. By the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction of 279 persons committed for trial, 6 were discharged without trial, 76 (including 10 discharged under Section 8, Act XIII. of 1865) were acquitted, and 197 were convicted. No capital sentence was passed, and 3 only were condemned to transportation for life, and one to solitary confinement.

The Jury System worked well in the districts into which it was introduced in 1862. The Judges of these districts as a rule, expressed themselves very favourably of the system, and the results on the whole show that the Juries discharged their duties with uprightness and intelligence. There certainly were cases in which verdicts were given not in accordance with evidence, but such were few, and the error was most commonly in favour of the accused. In cases where a wrong verdict is given against the prisoner, the power vested in the Local Government, under Section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, affords a remedy for the evil. The success of the system of trial by Jury must of course depend, partly on the proper selection of persons to form the Jury list of a district, but mainly on the ability and care with which the Sessions Judge performs his duty of setting

before the Jury the evidence adduced, its legal value, and its bearing on the crime of which the parties stand charged.

Magistrates and Judicial Training.—The Court strongly urges on the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal the importance of selecting invariably the most experienced and efficient of the Officers at his disposal to serve as Judges in those districts in which trial by Jury exists. The Court suggests that officers, when first promoted to the Bench, should be appointed to districts where all criminal trials are still conducted with assessors, and where, therefore, their proceedings are to a greater extent under the control of the High Court than they are in Jury districts. Magistrates and Collectors should devote some considerable portion of their time to the trial of important cases instead of leaving the whole judicial work to their subordinates, and confining themselves to hearing the few and comparatively petty appeals that lie to them. In 1864 the Court pressed strongly on the Government the duty of so reforming the present system as to leave Magistrates no excuse to evade one of the most important duties of their office, and one imparting to them that practical experience, which will qualify them for the still more responsible office of Judge. Magistrates performed less judicial work in 1865 than in the previous year. Looking to the number of witnesses examined as the fairest test, in Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs the Magistrate did no work; in Mymensingh he examined only 5 witnesses in the year; and in Tirhoot, Shahabad, Moorshedabad, Jessore, Dinagepore, Dacca, Cuttack and Beerbhooma, the number of witnesses examined was so small as not to reach the average of 7 per mensem. The Magistrates of Monghyr, West Burdwan, Balasore, Furreedpore, Howrah, Patna, Pubna, Rungpore, Bogra and Sylhet, in addition to their revenue and miscellaneous duties, took a fair share of the judicial work.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

1865-66.

THIS Report is submitted by Mr. W. S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

General Statistics.—At the close of April 1866 the colleges and schools maintained with aid from the State amounted to 2,561, attended by 1,13,862 pupils. The increase was 288 schools, and 10,786 pupils. In addition to these 197 private

schools receiving no aid from Government furnished returns, which shew that they were attended by 7,443 students :—

APRIL 30TH 1866.		Institutions.	Pupils.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.			
Colleges (General.)	...	7	*753
Colleges (Professional, including Law Depts.)	...	8	†557
Medical College (Vernacular Departments)	...	2	241
Mudressas	...	2	103
School of Art	...	1	29
Normal Schools—			
For Masters	...	23	1,260
For Mistresses	...	1	24
Schools for boys:			
English—			
Higher Class	...	50	9,339
Middle Class	...	10	799
Vernacular—			
Middle Class	...	107	7,325
Lower Class	...	61	2,777
Schools for girls (Native)	...	3	153
		295	23,370
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.			
<i>Receiving allowances under the Grant-in-Aid Rules.</i>			
Colleges (General)	...	5	339
Normal Schools—			
For Masters	...	2	61
For Mistresses	...	1	10
Schools for boys:			
English—			
Higher Class	...	82	10,334
Middle Class	...	261	11,515
Vernacular—			
Middle Class	...	405	19,233
Lower Class	...	301	9,403
School of useful Arts	...	1	246
Schools for girls—			
European and other Foreign races	...	7	569
Native	...	143	3,529
		1,299	55,339
<i>Receiving allowances under other Rules.</i>			
Normal Schools, (for Masters)	...	1	28
Schools for boys:			
English—			
Higher Class	...	1	173
Middle Class	...	6	530
Vernacular—			
Middle Class	...	176	6,646
Lower Class	...	831	26,914
Schools for girls—			
European and other Foreign races	...	2	172
Native	...	40	700
		1,057	35,153
		2,561	1,13,462
<i>Receiving no allowances.</i>			
Schools for boys:			
English—			
Higher Class	...	7	1,491
Middle Class	...	54	2,014
Vernacular—			
Middle Class	...	38	1,497
Lower Class	...	73	1,962
Schools for girls (Native)	...	25	489
		197	7,433

* Inclusive of 13 out-students.

† Inclusive of 31 out-students.

The increase was not so great as in former years owing to an epidemic in some of the central districts, but as usual it was greatest in grant-in-aid schools which rose from 1,007 with an attendance of 49,844, to 1,209 with an attendance of 55,339, the increase including 3 Colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta. A gratifying advance is noticed in the number of Girls' schools which rose from 163 to 195, and the number of pupils from 4,185 to 5,223. The most important change in the list of Government Institutions, is the addition of 11 Normal schools for the training of teachers. The number of these Institutions in operation last year was 13.

Exclusive of the charges in schools which receive no aid from the State, the total expenditure on Education for the year is returned at Rs. 22,86,799, of which Rs. 9,06,323 was contributed from local sources, the net charge upon the public revenue amounting to Rs. 13,80,476. Taking the total revenue of the Lower Provinces for the year at Rs. 15,85,99,901, the State expenditure on Education was 8 per cent. of the public income, and the cost of each student a little under Rs. 12-2 or about £1-4-3. This is slightly less than the cost per head in the previous year, while the cost per head defrayed from private sources rose 5 per cent., from Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-15-4 (nearly 16 shillings). The total increase in Government expenditure was Rs. 1,24,869, being rather less than 10 per cent. on the expenditure of 1864-65, while private expenditure increased by Rs. 1,26,760, or rather more than 16 per cent. The receipts from fees increased by Rs. 69,011, the collections having amounted to Rs. 5,13,238 against Rs. 4,44,227 in 1864-65. The increase in Government Institutions was Rs. 21,754 and in Aided Institutions Rs. 47,257. The amount realized from fees, in Government and Aided Institutions in 1861-62 was Rs. 2,57,361; in 1862-63 Rs. 2,94,531; in 1863-64 Rs. 3,48,576; in 1864-65 Rs. 4,44,227 and in 1865-66 Rs. 5,13,238. The money was thus spent:—

SOURCE OF CHARGE.	EXPENDITURE.			Percentage on total expenditure.
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	
Direction,	42,422		42,422	1·85
Inspection,	1,89,709		1,89,709	8·29
Government Colleges—				
General,	1,27,673	76,417	2,04,090	8·96
Special,*	1,69,360	34,472	2,03,832	8·91
Government Madressas, ..	16,030	3,369	19,399	84
Government Schools—				
General,	2,58,282	2,17,691	4,75,973	20·81
Special,†	1,09,623	4,814	1,14,437	5·
Girls' Schools	7,410	35	7,445	·32
Private Colleges (Aided)—				
General,	19,374	57,855	77,229	3·37
Private Schools (Aided)—				
General,	2,64,822	4,43,019	7,07,841	30·95
Special,‡	5,331	14,391	19,722	86
Girls' Schools,	30,528	50,750	81,278	3·55
Scholarships,	1,12,590	3,510	1,16,100	5·07
Miscellaneous,	27,322	...	27,322	1·19
Total,	13,80,476	9,06,323	22,86,799	

The Calcutta University.—The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,500, against 1,396 of the preceding year. Of these, 1,321 were from Bengal, and the remaining 179 from the North West Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon. Of the candidates from Bengal, 433 were successful, 45 being placed in the First, and 388 in the Second Division; 221 of these were from Government schools; 164 from private aided schools, and 43 from private unaided schools; 3 were private students, and 2 were school masters. Classifying the successful candidates according to their professed creed, 356 were Hindoos, 10 Mahomedans, and 23 Christians; while 44 describe themselves as Brahmists, Deists, or Theists. The proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates was consider-

* Including the Vernacular Departments of the Medical College.

† Including three Normal Schools for Masters, one Normal School for Mistresses, and the School of Art.

‡ Including three Normal Schools for Masters, one Normal School for Mistresses, and the School of Useful Arts.

ably less than in previous years. The general failure occurred in English literature and is ascribed to the unusual difficulty of the papers set by the Examiners, and their presumed strictness in their award of marks. The number of candidates for the first Examination in Arts was 446, of whom 339 were from Bengal and 47 from the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon. Of the Bengal candidates 25 passed in the First Division and 153 in the Second Division. One hundred and twenty-two candidates entered for the B. A. Examination, of whom 116 were from Bengal and the remainder from the North-West Provinces. Amongst the former the number of successful candidates was 75, of whom 56 were students of Government colleges, 15 belonged to aided institutions, and 4 were schoolmasters. The First Division contained 18 names and the Second 57. For the M. A. Degree there were 18 candidates, of whom 15 passed successfully, *viz*, 2 in Languages, 5 in History, 4 in Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3 in Mathematics, and 1 in Natural History and Physical Science. Of these 10 were from the Presidency College, 1 from the Medical College, 2 from the Dacca College, 1 from the Free Church Institution, and 1 was a schoolmaster. The whole were Hindoos. At the Law Examination 22 candidates were present, of whom 11 passed for the Degree of B. L.—4 in the First and 7 in the Second Division. Thirteen candidates at the same time obtained diplomas as Licentiates in Law. For the first B. M. examination there were 5 candidates, all of whom were found qualified, 4 being placed in the First and 1 in the Second Division. For the first examination for the License in Medicine and Surgery there were 35 candidates, of whom 10 passed successfully, 4 being placed in the First Division and 6 in the Second Division. For the second examination there were 26 candidates of whom 20 passed successfully, 5 in the First and 15 in the Second Division. For the License in Civil Engineering there were 5 candidates, two of whom passed in the Second Division.

Government Colleges.—The following shows their condition and progress:—

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.	Monthly fees.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS ON 30TH APRIL.					COST OF EACH STUDENT IN 1865-66.		
		1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and endowment.	Total.
Presidency, ...	Rs. 10	227	289	360	323	301*	Rs. 189	106	295
Sanskrit, ...	3	...	16	22	26	20	318	27	345
Hooghly, ...	5	66	65	82	133	141	...	237	237
Dacca, ...	5	138	128	111	129	110	171	51	222
Kishnaghur, ...	5	38	44	47	61	74	262	50	312
Berhampore, ...	5	26	32	48	77	74	235	51	286
Patna, ...	3	...	5	18	21	20†	517	46	563
Total, ...	.....	495	579	688	770	740	176	106	282

Of the whole in 1866 237 were sons of Zemindars, Talookars and persons of independent income; 82 sons of Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers; 114 sons of professional persons; 236 sons of Government Servants and Pensioners; 6 were sons of shopkeepers and 65 are not classified. The total cost of the colleges in 1865-66 was Rs. 2,04,090, of which Rs. 1,27,673 was from imperial and Rs. 76,417 from local funds. The average cost of the students per head increased during the year from Rs. 248 to Rs. 282, the charge against Government having risen from Rs. 157 to Rs. 176, and the charge against private income from Rs. 91 to Rs. 106. This is a consequence of the larger salaries paid to the Principals and Professors under the new organization of the upper branch of the Educational Service which came into operation in July 1865. It was determined that the rate in the Mofussil Colleges which, except at Patna, is Rs. 5 a month, should remain for the present unchanged; but that the rate in the Presidency College should be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a month from the commencement of the next academical year. The number of under-graduate students attending the Law Classes at the end of the year was 370, against 297 in the previous year, and besides these 19 out-students were attending particular courses of lectures. * The

* Exclusive of 9 out-students.

† Exclusive of 4 out-students.

six Law Schools cost Rs. 39,386, of which Rs. 24,914 was from fees and endowments. Each student cost Rs. 118. There was a small decrease in the number of undergraduate students attending the Primary or English class of the Medical College. At the end of the year the number on the rolls was 128, against 139 at the same date of the preceding year. The average roll number throughout the year fell from 145 to 136. Each in the undergraduate class cost Rs. 666 of which only Rs. 37 was from fees, &c. In the vernacular department the cost of each was Rs. 167 of which Rs. 8 was from fees. In the Bengali and Military classes the monthly average attendance was 244. There were 43 students a month in the civil engineering department of the Presidency College each of whom cost Rs. 766 of which only Rs. 57 was met from fees. The Government School of Art was reorganised at an annual cost of Rs. 18,000 besides fees. The Calcutta and Hooghly Mudressas showed but feeble signs of vitality, and under present arrangements little is to be expected of them. The 103 students paid a fee of 8 annas a month and cost Rs. 213 each.

Government Schools.—The 275 schools contained 21,687 scholars, each of whom cost Rs. 29 each, of which Rs. 11 was met from fees. The total cost was Rs. 5,76,128 of which Rs. 2,24,433 was met from fees. In the Chittagong district a Boarding school was established in the village of Manikcharri for the benefit of the Hill Tribes, at a monthly cost of Rs. 76-8. The English Departments opened a year ago in the Normal Schools in Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna failed in the object for which they were established. Students with the proper qualifications could not be induced to enter them, because they are not affiliated to the University. The Syndicate declines to accord the privileges of school masters to the pupil-teachers. The number of teachers who obtained certificates in the Normal Schools of Calcutta, Hooghly and Dacca was 612. The number on the rolls on an average each month was 1,025, each of whom cost Rs. 90 of which Rs. 4 was met from local funds. By the opening of new Normal Schools an important advance was made during the year in the means of raising a supply of teachers qualified for conducting the middle and lower class schools throughout the country.

Non-Government Schools.—There were 2,266 containing 90,402 pupils, each of whom cost Rs. 10-10 of which Rs. 6-13 was from fees. The following table shows :—

The results obtained by the Schools of the Higher Class, Government and Private, in 1865-66.

SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.	Number of Schools.	No. of students who passed Entrance.	No. of students who gained Scholarships.
Government Schools, ...	33	225	87
Private Schools—	33	225	87
Christian (aided,)...	...	...	...
Ditto (unaided,) ...	4	16	7
	4	16	7
Missionary (aided,) ...	11	27	9
Ditto (unaided,) ...	5	36	11
	16	63	20
Native (aided,) ...	34	87	34
Ditto (unaided,) ...	9	37	12
	43	124	46
Total ...	96	428	160

Grants-in-Aid.—The number of institutions receiving grants rose from 1,007 to 1,209 or 20 per cent., and the amount of the grants from Rs. 2,07,778 to Rs. 2,45,572 or 18½ per cent. The additional Institutions which obtained grants during the year amounted to 249, and their grants to Rs. 81,600 per annum. Amongst these, three are Colleges situated in Calcutta, affiliated to the University in Arts, viz., the Cathedral Mission College, connected with the Church Missionary Society, Rs. 4,800 per annum,—the College of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Rs. 4,200 per annum,—and St. Xavier's College, supported by the Society of Jesus, Rs. 3,600 per annum. Besides this, 44 schools already aided obtained augmented grants aggregating Rs. 6,732 per annum. On the other hand, grants aggregating Rs. 10,824 per annum, were withdrawn from 55 schools, which were either temporarily or permanently closed; and the grants to 32 other schools were reduced to the extent of Rs. 4,720 per annum. Hence the net increase in the number of institutions of all classes for which grants were sanctioned during the year is 194, and the additional charge upon the State, Rs. 72,788. Casual

grants for special purposes were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 10,241, distributed amongst 71 schools. The following shows the details—

Statement shewing the grants drawn during 1865-66, by Private Institutions in operation on the 30th April 1866.

	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.	Amount of Government grant per annum.	Cost to Government of each student per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Under Missionary bodies, ...	244	10,532	55,727	5 4 7
Under other Christian bodies, ...	27	1,954	22,886	11 14 5
Under Native Managers, ...	938	42,872	1,66,959	3 14 3
Total, ...	1,209	55,358	2,45,572	4 6 11

Primary Education.—The system of primary education, instituted some years ago, under an additional Inspector, Baboo Bloodeb Mookerjee, in Zillahs Burdwan, Nuddea, and Jessore, received considerable extension. The Midnapore Zillah was added to the districts assigned to him, and a new Training school for *Gurus* was opened at the sudder station to provide for the wants of the *Patshalas* of the Zillah. He also extended his operations to Zillah Bancoorah on the west of Burdwan, and received instructions to push forward from Nuddea into Moorshedabad. In addition to this, another Inspector, with a staff of three Deputy Inspectors, was established in North-East Bengal, and commenced similar operations in Zillahs Rajshahi, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, where three new Training schools were opened, each with its full complement of 75 stipendiary pupils. In some districts, the outbreak of epidemic fever, and to a less extent the failure of the crops, seriously affected the working of the schools and checked their extension, but with due allowance for these drawbacks, the progress reported must be regarded, as in a high degree satisfactory and cheering; and great credit is due to the two Inspectors for the energy and judgment they displayed in

conducting the operations entrusted to them. The two Inspectors have 16 Deputy Inspectors under them.

Inspectors.—The numbers of schools increased so much that eight Deputy Inspectors were appointed in addition to the former staff.

Buildings.—The erection of a building for the Calcutta University having been authorized, at a cost of Rs. 2,52,221, exclusive of out-offices, a site was selected for the edifice on the west side of College Street facing College Square, and the foundations were commenced. A grant of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned for the construction of a new School-house at Ranchee to meet an equal amount contributed by private subscriptions. In Behar, the unexpended balance of the grant for Vernacular Schools amounting to Rs. 7,062, has been made available towards the erection of suitable buildings for these institutions. The new building for the Berhampore College progressed slowly.

Books.—The last report of the School Book Society, for the year ending 31st December 1865, shews a steady increase in the demand for books and apparatus. The amounts realized by sale in the last three years, have been Rs. 42,493 in 1863, Rs. 54,577 in 1864, and Rs. 64,317 in 1865. The number of books issued in these years were respectively 139,370 copies, 169,418 copies, and 184,043 copies. The following abstract shews the languages of the books issued in 1864 and 1865.

Books.	Copies.	
	1864.	1865.
English ...	70,641	68,525
Sanskrit ...	1,409	2,068
Bengali ...	76,582	83,588
Hindi ...	5,616	3,890
Ooriya ...	5,922	12,824
Santhali ...	10	3
Khasia ...	1,322	511
Arabic ...	21	29
Persian ...	136	71
Urdu ...	3,930	2,683
Anglo-Asiatic ...	3,829	9,851
Total ...	169,418	184,043

During the last year the Society printed ten new publications comprising 21,425 copies, and new editions of 23 old publica-

tions to the extent of 127,000 copies. It employed 84 agents for distributing its books in the country districts.

Classification of Educational Officers.—A scheme for the re-organization of the upper branch of the Educational service, which was recommended to the Government of India in the early part of 1864, received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in a despatch dated the 9th December of that year, and was brought into operation on the 1st July 1865. The scheme includes all officers of the General Department of the service, who receive salaries of Rs. 500 a month and upwards. These are classified as follows:—A Director of Public Instruction on Rs. 2,000, rising to Rs. 2,500 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month. Two First Class Officers on Rs. 1,250, rising to Rs. 1,500 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month after the first year and of Rs. 100 a month after each of the two following years. Six second class officers on Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250 by the same annual increase as in the preceding class. Ten third class officers on Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month after each of the first two years, and of Rs. 75 a month after each of the two subsequent years. Thirteen fourth class officers on Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 750 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month. It is hoped that a somewhat similar classification may shortly be sanctioned for the Lower Branch of the service which is now inadequately paid as compared with subordinate officers in other departments, and is consequently less attractive than formerly to men of education possessing the requisite qualifications.

Employment of Educated Natives.—The Lieutenant-Governor issued fresh instructions confirming with some amendments the resolution of 30th January 1856, which laid down the principles upon which the admission of candidates for ministerial employments in Mofussil offices is to be regulated. Rules of procedure were circulated to all heads of offices, the most important of which imposes a check on the apprentice system which prevails in all Mofussil offices. By the orders of 1856 it was prescribed that no apprentice should be admitted into any office without the express sanction of the head of the office. It has been further prescribed by the rules now circulated that not more than five apprentices shall be retained in any office, and that apprentices failing to obtain a paid appointment within five years, shall not be retained in any capacity.

Inspector's Report on the Central Division.—Mr. Woodrow, the Inspector, reports that the Inspectors can see but a small

portion of their schools in any one year, and thus the work of inspection is falling more and more into the hands of the Deputy Inspectors. If the Deputy Inspector is an active and intelligent officer, who not only works himself but makes the teachers under him work, the schools go on well ; but if he is lazy or over-indulgent, the fact soon shews itself in the character of his schools. The Deputy Inspectors forward monthly to the Inspector a diary of their work, and in this diary, among other notices, the state of each school they visit is recorded. The condition of a school will be either good, middling, or bad. Her Majesty's Government in England have sub-divided these heads. A good school may be either excellent or good, a middling school either fair or moderate, and a bad school either indifferent or bad. These six heads of excellent and good, fair and moderate, indifferent and bad, have been adopted in this country. The Deputy Inspector enters in his diary the state of each school he visits under one or other of these six heads. The single word tells the Inspector whether the school is improving or declining. If the Inspector visits ten or twelve out of the fifty schools under a Deputy Inspector, and finds their state is, on the whole, correctly estimated, he may assume that the character of the rest of the fifty is correct. The supervision of the Inspector is essential to maintain a due uniformity. When an Inspector cannot see a fair percentage of the work of his Deputy Inspectors every year, his division ought to be reduced in extent. The Central Division is too large. The eight Deputy Inspectors last year showed most convincingly that the one great obstacle to improvement was that girls leave school on being married, and that they marry before they are ten years old. They mourn over the custom as a national misfortune, and yet very lately two of them married their daughters at the age of eight years. When officers who are paid to help on the work of female education as a part of their duty actually hinder it by their example, much progress cannot be expected in their districts. The Deputy Inspectors on salaries of from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month drew Rs. 12,989 as salary and Rs. 3,235 as travelling allowance during the year. Each on an average visited 180 schools and travelled 1,799 miles. The people of the country are every year availing themselves, more and more, of the grant-in-aid system, and the extension of education is thus being made by the only men who can render it permanent. Government and Missionaries are pioneers, and without their efforts the whole country would have been as backward now as it was fifty

years ago. But the labours of the last fifty years are now beginning to bear fruit, the pioneering work is almost done, and those for whom so much labour has been expended during so many years are able now to undertake part of the work themselves. In the Central Division, in which education has spread most widely, the cost of inspection is 6-2-5th per cent., or one anna in a rupee, and the cost of instruction is 93-3-5th per cent., or 15 annas in the rupee. The sum expended by Government on the general head of instruction amounts to Rs. 1,71,059, and that by the people to Rs. 3,33,053; or one rupee from Government draws forth two rupees from the people. Lower class vernacular education under Missionary control is more expensive than similar education under Native managers. Each boy in a middle class Vernacular school costs double the sum of each boy in a lower class school. It is worthy of notice that Government pays almost as much for each boy in its own middle class Vernacular schools as for each boy in a higher class aided school educating up to the University Entrance. The people readily pay three rupees for every rupee that Government spends on its own English schools, while for Vernacular schools exactly equal contribution to the Government expenditure is the rule. Missionaries educate between two and three boys in the Vernacular for the same cost as one boy in English, but the fees that they can exact from their Vernacular schools are but small. Girls' schools are much more expensive than boys' schools. The cost is great, while the progress is small. The lowest cost of the education of a girl is Rs. 9-2-10 a year, while the lowest cost for a boy is Rs. 2-9, or four boys may be educated at a little more than the cost of one girl, and in a much higher course. The Normal School at Calcutta, which for fifteen years has been supported by the Female Instruction Society for India and the East, trains ten students only. It is much to be regretted that the number is so small, as nearly twice as many teachers could be trained at a very small additional expense, and so the cost per head both to Government and the Society could be reduced by fully a third part. The cost to Government for each Governess is Rs. 88 yearly, and to the Society Rs. 631, even though the proceeds from fees amount to Rs. 190 for each student. The expenditure on the ten pupils last year was Rs. 9,522, which gives Rs. 952 as the cost of each pupil teacher. No Government College spends any thing like so large a sum on each scholar. Rival schools near each other are injurious to education. A

boy dissatisfied at some punishment for breach of discipline in the one, goes to the other. Both try to have low fees. The receipts from fees and subscriptions do not enable either to pay for first-rate talent and experience, and hence neither school can rise to the standard that would be attained by one united school. There are several examples of such schools under native managers. In country villages aided rival schools cause an injury to instruction, and a waste of public money. The most interesting feature in the educational operations of the year is the extension of female education. Not only is there an increase of the numbers under instruction, but the quality of the instruction improved. The number of girls attending schools in this division rose from 1,963 in 1865 to 3,307 in 1866.

South East Division.—Mr. Bellett, the Inspector, had 14 Deputy Inspectors who supervised 968 schools to which they paid 2,317 visits travelling 21,623 miles. The lower class vernacular schools are all opened almost on the borders of civilization, viz., under the Garrow Hills in Mymensingh, in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, among the wilds of North and East Cachar, and among the net-work of waters in the Sunderbuns. No application was made to Government this year for sanction of a sum of money for distribution among the Pundits and Students of the Sanskrit Toles. Owing to a hostile social movement, raised by the Hindu Hitioshini, the Tole Pundits were not willing to accept of the benefit offered by Government. They refused to send in pupils to the Tole examination, or receive rewards as they did last year. This disinclination will be difficult to overcome.

South West Division.—Mr. W. W. Hunter, B. A., C. S., was Inspector. The Division contained 283 schools and 16,043 scholars. The desire for education among the higher ranks is represented by an increase of one per cent., the desire among the general community is represented by an increase of 17.5 per cent., and among those humbler but still respectable classes of it who have to be content with a Vernacular education by an increase of 18 per cent. There was a greater desire for Vernacular education. While the average cost to the State in the higher class schools remained stationary at Rs. 19-2 per pupil, the cost of each pupil in the Government Vernacular schools fell from Rs. 6-4 in 1864-65 to Rs. 5-8 in 1865-66, or 12 per cent. of the whole charge. The direct system, or Zillah schools, educated 1,040 boys at a cost of Rs. 19,908; the aided

system under Missionary management educated 403 boys at a cost to the State of Rs. 3,696; the aided system under native management educated 1,228 boys at a cost of Rs. 10,082 to Government. For the education of each boy under the direct or Zillah school system, Government therefore paid Rs. 19 per annum; for each boy under the aided system in Missionary schools, Government paid Rs. 9 per annum, and for each boy under the aided system as conducted by native managers, it paid Rs. 8 per annum. From the 1,040 Zillah school boys came nineteen successful candidates at the Entrance Examination, being 1·8 per cent. of the total number of pupils in the Zillah schools. The higher class Missionary schools, with their 403 boys, produced four successful candidates or 1 per cent., and the higher class schools under native managers out of 1,228 boys could shew only five successful candidates, or less than half per cent. The article, therefore, that Government gets, is of more or less finished quality in proportion to the sum which Government pays. In the comparison the Missionary schools shew well, notwithstanding their comparative indifference to the examination, which forms the test. Each pupil in a Mission school costs Government less than half of what a Zillah school pupil costs, yet the Missionary school pupils furnish rather more than half the percentage which the Zillah school pupils passed of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination. On the other hand, the higher class schools under native managers contrast unfavourably in this respect; each of their pupils cost 42 per cent. of the sum Government paid for a Zillah school pupil, but, in proportion to their total average attendance, they only sent 26 per cent. of the proportion of candidates for the Entrance Examination that the Zillah schools send. Compared with the higher class schools under Missionaries, they shew still worse. Each of their pupils cost only one-ninth less than a Missionary school-boy, yet out of their pupils, educated almost at the same expense to the State as the Missionary school-boys, only 0·4 per cent. passed the Entrance Examination, or less than half the proportion of successful competitors from the Mission schools. What, therefore, the different kinds of schools gain in quantity they lose in quality, with the exception of the higher class Missionary schools. Mr. Hunter thinks that, taking both quantity and quality into account, Government gets more for its money from the Mission schools than from either of the other two. This of course applies only to direct education. As regards influence upon the people and all the wider purposes of public instruction, both

the Zillah and the Aided schools under native managers have a work to perform which Missionary schools are wholly incapable of doing. Of the middle-class English and Hindee school at Chyebassa it is reported that the Coles who form half the school are very slow. They have to assist their parents in the fields and at home and the majority attend the school every day from a distance ranging between four and six miles; so that they are obliged to start in the morning from their homes, to which they do not return till night-fall. Fatigued and hungry they sit down with alacrity to their accustomed evening meal, a kind of home-brewed ale, called Handya, which possesses intoxicating properties, and leads to dancing and singing instead of study. Those who would wish to study have another obstacle in the absence of lights. Labouring under such disadvantages, both natural and social, it is not to be wondered that in nine or ten years they, with very few exceptions, acquire only such a knowledge of Hindee as just suffices to help them to the posts of chuprasees, constables, or, at most, of subordinate amlahs of the court. The poverty of the aboriginal tribes tells heavily against the schooling fees. Previous to the school passing under the Education department, each Cole boy used to get a pice a day as a gratuity for attending the school. This allowance has now been discontinued, and a fee of one anna per mensem has been levied from each boy learning English. Nothing can speak more strongly as to the restless and unsettled character of the aborigines than the irregularity of their boys in attending school. It is considered a serious matter when 20 per cent. of a Bengali school is absent but less than half the Coles are daily present.

North West Division.—Dr. Fallon was Inspector. The advance of the lower education depends on the Deputy Inspector, and it was slight except in Tirhoot and Shahabad. Speaking generally, one-half the lower schools in Behar still resisted more or less any change or reform. The bad schools were many, because good teachers were too few. There are Mahomedan teachers who will steadily evade teaching Geography and Arithmetic, because the Mahomedan invocation or prayer *Bismillah-ur-rahman-ur-raheem* is not on the printed text. Nor is the culture which would make men better and happier of any value in the eyes of those who, caring only for wealth and power, believe that men are good or evil only as nature has made them, while they cultivate the arts of fraud and deception by which, as a rule, the members of the community they move in have grown rich and strong. The Sonthal Mission

Training school at Taljheri continued to improve, but secular knowledge was not sufficiently attended to. Yet it is a great thing that the number of Sonthals who learn to read and write and to do sums in Arithmetic should increase every year, and that all this knowledge, elementary as it is, should, as it must, enable them to hold their own against other races whose disposition to deal fairly is not on a par with their knowledge of letters. Not less important is the moral effect of a European Missionary in the midst of these people, taking a personal interest in their concerns, and helping and protecting them when he can from the over-reaching of more crafty men. Of Behar the Inspector reports that the time has not yet arrived when the higher education now given by the State can be made over without detriment to private bodies; though certainly, as this higher education should be for the middle and higher classes chiefly, the rate of tuition fees may well be raised, in the presence of the last great rise which the money value of a knowledge of English has received by the order which bars from Pleadership diplomas all who have not passed the University Entrance Examination.

North East Division.—The Division contained 224 Institutions with 10,158 pupils and an average daily attendance of 6,781. Education among the Hill tribes in Assam is carried on through the instrumentality of the American Missionaries, to whom monthly grants of money are allowed by Government. Of the numerous tribes which inhabit the hilly country surrounding the valley of the Brahmapootra, education has only reached four, the Cacharies, Miries, Mikirs and Garrows. The progress does not seem to be very satisfactory. This grant has been going on since 1855, and more than Rs. 18,000 have been spent in endeavouring to educate these wild tribes. The question is, what result can be shown for this large expenditure of money? There are now 257 Kacharies and Miries receiving an elementary education in Assamese at an average cost of 5 annas 8 pie each per mensem to Government. The schools are too numerous and too small, and the Masters too underpaid to do much good. The Meekirs inhabit the hilly tracts of country lying to the east and south-east of Nowgong. There is a tradition among them, that in former days their ancestors were able to read and write, and that the records of their people were written on dried buffalo skins. For some reason or other, the hill deities, offended at their advance in learning, sent an army of rats, who devoured their parchments, since which time any man, who attempts to write,

is said to have his right arm withered. Such absurd superstitions as these set the people against education, and the Missionaries have had up hill work. In all the schools founded by the Missionaries, the medium of instruction is Assamese, whereas in all the Indigenous schools supported by Government, the medium of instruction is the Bengali language.

Vernacular Education.—Baboo Bhodeb Mookerjee, Special Inspector, reports that his special scheme of Vernacular Education may be said to have emerged out of its experimental character. Its general extension gradually throughout the country was sanctioned. Three other districts within the limits of the north-western educational division were taken in under a new Inspector, the large district of Midnapore was added to his circle; and the district of Bancoorah or West Burdwan. Under this Inspector there were four training schools, each consisting of three teachers and seventy-five stipendiary pupils, costing in all Rs. 555 per mensem. The stipendiary pupils are in all cases village nominees, excepting ten at each Training School, entertained as unattached students. Officiating arrangements for the village schools are made with the help of these students on the occurrence of such contingencies as death or sickness among the attached school-masters. In such cases, they draw stipends at the rate of Rs. 8 per month. At the examination for entrance into these schools there was a large number of candidates. The epidemic fever seriously affected the patshalas. One Deputy Inspector reports that during the year no Government employment was conferred on any patshala pupil of the Burdwan circle. The growing popularity of the patshalas, therefore, received a sudden check. A feeling of disappointment began to rise up about them in the popular mind. Generally speaking, the village teachers do their routine duties carefully. The Deputy Inspector reports that the area of the Gooshkara circle is about 900 square miles. The population may be roughly estimated at 336,000 souls. The number of male children of a school-going age, being assumed at 1-20th of the entire population, will be about 17,000. Now the entire number attending the thirty-five day schools under inspection is only 1,289. There can be little doubt that the other 15,711 children or most of them are attending their guru patshalas with which we have not yet come in contact. This shews how very little we have been able to accomplish after three years of continued exertion in the way of improving the village patshalas of this district. The work to be done is vast; the means at command, namely seventy-five trained teachers at the years'

end, is disproportionately small. At four of the patshalas under me the villagers have appointed teachers of English. But as the patshala hours are not interfered with by the English teachers, the Inspector could take no official cognizance of the matter. This shews how easily English schools can go on of themselves without the least extraneous support, while vernacular education, to be improved in quality, needs every encouragement from Government, and the most strenuous exertions on the part of the educational officers. The Deputy Inspector of the Myrmory circle reports that there was every hope of the night schools started by the certificated gurus proving a complete success. People of the lowest classes attended these schools, and paid half a day's labour of an adult equal to 2 annas for one month's teaching. A whole day's labour is the utmost that a schoolmaster will be at liberty to take from one of his pupils during a single month. The Inspector reports of the Midnapore district that the difference between the Hindu with his complicated social system and the primitive Santhal is most striking. Nor is it less interesting to mark how Hinduism continues to be aggressive among the various wild tribes of the district, and how the customs and the language of the Bengali, considered to be so *effete* elsewhere, have vigour and growth among these rude tribes who adopt them more or less as they settle down to fixed agricultural habits of life. Patshalas are purely Hindu institutions, and are not found to exist among any other of the various races who inhabit the country. These institutions formed, in fact, a part of the old system of Hindu village communities. On a rough guess, the Hindu population of this district is something about 1,200,000. Applying the usual rule, the number of patshala-going children in the district will be about 75,000, and the number of patshalas 3,000. The Inspector met patshalas in every one of the forty-three villages which he visited where the people were even in part Hindus. In four out of the twenty-four thannas of the district which are inhabited by Ooriya Hindus, patshalas exist in as great number as in those inhabited by Bengalis. The Deputy Inspector in two weeks made out a list containing the names of 373 patshalas attended by 8,426 pupils, all situated within a radius of but a few miles from the sudder station. Exclusive of the four training schools and as many model patshalas attached to them, this Inspector had under him, on 30th April 1866, 521 village schools with an attendance of 16,561 pupils who paid Rs. 26,507-1 in fees and otherwise to their gurus. The total cost to Government in these schools was Rs. 21,643-11, and

therefore less than 2 annas per month per pupil. The patshalas are not and cannot be schools for the masses *exclusively*. They are primarily preparatory schools for the children of the higher and middle ranks, and at the same time, being extremely cheap, are attended largely by children of the lower orders. The following shows the expenditure on this scheme in 1865-66 :—

SCHOOLS.	No of schools.	Monthly average No. on the Roll during 1865-66.	Daily average attendance	EXPENDITURE.		
				From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Normal Training Schools	4	343	22½	21,306 15 0	2,684 9 2	24,191 8 2
Patshalas, Aided	539	15,174	11,507	22,437 6 6	26,678 14 0	49,314 4 6
	543	15,517	11,791	43,744 5 6	29,761 7 2	73,505 12 8

Baboo Kasseo Kanth Mookerjee was appointed Additional Inspector on 25th August 1865 to introduce this scheme into Rajshahye, Dinagepore and Rungpore, the Secretary of State for India in Council having expressed his satisfaction at the results which had attended the operation of the scheme. This new division extends from 24° to 27° north latitude, and from 1° 30' east to 1° 15' west longitude, Calcutta meridian, and contains a superficial area of 11,718 square miles, being in extent larger than Belgium and more than one-third of Ireland. Its population, as shewn in the police records, is roughly estimated at 2,757,794 souls, being 884,015 Hindus and 1,873,779 Mahomedans. Its extreme length from Munjullee in Rungpore to Sera-arazee in Rajshahye is 191 miles, and its greatest breadth from Khirkabaree in Dinagepore to Kakreepara in Rungpore, is 142 miles. Of the whole population, one-half may be assumed as females. If of the rest one-fourth be taken as between the ages of five and sixteen, we have 344,724 lads, who ought to be at school. By the last published report, it appears that 2,747 only are under instruction in these three districts, those in the Zillah schools not excepted, so that 341,977 still remain who have not yet been touched. The fact is, the greater part of the

people are agriculturists and artisans, and dislike the system of school instruction. It will, therefore, be the duty of the new scheme to bring the majority of them within the sphere of its influence. Mr. Robinson, long the Inspector of these parts, says in his last Report: "To the body of the people, who, in this division at least, are for the most part extremely poor, it is a mockery to allude to the Grant-in-aid rules;" and the late Mr. Murray, whose memory the people still cherish with fond regard, in connection with the Grant-in-aid system, states that, "in Bengal also the lower stratum of the people is not reached, or to a very limited extent, by means of the schools established on this principle. They are too expensive to be numerous, and the state of the patshalas shews that the lower classes of the people are not at all anxious to have their children taught the higher branches of education. To reach the masses some scheme is required, which, while adopting the patshala system as its basis, will introduce a better way of teaching, and better books." This is exactly what the new Inspector attempted. Up to the close of the official year the scheme had been well received by the people. In the 3 Training schools there were 236 pupils and the whole cost was Rs. 5,307.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN OUDE.

1865-66.

Inspection.—The educational scheme sanctioned for Oude in 1863-64 provided for the appointment of a Director on Rs. 900 a month, a Senior Inspector on Rs. 600, a Junior Inspector on Rs. 300 and a Deputy Inspector on Rs. 80 a month. Mr. W. Handford, who submits this Report, is Director and no Senior Inspector has yet been appointed. All classes of schools were carefully inspected during the year; Zillah, Tehsil, and Aided schools twice by the Director or the Inspector, and the new Village schools twice by the Inspector, and once a quarter at least by the Deputy Inspector in whose charge they are. Village schools lying within five or six miles of each other can, by collecting the pupils at some central village, be examined sufficiently carefully at the rate of two or three each day. Tehsil schools require at least one day each, and, as they are at long distances from each

other, one or two days' travelling intervenes. Zillah and other superior schools occupy from two to five days, and even this time does not permit, in the case of the larger and more advanced schools, so thorough an examination as could be wished. The civil officers pay the schools irregular visits which are highly appreciated.

Statistics.—The following shews the expenditure during the year—

	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Direction and subsidiary charges	17,125	7	5	.....	
Inspection and subsidiary charges	5,856	2	2	.....	
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	1,19,464	6	4	71,797	1	11
Total	1,42,445	15	11	71,797	1	11

The Imperial Grant was Rs. 1,45,800, of which Rs. 1,42,446 was actually expended. The term local funds includes—the educational cess; subscriptions by the Native gentry; school fees; and the private resources of Missionary and other Private schools under inspection. The educational cess was generally levied in Oonao, and partially in seven other districts, in two of which the collections were trifling. This Fund is charged with the maintenance of Village schools and the cost of training village teachers. Only 61 Village schools were at work, but above 350 students were trained in the Normal schools. The total amount of the cess was Rs. 36,661 of which Rs. 13,594 was spent on Normal and Rs. 5,803 on Village schools leaving a balance of Rs. 17,264. The native gentry of the province subscribed Rs. 65,760 for education during the year. The aggregate amount of fees collected from pupils of all classes of schools was Rs. 10,201 against Rs. 7,817 in 1864-65, being an increase of Rs. 2,384. The number of schools rose from 92 to 170, the number of pupils from 6,392 to 10,467, and the average attendance from 4,129 to 7,076. The

average attendance is to the average number on the rolls as 82 to 100. The total cost of each boy in the Zillah schools was Rs. 35-2 8 against Rs. 49-4-3 the previous year; in the Anglo-Vernacular Tehsil schools Rs. 20-1-3 against Rs. 20-14-10; in the Vernacular Tehsil schools Rs. 12-8 against Rs. 10-8-5; in the Village schools Rs. 4-10-4; in the Normal schools Rs. 65-1-2 against Rs. 96 6-6; in higher Private schools Rs. 62-1 against Rs. 74-12-11 and in the lower Rs. 10-1-7 against Rs. 4-6-3. Of 10,467 pupils 139 were the sons of talookdars, 868 of zemindars, 1,762 of cultivators, 1,673 of traders, 344 of policemen and 987 of other officials, 2,463 of professional persons, 870 of artisans and 1,361 of others. As to creed 7,654 were Hindoos, 2,718 Mahomedans and 95 others.

Government Schools.—

	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1865-66 (monthly average.)	Average daily attendance.	Total Expenditure.	
				From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
Schools of the Higher Class ...	10	1,339	1,089	Rs. 32,876	5,425
" " Middle " ...	19	1,706	1,424	19,455	9,135
Lower ditto { Tehsil ...	15	839	665	7,298	1,016
{ Village ...	61	1,236	1,094	.....	5,082
Normal Schools ...	2	320	280	4,460	13,760
Total ...	107	5,440	4,552	64,089	34,418

The average attendance of pupils was $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the average number on the rolls. Considering the frequent occasions of sorrow or rejoicing which occur in Native families, and are made excuses for absence from school, this proportion is tolerably satisfactory. Though the number on the rolls in four schools was slightly less than at the close of 1864-65, the average attendance in all cases increased. The fees vary from one anna to one rupee; 342 pupils were free. There were 431 volumes in the school libraries and all were tolerably well supplied with maps and school apparatus. The schools steadily

worked up towards the University Entrance Examination standard. English composition is the weak point with the pupils. Perpetual practice in translation and other written exercises is the only remedy; and is a work of time. Translation and letter writing form part of the daily routine, and every Saturday is devoted to an examination in the lessons of the preceding week. The Fyzabad school took the lead both as regards numbers and efficiency. It has the advantage of being in a large city, and has a somewhat more liberal establishment of teachers. It is expected of the Anglo-Vernacular Tehsil schools that they should impart a knowledge of English "sufficient to fit a man to be a fair clerk or ministerial officer of our Courts," and a good general education in the Vernacular. The fee is from half an anna to a rupee a month. The progress made in many of the schools of this class was most satisfactory. Shahabad was, on the whole, the best. The average attendance for the year was 148 against 93 in 1864-65, and the year closed with 202 names on the rolls. In the Vernacular Tehsil schools the scheme of studies is divided into six classes, and, beginning with the Vernacular alphabet, includes reading, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, Indian history, geography, grammar, and the elements of geometry and algebra. There is a difficulty in keeping boys till they reach the upper classes; no school had yet got beyond class III. As a rule, reading, writing, grammar and geography are taught very fairly; dictation is in most cases good; there is a want of neatness and accuracy in arithmetic; and the history book, though read, is not thoroughly mastered. In July 1866, 60 Village schools were opened in Zillah Oonao. The teachers had been studying in the Normal school for 10 months previously, and had obtained certificates of competency at the June examination. The most likely villages were selected by the Deputy Commissioner and Tehsil-dars; and, when the teachers were ready, a Deputy Inspector was appointed to organize and superintend the schools. In most cases the attendance was good from the outset. The year closed with a total registered attendance of 2,004 pupils, and an average attendance of 1,617. This gives an average of 33 and 27 per school, and is very encouraging, showing that the people are willing to be instructed. The course of studies for Village schools is divided into four classes, and, beginning with the alphabet, includes reading, writing, dictation, grammar, the ordinary rules of arithmetic up to fractions, the elements of mensuration, and an outline of geography and Indian history. This is all that can be attempted at present; the

men who enter the Normal school find it difficult to qualify themselves in one year to teach up to this standard, and they object to stay longer. In some instances the inhabitants of the village lend a house for the school free; in others rent is paid; whilst in about 28 villages it will be necessary to build. The salaries of the village teachers hitherto appointed vary from Rs. 6 to 10 per mensem, the average for April was Rs. 71. In the North-Western Provinces the minimum rate is Rs. 4, and in the Punjab Rs. 5 per mensem; but very many are untrained men, not having yet been sent to the Normal school. During the year considerable progress was made in carrying out the new land settlement, and collections under the cess increased rapidly. In order that there might be no unnecessary delay in establishing Village schools as funds become available, it was thought desirable to increase the number of village pupil teachers under training at Lucknow, and to open a Branch Normal school at Fyzabad as a temporary auxiliary to that at Lucknow. As qualified teachers do not at present exist, it seems more natural to train teachers and then open schools, than to open schools with ignorant teachers, whom we must, sooner or later, bring to the Normal school. The scheme of studies pursued at the Normal schools includes a junior and senior course,—the former comprising subjects necessary for Village, and the latter for Tehsil school teachers. Half-yearly examinations are held about June and December, and certificates awarded. At the June examination of the Normal school, Lucknow, 91 students were examined, and 87 received Village school certificates. Of these latter, 60 became village teachers in Zillah Oonao; and 17 were permitted to remain to read the senior course. A new set of students were admitted in July.

Canning College, the most important educational institution in the Province, completed its second year. Its popularity is shown by the increase of pupils from 399 at the close of 1864-65 to 518 at the close of 1865-66. The collections in fees was Rs. 2,688 against 1,972 in 1864-65. Of the pupils 373 were in the Anglo-Oriental, 67 in the Arabic, 41 in the Persian and 37 in the Sanscrit Department. Of 11 candidates, who went up to the University Entrance Examination in December 1856 six passed, and one of these in the 1st Division. The three Higher schools of the American and Church Missions at Lucknow and Baraitch had 617 pupils on the rolls with an average attendance of 374 against 458 and 282 respectively the previous year.

Private Schools—

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Average number on Rolls during the year, or monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Grants-in-Aid given by Government.	Expenditure from all the sources.
				Rs.	Rs.
Higher Class Schools ...	4	959	720	28,777	15,910
Middle „ ...	12	840	677	3,829	6,566
Lower „ ...	36	1,099	878	2,409	4,963
Female „ ...	11	303	249	2,726	8,692
Total ...	63	3,201	2,524	37,741	36,131

The above shows a total of 63 private Institutions, with an average attendance for the year of 2,524 pupils. Last year there were 47 schools, and the average attendance was 1,677. The increase in favor of 1865-66 is 16 schools and 847 pupils. The average attendance for the year was 79 per cent. of the average number on the rolls. Two schools were closed and 16 opened during 1865-66. Considerable progress was made in establishing and improving schools by the Grant-in-aid system. Up to the close of 1864-65 grants had been sanctioned to 17 schools. During 1865-66 the list was increased to 47. The Budget allotment of Grants-in-aid in 1865-66 was Rs. 40,000; the total amount actually paid was Rs. 40,580-8-11. One obstacle to the rapid adoption of the Grant-in-aid system lies in the difficulty of providing "adequate management." Very few Native gentlemen in Oude have been educated in Government schools or in any similar Institutions, and they are naturally not very anxious to undertake a work which they do not understand. The Grant-in-aid system cannot become general, till a large number of the native community have themselves been educated on the European system, and are able and willing not only to support but to manage schools, as clergymen and other school managers do in England. Practically the management of many of the

schools rests to a great extent with local Government Officers, but Native subscribers are encouraged to do as much as possible for themselves.

Female Schools.--Of the 11 schools one is for European and Eurasian girls, and 10 for Natives. All are in the city of Lucknow. The Lucknow Girls' school is a very useful Institution, affording a good sound education to the daughters of many members of the Christian community who are unable to send their children to more expensive Institutions in the hills or elsewhere. The attendance was rather less than in 1864-65. There were at the close of the year 15 boarders and 37 day-scholars. Of the 10 schools for Native girls, five are in connection with the Church, and five with the American Mission in Lucknow. Three of these were opened during the year; the average number of pupils on the rolls at the 10 schools was 257, and the average attendance 206. The schools were visited regularly by the ladies of the two Missions, who report very favorably of the progress made by the pupils. Instruction is given in reading, writing and needle-work. The Head Masters of some of the Zillah and Tehsil schools made attempts to interest those around them in Female Education; two or three small schools were opened, but their success is not yet certain.

Books.--The sum of Rs. 14,311 was spent on 70,432 books and maps during the year. The sum of Rs. 4,989 was received from the sale of 32,520 books and maps.

Conclusion.--This Department closed its second year 1865-66. The results obtained, though small compared with what has been done in older and larger provinces, are, the Director thinks, sufficient to warrant a sanguine hope for the future. At the close of the year the pupils exceeded 10,000, and they were all in their several degrees receiving an useful education. That the amount of scholarship yet attained is small is admitted, and could not be otherwise. The superior schools, however, made rapid progress; the inferior Institutions will become more and more efficient as District Inspectors are appointed, and more frequent inspection becomes possible.

Orders of Government.--The Chief Commissioner approves of examinations by written papers in order to relieve the inspecting staff. He considers it encouraging that there were, in 1865, 170 schools with 10,476 pupils, and an average attendance of 7,076 (or 82 per cent.) against 92 schools with 6,392 scholars, and an average attendance of 4,129 in 1864. The

classification of the scholars, as regards social status and race, shews that the value of education is thus far tolerably appreciated by all grades of the Native community. He impresses on the Director the necessity, which there will be for some time, of properly examining the Village schoolmasters, in order to keep them up to the mark. The graduation of their pay, depending chiefly on their success in these examinations, will be the best means to prevent deterioration of the teaching staff. The institution of Normal Schools, for the training of the future masters, appears to the Chief Commissioner to be, in principle, a judicious expenditure of money. The progress of female education is as yet traceable nowhere, save as owing to the direct action of English or American residents. The Chief Commissioner will be at all times ready to receive suggestions regarding measures for aiding the spread of female education.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

1865-66.

THIS Report is submitted by Major Fuller, R. A., Director of Public Instruction.

Inspection.—The following shews the statistics of the circles of inspection :—

	Amballa Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Rawul- pindi Circle.	Frontier Circle.
Number of Districts,	9	9	7	7
Area in square miles,	17,847	27,965	27,381	27,213
Population, ...	39,75,834	57,80,155	30,18,258	20,20,370
Number of Schools, ..	679	1,434	653	212
Number of Scholars,...	24,919	45,376	25,085	7,038

There were 4 Inspectors on salaries varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800, and 4 native Deputy Inspectors on salaries varying from Rs. 80 to 100. Of sub-inspecting officers there were 29 on salaries amounting in all to Rs. 1,435 a month.

Statistics.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 77,784 more than in the previous year, or Rs. 44,84,071 from imperial

and Rs. 2,63,909 from local funds. Of the imperial grants Rs. 1,04,528 was spent on direction and its subsidiary charges, Rs. 61,830 on inspection and Rs. 3,17,713 on instruction. Of the local funds Rs. 11,515 was spent on inspection and Rs. 2,52,394 on instruction. The following gives the details of schools and expenditure comparatively for two years :—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls at the close of 1865-66.	No. of Scholars attending daily on an average during 1865-66.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.					
				Total cost.			Cost to Government.		
				Rs.			Rs.		
Government	1864-65, 2	31	21	1,444	15	8	1,425	5	9
Colleges, ...	1865-66, 2	36	29	1,215	5	1	1,166	5	7
Govt. Zillah	1864-65, 23	7,302	5,821	22	2	2	17	11	9
Schools, ...	1865-66, 24	8,140	6,610	22	15	1	18	6	9
Govt. Town	1864-65, 70	6,460	5,470	5	9	5	3	14	9
Schools, ...	1865-66, 71	6,999	5,852	5	7	6	3	6	5
Govt. Village	1864-65, 1,745	52,917	44,274	3	14	2	...	1	9
Schools, ...	1865-66, 1,746	55,593	45,073	3	12	9	...	10	3
Govt. Female	1864-65, 272	5,530	4,260	4	7	3	...	...	10
Schools, ...	1865-66, 333	6,834	5,363	4	8	1	...	1	5
Govt. Jail	1864-65, 22	4,460	3,882	...	10	1	...	1	3
Schools, ...	1865-66, 22	4,780	4,385	...	9	7	...	...	6
Aided Col-	1864-65, 2	16	12	265	2	6	14	12	10
leges, ...	1865-66, 1	15	12	350	...	...	37	4	5
Aided Superior	1864-65, 17	4,063	3,207	32	9	11	20	13	1
Schools, ...	1865-66, 18	5,297	4,061	32	14	7	13	13	7
Aided Middle	1864-65, 52	1,153	936	28	4	9	13	3	8
Class Schools,	1865-66, 52	1,515	1,267	24	6	2	11	1	10
Aided Inferior	1864-65, 1	21	8	15	...	...	7	8	...
Schools, ...	1865-66, 3	108	84	6	14	1	3	12	8
Aided Female	1864-65, 411	9,713	8,002	4	8	5	2	10	5
Schools, ...	1865-66, 696	12,727	11,063	3	12	2	2	...	...
Govt. Normal	1864-65, 7	322	297	115	...	...	47	12	9
Schools, ...	1865-66, 7	294	269	116	13	3	56	13	3
Aided Normal	1864-65, 1	23	23	59	5	11	35	13	11
Schools, ...	1865-66, 3	80	68	62	9	3	30	14	1
TOTAL, ...	1864-65, 2,625	92,011	76,213	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1865-66, 2,978	1,02,418	84,136	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total number of schools connected with Government increased during the year by 353, that of scholars by 10,407,

and the average daily attendance by 7,923. This increase occurred mainly among Female schools; those directly under Government control having risen in number from 272 to 333, and those aided by Government from 411 to 696. The number of girls in daily attendance was 5,363 and 11,063 respectively. The annual cost of education per head in Government Colleges, is a little lower, viz. Rs. 1,215; but still exceptionally high, especially when compared with the rate shewn in Aided Colleges. The cost in Government Zillah schools was under Rs. 23, and in similar Aided schools, omitting those for Europeans Rs. 19 of which only Rs. 7 fell on Government. The fees rose to Rs. 16,908 from Rs. 16,233 the previous year, Rs. 12,539 in 1863-64, Rs. 9,419 in 1862-63 and Rs. 8,195 in 1861-62.

The Calcutta University and Government Colleges—There was an average daily attendance of 8 students at the Lahore and 21 at the Delhi College. On the former there was spent the sum of Rs. 18,635 from imperial and Rs. 174 from local funds and on the latter Rs. 15,188 and Rs. 1,246 respectively. Of 20 candidates for the First Arts Examination 5 passed from Government and 5 from Private Colleges. The number of candidates for Entrance has steadily risen from 10 in 1861-62 to 75 in 1865-66; of the latter 15 from Government and 8 from Private Institutions passed. All who failed in the First Arts examination were deficient in English. The next great stumbling-block was Mathematics, and then History. The deteriorating condition of the Lahore College is remarked, but the Director expects the Delhi College in two years to be ahead of all in Northern India. It had more students than any College in the North Western Provinces. English games and athletic sports were fairly kept up at both Colleges, especially during the cold season.

Government Schools.—One was opened at Peshawur raising the number of Zillah schools to 24. The number learning English rose from 5,655 to 6,022; and Urdu from 5,328 to 6,873. The proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos improved, their respective numbers being 5,926 and 1,874, as compared with 5,590 and 1,381 at the close of 1864-65. The physical as well as the mental condition of the boys at Zillah schools received as much attention as possible; and wherever there were European Head Masters, something was generally done towards introducing or keeping up English games and manly sports of some kind or other. In the 71 Town schools there were 1,107 learning English. There were in them 4,717 Hindoos to 1,884 Mahomedans, and 398 Sikhs and

others. The attendance in the 1,746 Village schools improved being 55,593 according to the register, and 45,073 according to the daily average, as compared with 52,917 and 44,274 in the previous year. There were 27,609 Hindoos to 21,982 Mahomedans, and 6,002 Sikhs and others. Those studying Urdu numbered 47,567; Persian 17,657; and Hindee 7,116; besides 415 who acquired the elements of English. The Female schools increased from 272 to 333 and of pupils from 5,530 to 6,834 on the roll and from 4,260 to 5,363 in daily attendance. In the Jullundur District the number of girls learning English rose to 188; and there were besides, 5,170 reading Urdu, 1,668 Hindee, and 1,254 Persian. The cost of Education was Rs. 4-8-1 per head for the year. There were 22 Jail schools with an average daily attendance of 4,385 prisoners. Of these, 4,496 learned Urdu; 280 Hindee; and 131 Persian. The study of English was abolished, only 1 man being returned as studying it at Kangra. The excessive preponderance of Mahomedans over the other sects somewhat declined, their numbers being 2,771 to 1,472 Hindoos; and 537 Sikhs and others.

Non Government Inspected Schools.—The College Department of the Lahore Mission school continued to flourish. The monthly cost of Grants-in-aid, exclusive of those of a fluctuating character, was nearly the same as in the previous year, Rs. 6,293-8; instead of Rs. 6,291. There was no opportunity of increasing the amount, as the assignment was barely sufficient to cover the cost of existing grants. The total amount disbursed on account of Grants-in-aid was Rs. 93,528 from Imperial revenue during 1865-66; as compared with Rs. 1,02,545 during the previous year; and Rs. 2,889 from the Educational Cess Fund. The assignment from Imperial Revenue for Grants-in-aid during 1865-66 only amounted to Rs. 89,268. A revised Code of Grant-in-aid regulations came into operation during the year. The expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 69,455 to Rs. 1,18,781, which is considerably more than Rs. 96,416, the sum obtained by grants from Government. In the 18 Private schools of the Higher class there were 3,451 Hindoo scholars to 1,488 Mahomedan; and 358 of other sects; 165 were children of European parentage. The number learning English rose from 3,355 to 4,277; while those reading Urdu amounted to 3,119; Persian to 2,323, and Hindee to 615. For 40 of the 52 middle class schools the local subscriptions of native residents increased from Rs. 7,660 to Rs. 9,959. The total number of boys on the

register of the 52 schools, rose from 1,153 to 1,515; and the average daily attendance from 936 to 1,267. Of these 1,067 were Hindoos, 354 Mahomedans, and 94 of other sects. Including Anglo-Vernacular scholars of the Elementary English schools, there were 2,454 reading English; 1,979 Urdu; 959 Persian, and 388 Hindoe; but as those scholars have been already reckoned in the returns of the Government Vernacular schools to which the elementary English ones are attached, these numbers should be reduced to 914 for English, 653 for Urdu, 280 for Persian, and 278 for Hindoe scholars. There were 696 instead of 411 private Female schools, an increase due to the numerous Girls' schools in receipt of grants, managed by native Local Committees, or started by Bedee Khem Singh. The number of schools at the cities of Lahore and Amritsur, in particular, increased greatly; from 103 and 94, to 173 and 288, respectively. The total number of girls on the rolls of all these schools, rose from 9,713 to 12,727; and the daily average from 8,002 to 11,063. Of these 8,352 were Hindoos, 4,161 Mahomedans, and 214 Sikhs and others. There were 109 learning English, 2,521 Urdu, 1,824 Persian, and 8,392 Hindoe and Goormookhee.

Normal Schools.—All remained in fair working order. Seven belonged to Government with 294 students on the rolls and a daily attendance of 269. There were 102 Hindoos to 177 Mahomedans, and 15 others. All learned Urdu, and the great majority, *i. e.* 242, Persian as well; 79 learned the rudiments of English, and 17 Hindoe. The cost of education was much the same as usual, Rs. 116; and also the amount raised in fees, from non-stipendiary students—viz. Rs. 69. The number who gained certificates in the year was 177. The returns show that of 2,012 teachers employed in Government Vernacular schools, 1,417 had been to some Normal school; and, with the exception of 255 who failed to pass, had gained certificates of qualification of various grades. There were 166 still under instruction, and 429 still to be sent to a Training Institution. There were 3 private schools for training female teachers in the vernacular—one under the S. P. G. Mission at Delhi and two under Native Committees at Lahore and Amritsur. The number of women under instruction was 80, and the daily average attendance 68. Of these 40 were Hindoos, and 40 Mahomedans; 40 learned Hindoe or Goormookhee, 36 Urdu, and 12 Persian. The annual cost of Education per head was Rs. 62, of which Rs. 30-14-1 fell on Government.

Employment of Students.—Various rules for the examina-

tion of candidates for Tehsildarships, Treasury and other Clerkships, Pleaderships were prescribed. Due weight was accorded in the competition for these appointments to success in the examinations of the Calcutta University; this was expected to give a great stimulus to superior Anglo-Oriental Education throughout the Punjab.

Education in English.—The number learning English in the Punjab has risen from 4,439 in 1861-62 to 13,181 in 1865-66. Of the latter 6,326 were in Government and 6,855 in non Government schools.

Books.—The books brought on stock numbered 1,64,265, and cost Rs. 55,324, being 45,252 more in number, and Rs. 21,922 more in value, than in the previous year. Of these 36,762 were English books, worth 29,450 Rs.; and 1,27,503 Oriental, worth Rs. 25,874. The bona fide sales comprised 98,854 books, worth Rs. 26,225. This number is less than that of the previous year's sales by 2,314, but the value of the books is greater by Rs. 1,629. 1,238 books, maps, &c. valued at Rs. 795, were distributed gratuitously for the use of Government Vernacular schools; and 8 892, worth Rs. 3,775, were given away in prizes. Rs. 150 worth of books was supplied to Jail schools. Books of reference, diagrams, illustrations, and other standard works to the number of 7,713, and the value of Rs. 2,660, were sent to the libraries of Zillah and Normal schools, the more costly ones being supplied only to the colleges and superior schools. The Government Educational Press turned out 89,800 Vernacular books, worth Rs. 14,483, in the course of the year. A new and greatly improved revision of the *Zubdatu-l-hisab*, or manual of arithmetic, altogether re-cast and re-written by Mr. C. W. W. Alexander, B. A., Inspector of the Lahore Circle, and *Hal-i-tarkib-i-Karima*, or grammatical analysis of the *Karima*, by Moulavi Shaik Ahmad of the Lahore Normal school, appeared during the year.

Orders of Government.—The Lieutenant Governor observes with satisfaction that there was a considerable increase, during the year under report, in the aggregate amount expended on education from private sources. But there is yet room for increased liberality on the part of the wealthier classes of the province; and he would be glad to see that those whose riches have largely increased with the growing prosperity of the Punjab, were devoting a portion of those riches to the formation of endowments for educational and charitable purposes. The statistics confirm the results of His Honor's observations during his last tour—namely, that the state of village education in frontier dis-

tricts, (especially in the more Northern districts) is less satisfactory than elsewhere, there being only 212 schools, with an average attendance of 7,083 scholars, among a population of upwards of two millions. The completion of Text books in the Pushtoo language and their introduction into the Village schools of the North-Western frontier will remove one great obstacle to the spread of education among the Pathan tribes; and now that the Chiefs of the Southern Derajat are beginning to evince an active interest in the extension of education, there appears to be every prospect of increased success. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe the continued success of the Branch school system. The continued increase in the number of Female schools, especially in the cities of Umritsur and Lahore, is gratifying; and though the general tenor of the reports, regarding the state and progress of education in those institutions, is not so favourable as could be wished, the Lieutenant Governor believes,—from what he has himself witnessed at Seal-kote and elsewhere,—that there is much that is genuine in the movement. The great object, at present, is to remove prejudices against female education, and this object His Honor believes is being gradually accomplished. He would be glad to see some more effective guarantee than at present exists, that the large amount expended from the public revenues on female education, is economically applied to purposes for which it is intended. His Honor notices with satisfaction the favourable account of the schools established in the independent states of Puttiala, Nabha, Malair Kotela, and Patowdie. The Director's attention is again drawn to the high cost of each student in Normal schools.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MADRAS.

1865-66.

THIS Report is submitted by E. B. Powell, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

General Statistics.—There was an increase of 278 schools and 5,956 scholars during the year, the total number on 30th April 1866 being 983 with an attendance of 39,100 pupils. The increase was entirely in Private schools, the total number of Government Institutions being actually one less than that for April 1865.

The aggregate attendance at Government schools, though showing an improvement over that for 1864-65, presents an increase of only 257 scholars. This is due to the expressed wishes of Government, namely, that no additional Government schools should be established except in peculiar circumstances, and that as full development as possible should be given to the Grant-in-aid system. The following is a classification of the schools, with reference to the agency by which they are managed :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Government schools ...	109	9,434
Schools supported by a rate ...	79	1,951
Aided schools ...	896	27,351
Schools under simple inspection ...	377	6,320

or, with reference to the standard of instruction imparted in them—

First Class Schools ...	28	6,651
Middle Class do. ...	237	15,821
Lower Class do. ...	842	16,909
Girls' do. ...	139	3,816
Normal Schools ...	11	1,428
Schools and Colleges for special or professional instruction ...	4	431

Of the 45,056 pupils 410 were Europeans, 3,031 East Indians, 7,617 Native Christians, 38,412 Hindus, and 1,576 Mahomedans. As to sex 4,111 were girls of whom 131 were Europeans, 1,011 East Indians, 2,149 Native Christians, 815 Hindus, and 5 Mahomedans.

Inspection and Expenditure.—The Inspecting staff consisted of 29 officers, of whom 5 were Inspectors, 15 Deputy Inspectors, 8 Inspecting Schoolmasters and 1 Superintendent of Hill schools. The expenditure during the year is thus classified :—

CHARGES.	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	32,846	4	7	.....	...	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges	91,106	10	4	.....	...	...
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ...	4,96,717	2	10	95,714	10	2
Total ...	6,20,670	1	9	95,714	10	2

From which the following items, namely,—

	Rs.	A.	P.
University Fees paid to the credit of Government	5,425	0	0
School Fees do. do. ...	5,423	11	1
Proceeds of the sale of Books ...	29,872	9	3
Total ...	40,221	4	4

have to be deducted, which reduces the net expenditure from the Public Treasury to Rs. 5,80,448 13-5. If to this sum be added Rs. 3,06,433-15-8, the expenditure incurred from other sources than the Government grants by the managers of Private schools under inspection, the aggregate net expenditure incurred in the Madras Presidency on account of schools connected with Government, and for other educational objects in which the Government took a part, may be put down at Rs. 8,86,832-13-1 or £88,688-5-9.

The University of Madras.—The following statement exhibits the results of the University examinations from its establishment in 1857 to the close of the official year 1865-66 :—

Results of the Madras University Examinations from 1857 to 1866.

YEARS.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.		
	PASSED.			PASSED.			PASSED.			PASSED.			PASSED.		
	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.
1857-58 { Sept. 1857, 41	29	7	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.
1858-59 { Feb. 1858, 79	11	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1859-60	22	8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1860-61	23	0	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1861-62	35	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1862-63	49	33	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1863-64	58	47	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1864-65	390	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	0	10	2	0	0
1865-66	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	0	3	1	1	1
...	555	109	214	53	23	8	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Total ...	2266	360	463	111	38	107	50	10	11	5	0	33	11	5	5

Beside the results tabulated in the Statement, a Candidate obtained the Degree of M. D. in 1858-59, being the only one who has as yet taken a Degree in Medicine. Two other Candidates have passed preliminary examinations in Medicine.

The First Examination in Arts, though not sufficiently long in operation to allow of perfectly safe conclusions being based upon its results, indicates the extended influence of the University over Private Institutions. The growing success of Private Institutions is evident. In 1865-66 in the Matriculation Examination 26 candidates passed in Latin, 118 in Tamil, 47 in Telugu, 12 in Kanarese, 19 in Malayalam and 7 in Hindustanee. In the Bachelor of Arts Examination 4 passed in Tamil, 1 in Kanarese and 1 in Malayalam. Of the successful matriculation candidates 124 were Brahmins, 44 other Hindus, 19 East Indians, 14 Europeans; 8 Mahomedans and 20 Native Christians. Of the Bachelors of Arts 5 were Brahmins and 1 a Native Christian. The expenditure of the University during the year was Rs. 15,917-10-6 of which Rs. 4,184 was for establishment and Rs. 8,725 for Examiners.

Government Institutions.—On 109 colleges and schools, which had 8,901 on the roll and a daily attendance of 8,053, the sum of Rs. 2,89,562-5-4 from imperial and Rs. 36,557-10-10 from local funds was spent. Of these 13 were schools of the higher, 68 of the middle and 17 of the lower class. Seven were Normal Schools attended by 928 daily and 4 attended by 363 were for special education. The *Presidency College* had 6 Professors, 7 English and 6 vernacular masters and was attended by 273 students in the Arts and 42 in the Law department. A satisfactory feature in its working is the steady increase which has taken place in the number of pupils attending the Senior Department. The Institution is largely resorted to by youths from the Mofussil. Government supported the proposal of appointing a European Professor of Sanscrit to the staff of the Presidency College. The *Medical College* had 8 Professors, 4 assistants and 100 students. All the members of the Senior Class were passed by the Government Examiners for the grade of Assistant Apothecary; but it appears that the young men are of a somewhat inferior stamp. The *Civil Engineering College* had 9 teachers and 97 pupils; of the latter 19 were military men. On these colleges the sum of Rs. 44,537 11-6 was spent from imperial and Rs. 3,367-13-8 from local funds.

Non-Government Institutions.—The following gives the details. While the whole of the Government expenditure is correctly entered, the expenditure from other sources than Grants in-aid is given considerably below the correct amount.

		Number of Institutions.		Number on the Rolls during 1865-66, monthly average.)		Average daily attendance during 1865-66.		Total Expenditure.					
								Grants-in-aid given by Government.			Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid given by Government.		
								Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
Schools.	Colleges ...	1	144	127	4,954	10	8	22,877	6	2			
	Higher Class	14	3,126	2,834	33,996	3	1	87,303	14	0			
	Middle do	169	9,762	9,385	50,201	4	5	1,31,724	2	4			
	Lower do.	825	14,636	14,288	17,189	10	5	14,733	1	1			
	Female Schools	139	3,315	3,273	5,617	10	9	32,820	11	8			
	Normal do.	4	210	177	4,913	13	4	16,974	12	5			
Total		1,152	31,193	308 4	1,16,876	4	8	3,06,433	15	8			

Mr. Powell publishes returns which show that the Grant-in-aid system has done much in improving, if not in extending Missionary education. The sum of Rs. 1,16,876 was spent in Grants-in-aid or Rs. 27,074 more than in the previous year. Of this Rs. 64,924 was granted to Mission, Rs. 24,433 to Hindoo and Rs. 27,519 to other schools.

Army Schools.—The interest of the public in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums greatly diminished; the cost of the Asylums is, in fact, now borne almost entirely by Government. On the 30th April the inmates numbered 113 boys and 49 girls. The Committee found it necessary to restrict admissions in consequence of want of funds. The receipts for 1865-66, including a balance in hand of Rs. 5,868 3-1, amounted to Rs. 63,872-0-10, of which the Government Grant-in-aid was Rs. 48,000, and Orphan allowance Rs. 5,895-1-11: the total of the disbursements for the year was Rs. 62,001-12-7. The Inspector's report in 1865 was generally of a satisfactory character. The Inspectors examined and reported on 18 sets of Regimental and other Army schools, divided into 41 distinct schools, and containing over 1,741 pupils. The schools are not included in the statistical tables of this report.

Books.—The expenditure was Rs. 20,724. The number of books sold in the year was 76,521, and their value was Rs. 29,372-9-3.

The Inspector's Reports deal chiefly with individual schools.

Mr. Bowers, Inspector of the 1st Division, remarks on the failure of the Educational Act formed originally to meet the case of the Village schools. That measure cannot be said to have proved a success in the Godavery subdivision. It was introduced into the towns of Salur, Parvatipur, and Gajapatinagaram, in the Vizagapatam district, through the influence of the revenue authorities. There seemed to be little prospect of its working more satisfactorily in those places. The Grant-in-aid system, as administered in connection with Educational certificates, has the advantage of greater simplicity, and is proving the more effectual instrument of popular education chiefly through the medium of the middle class schools. The education given in Primary schools admits of most improvement and control under the system of "payment by results," but the capitation allowances for Primary schools sanctioned in connection with the revised Grant-in-aid rules for Madras Presidency are not sufficiently liberal to prove a stimulus to Village schoolmasters. Under vigilant supervision the scheme sanctioned for the whole of the Northern Circars, but hitherto restricted to the single district of Vizagapatam, seems calculated to operate more beneficially. Teachers who obtained certificates either through the University or Departmental Examinations, were fast re-placing those who have not been able to qualify through either test.

Mr. H. Fortey, M. A., Inspector of the 2nd Division, admits that the effective desire for education in the country towns is still very weak, and that many of the newly opened schools are by no means firmly established. But the education of vast numbers of an alien race, whose habits of thought are utterly foreign to our own, must of necessity be a slow and laborious task.

Mr. J. T. Fowler, Inspector of Normal Schools and the Presidency Division, reports that the new Grant-in-aid rules have been largely taken advantage of. The Education Act is coming into operation in South Arcot; but the Deputy Inspector experiences great difficulty in arranging details. It is not easy in villages to find men qualified to act as Commissioners.

Mr. E. C. Caldwell, Inspector of the 4th Division, remarks that there is no systematic course of instruction laid down for Sepoy schools, and the smallness of the allowances made to them precludes the entertainment of very efficient teachers. The school of the Sappers and Miners has great advantages over those of other Regiments; the pupils all speak the same language, and the school allowance has not to be divided

between several teachers. A small school fee is levied in aid of the Government allowance.

Mr. T. Marden, Inspector of the 5th Division, expresses the opinion that the Coimbatore Village school system, which makes the nearest approximation to that of payment by results, should be extended. No fewer than 54 villages in the Coimbatore district placed themselves under the Education Act, and in 24 of them commissioners were appointed. There were, however, only nine in which the rules had been sanctioned by Government, and of these no more than two commenced to levy taxes. Even in these two villages the commissioners collected only from those who paid without legal pressure. The Deputy Inspector does not speak hopefully of the prospects of the system. Mr. Marden notices the great dissatisfaction that pervades the department. Unless the position and prospects of its officers are improved, most of the appointments will be filled with men who take them temporarily as a convenience. The remainder will consist of disappointed men prevented by age or other circumstances from entering other departments.

Mr. L. Garthwaite, Deputy Inspector in Malabar and Canara, remarks the rapid development of the rate school system in Malabar and its introduction into Canara. None of the rate-schools were below the middle grade, and they will, when fully organized, take the standard of Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The annual revenue of each school (exclusive of Government grants) ranged from about Rs. 5,000 to about Rs. 700. The actual establishment of five such schools in a single province and the introduction of the Act into five more may be regarded as a sign of educational progress.

Orders of Government.—The Madras Government do not wish the Education Act to be applied to any town or village, unless clearly in accordance with the wishes of a considerable majority of the inhabitants, or where competent school commissioners are not available. The working of the Grant-in-aid rules issued in January 1865 may be regarded as tolerably satisfactory. It remains to be seen which of the two systems of aid will be found the more effective, viz., 1st, that of making monthly payments in aid of the salaries of teachers who have afforded evidence of their qualifications, or, 2nd, that of making grants on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils. It is the desire and intention of the Governor in Council that each shall have a full and fair trial, and he trusts that, considerable progress will be

made in the extension, as well as in the improvement, of education in the Madras Presidency, in the course of the next few years.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF PALAMOW.

1862-1866.

THIS report consists of Notes Geographical, Statistical, and General, on that portion of the Lohardugga, or Chota Nagpore District, known as Pergunnah Palamow, written, during 1862 to 1866, by Major G Hunter Thompson, Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Position and Area.—Palamow, generally called a Pergunnah, because it was held under that designation by the Rajah before the estate was purchased by Government, is a subdivision of the Lohardugga, or Chota Nagpore District. It is situated between the parallels of $23^{\circ} 15'$, and $24^{\circ} 35'$, North Latitude, and Meridians $83^{\circ} 20'$ and $84^{\circ} 40'$ East Longitude. Palamow is bounded on the North by Districts of Mirzapore and Behar; on the East by Hazareebaugh and Lohardugga; on the South by Lohardugga and Sirgoojah; and on the West by Sirgoojah and Singrowlee. The Soane river runs about fifteen miles to the north, of the northern boundary, and the Kunhur river, (an important feeder of the Soane) is the boundary between Palamow and Sirgoojah on the south-west. The approximate area of the Pergunnah is 3,650 square miles, of which 456 square miles may be said to be cultivated; 2,399 square miles jungle fit for cultivation; 608 square miles entirely hills; and 187 square miles unculturable waste. There are twenty five large estates, locally termed tuppels in Palamow. A detailed account of each of these is given.

Administration.—Daltongunge, the present head quarters, and residence of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palamow, is situated in Latitude $24^{\circ} 02'$ N. and Longitude $84^{\circ} 07'$ E., on the right bank of the Koel river, opposite to Shahpoor, the old capital of the Pergunnah. The height of the station above the sea, barometrically calculated, is 54 feet. The station is about 100 miles distant north-west from Ranchec, the sudder station of the Lohardugga district. As a central situation, it could not have been better selected, but Daltongunge is not considered a

healthy place. If Palamow be made into a separate district. Major Thompson recommends one of the following as a site. "Rauki" in the centre of Baree, elevation above sea 744 feet. "Turhurse" in Poondag, on the right bank of the Amanut river, elevation 690 feet. "Pudma" in Poondag, elevation 991 feet. "Boorhee," in Deogun, elevation 1,253 feet. "Gurwa" in Oontaree, elevation 586 feet. "Bisrampoor" in Turringa, elevation 579 feet. "Neturhaut," in Seemah, elevation 3,335 feet. There is but one Assistant Commissioner, with limited powers, in charge of the whole Pergunnah, the duties of which are very multifarious, and extended, and altogether too much for any one officer. There is ample work in Palamow for a Deputy Commissioner, and two Assistants, and until it is made into a separate district, and adequately officered, the detailed administration must remain, as at present, neglected and undone. The Moonsiff resides at Lohardugga, and the Deputy Commissioner at Ranchee, so that parties to civil suits, and to such criminal cases as are appealed, have unusually long distances to travel, before their suits or cases can be disposed of. Lohardugga is 100 miles, and Ranchee 150 miles distant from Oontaree.

Physical Geography.—The Palamow country generally is of a very broken and hilly nature, particularly the southern and western portions, which may be said to consist of detached groups from the Chota Nagpore, and Sirgoojah elevated plateaus. One portion of the south-west boundary of Palamow (Tuppeh Checharee) runs along the top (eastern edge) of the "Jummara Pat," elevation upwards of 3,400 feet above the sea. The Jummara and Myne Pat are two very extensive plateaus in Sirgoojah, which reach an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the sea. The Neturhaut range in Tuppeh Seemah, of Palamow, on the top of which there is a plateau of table land, measuring about four miles long, and two and a half miles broad, is considerably over 3,300 feet in height above the sea. There are many other high ranges of hills in the Pergunnahs, the most conspicuous peaks of which are "Bulbul" on the south-east boundary, 3,329 feet; "Booree" on the south-west boundary, 3,078 feet; "Kootam" (Tuppeh Seemah), 2,791 feet; "Kumandee" (Tuppeh Baree) 2,530 feet and "Toongaree" (Tuppeh Khamee) 2,108 feet. The hills, and in many places the valleys, are densely covered with tree and bush jungle, and this, added to the fact that the cultivated and inhabited portions of the country are chiefly in the valleys which are very low, although some are broad, accounts for the climate being generally unhealthy. The "Amanut" valley,

Tuppeh Poondag Imlee, and Kote, is tolerably open, and contains the richest cultivation in Palamow. The average breadth of the valley is eight miles, and as it has been cleared of all heavy jungle, and the ground is of an undulating nature, it is one of the most healthy and flourishing parts of the Pergunnah. The valleys retain moisture until late in the cold season, it is consequently damp and feverish all October and November, and it is not considered safe to go out into camp till December. Nor can any one remain out very late, with safety; because, as soon it becomes dry, intense heat sets in, and jungle fever and cholera are prevalent in April and May. The rains appear to be healthy. The average in-door temperature, at noon, throughout the seasons may be noted as follows:—During the hot weather 100° F.; during the rains 90° F.; during the cold weather 70° F. The geological formation of the eastern and southern portions is gneiss, and of the western portion old red sand stone superlying non-fossiliferous mountain limestone. The country bears evident signs of severe volcanic and igneous action. Granite protrudes at many places, especially towards the north of the Pergunnah, and here and there huge broken masses of quartz, hornblende, and felspar are apparent, often in a conglomerate form. In the beds of the Kunhur and Koel rivers, the jasper and trap rocks are to be seen cropping out at some places. There is abundance of lime and coal. Coal was formerly quarried, by the Bengal Coal Company, at a place called “Rajhurra” in Tuppeh Turriya, two miles below the junction of the Amanut with the Koel, but the undertaking was given up, after the mutiny of 1857, when the Palamow rebels destroyed the buildings and machinery, and as the means of transport were bad and unprofitable, the works have never been started again. The Bengal Coal Company raised the coal at the pits for 8 pie, or $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an anna, per maund; and after carrying it to the Soane, first by boats down the Koel, and afterwards when they found, that the river route did not answer, by carts along a rough road which they made close to the right bank of the river, they sold it for 4 annas a maund. The distance from Rajhurra, to the point where the Koel runs into the Soane, is less than 40 miles, and a good road on the line formerly adopted by the Bengal Coal Company, could easily be made. Any other line of road would be difficult of construction, as it would have to pass over hill ghauts, that skirt the river, for long distances, on either side. Iron, also, is as plentiful as coal; and when it is considered how much both of these valuable minerals are required on the Railways that are now in progress in the N.

W. Provinces, and that the cost of both, if brought from Palamow, Sirgoojah, Rewah, and Singrowlee, would be far less than is now paid for what is brought from Bengal, it is surprising that up to this date nothing has been done to open out, by good road or canal communication, the vast resources of these provinces. It has been stated that antimony, copper and lead, are to be found in Palamow, but no indications of these ores were seen during the survey operations; and from careful enquiry nothing was heard about them. The natives state that copper is plentiful in Rewah.

The Soil, when well tilled, is productive. The soils of the higher lands and hills are rich in decayed vegetable mould, which is added to yearly by the fall of leaf from the jungle and forest, and are consequently best adapted for cotton. The iron and the lime are powerful stimulants to the soil, and with care, and proper attention to the seasons, almost any kind of crop can be successfully reared. The well manured land immediately round the homestead is called "Baree." On this spices, tobacco and vegetables are grown. Good land a little further off, which is also manured, and on which wheat and barley are grown, is called "Beeta." All the other up-land, on which gram, mustard, dhalls, oil seeds, &c, are grown, but which is never manured, is called "Tand." The cotton lands are generally in the jungle, or on spurs of hills, and are frequently changed. Palamow is the only district of the Chota Nagpore division that produces extensive cold weather or "Rubblee" crops of wheat, barley, gram, khesaree, or field pea, rehur and other dhalls, mustard, til, sirgoojah, and opium. Cotton, sugarcane, and hemp are largely produced; as are also rice, Indian-corn, oorid, murwa, jowar, kodo, koorthoe, &c., &c. Indigo has been tried, but did not succeed. The chief natural productions, in addition to coal and iron, are lac, resin, catechu, mahoea, petals, honey, tikhoor, cherounjee, silk, cocoons, with a variety of medicinal plants and herbs, also several kinds of timber including ebony and "kohsoom."

Tenures.—When Government became the proprietor of the Pergunnah in 1812, the Rajah's affairs were in great disorder, and no correct lists of the different holdings were forthcoming. Government only laid claim to the Rajah's rights, viz, the Khalsa lands, the quit-rents or other fixed dues on the Jaghir and Ijarah lands, and to all lands that may have been surreptitiously alienated, or that may have been found to have escheated. With such data at his disposal, as was available in 1812, the Collector of Raughur could not possibly have correctly determined the

rights of Government in Palamow. Even now, with the aid of the survey data, such an investigation would be difficult and tedious; but the true extent and limits of each tenure might be clearly ascertained, with a view to assessing all lands (except new villages reclaimed from jungle) found to be held in excess.

Population — The population of the Pergunnah is 1,56,876 souls. This with the total approximate area of 3,650 square miles, gives a general average of about 43 persons to the square mile; but this average cannot be accepted for any particular part, the centre of the Pergunnah being twice as thickly inhabited as any other portion. The races in possession are Rajpoots, Brahmins, Joolahirs, Khairwars, Cheeroos, Aheers, Koormees, Koerees, Ooraons, Moondas, Pahuns, Khoorwas, Paraiyas, and Birhores. The Rajpoots, Brahmins, Joolahirs, Bhooiyas and Koerces are chiefly confined to the east, centre, west, and north of the Pergunnah, the other tribes inhabiting the southern and most jungly portions. The Khairwars, Cheeroos, and Bhooktas are the oldest and most turbulent aboriginal tribes now in Palamow, particularly the Bhooktas, who have always been at the bottom of the local rebellions that have taken place. Before them again, it is said, that tribes called Bhurs, and Marhs occupied all the wildest and most hilly parts of Palamow. As civilization has advanced, the Bhurs and Marhs have receded westwards into the wilds of Singrowlee and the Kymore hills, where a few of them are still to be found, their chief occupation being to smelt iron. The wildest people now in Palamow are the Birhores and Paraiyas. These tribes confine themselves entirely to the hills, and gain their livelihood chiefly by bird catching, and the snaring of wild animals. They also collect and sell the jungle medicinal herbs, plants and roots. The only thing they ever attempt to cultivate and this always on the sides of the hills, is the castor oil plant. There are very few Mussulman villages, but the Joolahirs, or weaver class, are to be found in all the larger villages. If the Cheeroos, Bhooktas and Khairwars are to be classed as agriculturists, which they at present really are, four-fifths of the population are agricultural. On the whole the condition of the people is good. The Zemindars are well off in every respect, and generally they treat the ryots well. The Palamow people have much to be thankful for, and little to complain of. A productive soil, plenty of cattle and cotton, a very light assessment, very few police or other officials, and a geographical position that exempts them from all calls for carriage or supplies; the latter being a privilege that is generally appreciated by the natives.

With one or two more European officials resident amongst them, to listen to their complaints, and to administer justice speedily, also to open up more and better lines of communication, improvements which the Pergunnah could easily pay for, Palamow could soon be converted from what it now is into a model district.

Trade is slight from the isolated position, the natural difficulties of transit, and the almost utter want of communications. The imports into the Pergunnah in 1866 are estimated at Rs. 2,87,625 in value, and the exports at Rs. 6,84,000.

Towns and Communications.—The chief towns in Palamow are “Moharajgunge” on the extreme north (the Behar and Palamow boundary runs right through the town, leaving half in Behar and half in Palamow.) “Shahpore,” (the old capital) in the centre, “Gurwa” and “Runka” both in the west centre; and “Oontaree” on the extreme north-west. Gurwa is the principal town of the present day. It contains 3,000 inhabitants, and through it all the trade passes to and from Behar. Formerly there used to be 5,000 inhabitants in Gurwa, but nearly one-half of the people have died from cholera within the last two years. The town and vicinity are in a very filthy state, and some sanitary arrangements are much required. The main lines of communication cannot yet be called roads, as they are mere clearances through the jungle with ditches cut, here and there, on either side. The principal rivers in the Pergunnah are the Manut, the Aurunga, the Koel, and the Kunhur, all flowing in a N. N. W. direction and becoming feeders of the Soane.

Animals.—Palamow is rather famous for its cattle. It is a fine grazing country, and large herds are brought to graze on the hills and wilds, during the dry months, from Behar and Shahabad. The survey statistics show that there are 59,290 bullocks, 70,035 buffaloes, and 38,895 cows, the property of the zemindars and people in the Pergunnah. A good bullock sells at Rs. 12 to 14, a buffalo at Rs. 14 to 18, and a cow at Rs. 6 to 8. A good Palamow buffalo, if well fed, will give three seers of milk a day besides feeding its calf. A cow will not give more than one seer and feed its calf besides. There are no horses in Palamow and but few ponies. An occasional donkey is seen. There are a good many sheep and some goats. Dogs, cats, pigs and poultry are plentiful. Of wild animals tigers, leopards, wolves, hyenas, pigs, jackals, porcupines, foxes,

deer, monkeys, cats, hares, inchneumon and squirrels are plentiful. Bison and bears are to be found on the southern parts, but are not numerous; and an occasional pack of wild dogs are met with on the northern and western portions of the Pergunnah. Of deer, the sambur, the neelgaie, the spotted deer, a small kind of antelope and the ravine deer, are plentiful. Game birds abound. Of fish, there is the mahseer, several kinds of trout, the rehoo, the kutla, the pooteea, the gueaie, the chulwa, and several other kinds of less note. Of reptiles, there are the alligator, the crocodile, the gohsaup, the geekorane biscopra, chameleon, centipede, scorpion, and various kinds of lizards. The boa constrictor, cobra capella, damun, korait, and a variety of water and other snakes. The natives believe in a very large kind of serpent said to exist in the Kunhur, which attacks travellers whilst wading across the river, by twisting itself round the legs and body, and settling, with its mouth, on the nostrils, through which it sucks out the brains of its victim.

General Statistics.—In 1866 there were in Palamow 25 estates with 2,749 villages. The area under cultivation was 456 square miles, fit for cultivation 2,399, hills 608, barren waste 187 or 3,650 square miles in all. The average size of villages was 849 acres. The number of ploughs was 24,761, of bullocks 59,290, of buffaloes 70,035, of cows 38,895; of liquor shops 196; and of *mowrh* trees for liquor 132,584. There were 85,313 males and 71,563 females or 156,876 in all inhabiting 34,299 houses with 4·5 to each house and 43 to each square mile. There were 6 police thannahs and 6 chowkees.
